Vol. X

From 4th January 1886

to 27th December 1886.

THE NOT TO BE LENT

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XIII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1886. No. 1

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kannada per annum Rs. 10 0 0
English alone do. 7 0 0
Kannada do. 6 0 0
Local Subscription 5 0
Single Copies 0 0
Kannada Prospectus 0 0
Public Service Notices

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For first 3 lines 0 2 0
For those above 3 lines 0 0 6
For every subsequent line 0 0 2
Special Notices 0 0 3
Half Column 3 0 0
One Column 5 0 0
Page 10 0 0

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The "Theosophist"

(Vol. VII, October 1885 to September 1886)

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

[RECEIVED AFTER GOING TO PRESS.]

LONDON, *1st Jan.*—The Standard says very much depends upon the result of Upper Burmah being annexed to the British Crown. The Times regrets an equal bargaining of the interests of England and China on the frontier between Burmah and China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec.—Belgium and Switzerland are declining their requests that ships of war may be sent to their ports to protect their subjects in Egypt.

LONDON, 1st Jan.—The Gazette contains the following appointments :—

STAFF OF INDIA.

Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan Sultan of Mysore.

Knights Commanders.

His Highness the Maharao of Alwar.
His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Dhrangadra.

Knight Companion.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arthur Arbuthnot Privy Councillor.

Companions.

The Hon'ble Court Hugh Lovegrove Ilbert Law Member of Council.
The Hon'ble Mark Cubbon Bell Civil Service.
The Hon'ble Henry Thomas Prinsep Madras Civil Service.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Sir Frank Hastings Stewart Secretary.
Major Walter Beresford Military Secretary to Viceroy.
Lieutenant Hugh Cumming Dalrymple Hamilton Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant Cecil Crosthwaite Bengal Civil Service. District Superintendent of Police, Burma.
Colonel Arthur Brereton, Inspector General of Police, Burma.
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hamilton Wynyard Quetzalcoatl Assistant Adjutant General.
Major Alexander Hamilton Russell Boileau late Regimental Major, 9th Bengal Cavalry.
Arthur Nelson Heaton Finance Department, India Office.
Maulvi Mahomed Yusuf Khan Commandant Civil Police, Burma.
Rajah Jaya Lal Lahiri Khan Bahadur Civil Engineer, Burma.
Harvey Wigram Quetzalcoatl Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burma.
Babu Sarat Chandra Das Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bengal.
Lieutenant Colonel Edward Bibbey Nation Assistant Commissary General in Charge, Burma.

Companions.

Deputy Commissioner Bahadur Nathu Ram Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

Companions.

The Chief of Rajkot under His Highness the Thakur of Rajkot personally invested with the Insignia of the Order of the Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India by Sir Frederick Stewart Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

In Bahadur.

Hurdeo Singh, Khan Bahadur, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Maulvi Nawab Ali Khan Bahadur, Sheristadar of the Small Cause Court, Lahore.
Lala Ram Kishen Das Honorary Magistrate and Bench Clerk, Lahore.
Lala Dhanpat Rai Honorary Magistrate and Bench Clerk, Lahore.
Lala Thakar Mahraj Sahukar Sahukar of Khera District, Punjab.

Companion.

Thakur Bhairon Singh Personal Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand.
Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Sheristadar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Sind.
Mirza Ali Hasan Khan late Assistant Surgeon, Punjab.

Occasional Notes

LORD and LADY RAY will visit the Camp of Exercise as the guests of the Viceroy.

THE MAHARAJAH Dhuleep Singh is reported to contemplate settling at Delhi.

NEWS from Cabul confirms the reported flight of the Amir of Bokhara, and his cession of Mahmi Akeil to the throne. The new Ameer is not a special favourite of his brothers, and is not popular with his subjects.

AT Cochin the new Maharajah is now styled *para mahata* with the new seal of office of Mahrajah Sri Sakthan Thampoorah Sahib, having been placed in the Sinhasanah.

THE French Government has acceded to the request of the International Copyright Association for permission to organise a lottery amounting to 2,000,000 francs.

SEVERAL of the refugees from Nepal have come down to Bahraich, and they are said to give very different account of the late revolution to that which has already appeared.

MR. C. MACAULAY of the Indian Government who has just completed a mission to Peking regarding matters connected with the frontier of Thibet, is returning to Calcutta.

The English man says "it may be considered as finally decided that the Viceroy will not visit Burmah this season. Nothing is settled as yet regarding the proposed tour in South Canara."

IN reverse of the Indian *Times* advertisements is said to exceed £100,000 per annum, the Lancet Occurrence amount to increasing by about eight or ten thousand a year. The first twelve ordinary Indian journals look very small.

AT a meeting of the Committee to consider the abolition of cattle disease in Bengal, the Government of Bengal proposed to establish a Veterinary School at Bhagalpur. It is estimated that the annual expenditure for keeping up the School will amount to about Rs. 7,000 exclusive of the charges for the supply of buildings and fittings.

IT is now said to be contemplated to expend the sum of Rs. 10,000, out of the Imperial Treasury, on the construction of a railway to connect Amritsar with the famous Lake of Rice at Tarn Taran. The line is not to be laid on the famous Lake of Rice itself, but to run from Amritsar to the Lake, and also to Goindwal.

IT is now considered probable that Mr. Syed Ali, younger brother of Syed Hossain Belgrami Mohammed Jung, will be appointed Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, the Education Department being placed under the Home Office. Increased attention will, it is said, be given in future to the cause of education in Hyderabad, and some system of primary education will shortly be introduced where, hitherto, none worthy of the name has existed.

THE Commissioner for American Indian affairs reports that the United States contains 260,000 Indians, of whom 72,000 are civilised. Three of the said. The policy now being pursued is that of abolishing up tribal relations and teaching all the Indians the practice of agriculture, but there is great difficulty in accomplishing this. Each year is adopted says the Commissioner, the Indians would be brought under civilising influences.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* urges that King Theebaw, Queen Supayalat, and Minister Twodah should be promptly hanged because of the massacre of some 50 Europeans of the Bombay Burmah Trading Company, as well as on account of the slaughter of the princes seven years ago, and the more recent massacre at the Mandalay jail. Any leniency to the two mostly responsible for these outrages, would be bitterly resented in Rangoon. The Rangoonites are in a very hot city to be just now.

MR. LIONEL MORTON GEORGE ISMAY, on the 30th ultimo, the evening of the votes at the Deptford election. The returning officer said he was very sorry to have to take a different view to that of the learned barrister, Mr. Mr. Giles, who represented his client, but he had not satisfied him that there was any of the votes. He was astonished that there was no power to grant a recount and Mr. Clarke the right had he must go to the Courts and get an order, which he will buy.

AT the Calcutta High Court last Monday, Mr. Sowter, on behalf of Isabella Lily Young, asked for a list of documents in her divorce suit against her husband, Sir William Young, Bart. The Court ordered that a week after the 4th instant be fixed for the filing of the list of documents. Sir William was born in Calcutta in 1841, and is employed in the Indian Telegraph Department. He is a nephew of the Right Hon'ble Sir John Young, G.C.B., who was created Baron Lisgar in 1870, and died in 1876. His grandfather, William Young, a Director of the East India Company, was created a baronet in 1821. A great uncle of his, Thomas Young, of the E. I. Company's Madras Establishment, was on the staff of Sir Arthur Wellesley at the Battle of Assaye, and was lost at sea in a richly laden East Indiaman which foundered in a storm off Mauritius.

IN reply to an address at Agra, Lord Dufferin said :—

I have not failed to mark with satisfaction the allusion you have made to the desire of the Government of India whenever it is possible to do so, to take the people of India into their confidence. I can assure you that, so long as I occupy my present position, I shall endeavour to gratify the legitimate curiosity of Her Majesty's subjects in this country.

SO the Viceroy was graciously pleased to assure the public that, he would take the people of India into his confidence whenever "it was possible" and that he shall always "endeavour to gratify their legitimate curiosity." The nation ought to be profoundly grateful for His Excellency for this assurance. Of course the people don't blame Lord Dufferin for his inability to let them into his confidence, in the matter of the Burma war, for it was not "possible" for him to do so, neither was it "the legitimate curiosity of Her Majesty's subjects in this country" to know particulars about a subject in which they had no concern whatever, except finding money for its successful termination.

THEEBAW, whatever his faults in the past, seems to entertain sensible views as to the future, and the Government, if they are wise, will make the most of his advice. When he was interviewed by the *Times* correspondent he requested that his words might be taken down so that the English people should hear them. He afterwards went through the translation again to see that it was correct. He said — "I wish to be kept quiet. I have given over everything to the English. I want Sladen to govern the country now and in the future. If Sladen had remained as Resident and not left, this war would never have occurred. I have been badly advised." He proceeded to say that he had been a puppet ever since he was put on the throne, and that when resistance was found impossible his Ministers deserted him. "The day before yesterday," he added, "I had 300 men of honour. Yesterday morning only 16 remained with me," and he concluded, "let Sladen govern the country for five years."

THE hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, in addressing the Calcutta University Convocation last week, said that "what is true of literature and science, is true also of what the practical arts, industries, and occupations. If India is to better the condition of its daily life and to develope its material resources by improving its doctors, agriculturists, manufacturers, engineers, it must do so by setting the best of them to study in Europe. Singapur with respect to our laws and institutes. We have established large branches of English law and English principles, in recasting systems of local Government, we have copied largely from English models. It will be the duty of you to expound and administer these laws, to take an active part in the working of these institutions. But a knowledge and appreciation of the true meaning and import of these laws and institutions is not to be derived from books alone, it may be learnt more effectually by attendance at English law courts, and I may add, by observation of the actual working of English town councils and English vestries."

NOTICE

The proprietor of this journal begs present and intending subscribers to PARTICULARLY NOTE THE FACT, THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS SHOULD BE PAID IN ADVANCE. Defaulting subscribers of the past year, of whom there is a large number, are reminded that we may be compelled to adopt stringent measures if they do not pay up all dues by *the end of the current month*.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 4, 1886

THE PAST YEAR-1885

THE whirligig of time, which is said to bring about its revenges, has also brought round the close of the old year and introduced us to the new year. In accordance with a custom which is worthy and whole some in the observance, we proceed to record a brief review of the chief events of the past year, first, with reference to the Province of Mysore, and, secondly, to India generally.

THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE

THE first event of note, during the year was the change in the British Residency of Mysore. In March last, Mr J. B. Lyall, the permanent successor to Sir James Gordon, as British Resident at the Court of Mysore, went home on a year's furlough, so that he will not return till the end of February ensuing. In Mr Lyall's place, was appointed Mr C. B. R. Girdlestone, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was, for Thirteen years British Resident at the Court of the Maharajah of Nepaul, in Katmandoo, the capital of that country. Mr Lyall went away in March, and Mr Girdlestone did not arrive in Bangalore till the beginning of June, there was an 'interregnum,' as it were, in the Governorship of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and the Mysore State had a British guardian for three months in the person of the respected and popular Colonel Fredway Clarke, now Commissioner of Coorg, who was not so fortunate as to obtain the permanent appointment. Since Mr Girdlestone's arrival amongst us, he has been very busy in making himself acquainted with each and all of the various institutions, educational, charitable, and religious, both in Bangalore town and cantonment, popular education seeming to be his favourite question. Mr Girdlestone has now taken up the larger and more extensive study of the Province of Mysore itself, for which purpose he started on a tour in the middle of November last, and from which he will not return till the end of next month.

The next event which we may note is the investiture, in his own capital city of Mysore, of His Highness the Maharajah with the title of Grand Commander of the Star of India, which gratifying incident took place in March last.

The next event also relates to our beloved Maharajah. After a hesitation of three years from the date of his accession to the throne, for which we cannot account, His Highness at length resolved upon making a tour in the districts of the Province, so that he might personally present himself to his loyal people, and personally enquire into their wants and grievances and make himself acquainted with the true state of the country and its varied requirements, amongst which not the least is, the repair and extension of irrigation works, mainly for the purpose of developing the reproductive resources of the soil. His Highness the Maharajah started on this most important public mission, which he has undertaken since his accession, on the 27th November last, and is still going about from place to place, taking districts and taluks in regular order, and is being received everywhere with much loyal enthusiasm and genuine welcome. There can be no doubt that the people of the Mysore Province are truly loyal towards their young ruler and are very proud of him. His Highness is, at the same time, acquiring that knowledge and experience of the people and the country which will stand him in great stead, by and by, when he has reached maturer years and really takes the Government of his state on his own shoulders. His Highness, we believe, is expected back in Bangalore, somewhere about the end of the present month, when we are sure, he will receive a sincere and cordial welcome from all classes of the inhabitants of the town and station.

His Highness has had to regret the decease, during the year, of his old and well beloved Gooroo Sri Rangnatha Dasikendra Brahma Tantra Parakala Swamy who was also the Gooroo of his adoptive father, the late Krishnaraj Wodeyar. The old family priest, however, has been replaced amply by the selection of Hosadurga Krishnamachar, a selection made to this high and sacred office by His Highness himself.

It is gratifying to record that, during the past year, in July last, a branch of the Madras Association for the Re Marriage of Hindu Women was established in Bangalore, which branch association has received encouraging support from our educated countrymen, who feel for the piteous condition of those among our countrywomen, especially the young, of whom it may not unjustly be said, in the words of the poet—

"Unknown they moan; unheard they sigh,
Unpitied live unfriended die."

The encouragement, however, we regret to say, is not of that enthusiastic and extensive kind which all such national movements ought to obtain. For the formation of the branch of the Madras Hindu Women's Re Marriage Association, in Bangalore, we are indebted to the energy and activity in so good a cause of Rowan Bahadur Rajoo natha Rao, the distinguished First Class Deputy Collector of the Madras Service, whose zeal in forwarding the movement knows no kind of abatement, in spite of all sorts of opposition and difficulty, and almost unthinkable prejudices to remove, amongst the less enlightened members of our community.

One amongst the most recent appointments in the service of the Mysore State, is that of Inspector General of the Mysore Police Force, and this appointment has been conferred on Mr L. Ricketts, whose knowledge and experience of the Province and its people is so great that a better selection could not have been made to fill so high and important an office, in the discharge of which, we have no doubt what ever, he will bring to bear all the knowledge and experience he has acquired and the great natural capacity he possesses.

We cannot conclude this brief *resume* of the history of Mysore during the past year, without referring to the gratifying fact that the Government of India has postponed the increase to the subsidy paid by the Mysore state as originally proposed, and which would have been put in in the present year. Through sense of justice of the British Government the Mysore Government will now have ten years more of breathing time, before it is called upon to meet such a burden. It would be well, indeed, for the state, and but an act of equity on the part of the British Government, if the proposed increase to the subsidy were abandoned altogether.

BRITISH INDIA

The first event of moment that we have to record, in the past year's history of British India is the change in the Viceroyalty, the governorship of Bombay, and in the Command of the army of India. The only part of the year saw the Earl of Dufferin take his place as Viceroy of India, in the room of the universally beloved and revered Earl of Ripon, who will be the best remembered amongst the Governors General of India. In Lord Dufferin, we have a worthy successor to Lord Ripon, but the former has been but a year with us, and it would be, therefore, premature to judge of the possibilities of his rule over us till his reign of five years draws nigh to a close. Sir James Fergusson has been succeeded by Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay, but two months since, and the Commander-in-Chiefship of the Indian Army has been conferred on one of the worthiest, the most prudent, and experienced of Her Majesty's generals, Sir Frederick Roberts, who has already assumed the Chief command. This appointment comes at the most opportune moment, when affairs on the North West frontiers of India might, at any moment, take the most critical turn. With the Earl of Dufferin, as Viceroy, and Sir Frederick Roberts, as Commander-in-Chief, we may rest assured of the safety of India from foreign invasion from that quarter from which it is constantly, and not unreasonably, expected.

Talking of the North West frontiers of India reminds us to note the effectual and fervent loyalty displayed by the princes and chiefs and people of India, in March of the past year, when the fear of an invasion of India by Russia was not unreasonably entertained. That fear, though not unfounded at the time, has happily passed away, but the spirit of loyalty and devotion on the part of the princes and people of India, still remains and continues to be the best proof that no other but the British Raj will be tolerated in India Henceforth, the British Government need not entertain the smallest fear that the princes and people of India will ever swerve from their allegiance.

The British Government, as an act not less of justice than of grace restored the fortress of Gwalior and the surrounding territory to His Highness the Maharajah Scindiah of Gwalior, in November last. It was rather a tardy act, seeing the years that have passed since the Maharajah was fairly entitled to the restoration of the fort, but the fact, nevertheless, shows that the British Government is not unmindful of the faith and loyalty of its native feudatories. It is in acts of justice and consideration like this that the British Government of India will find its best strength and surest safety.

While Lord Dufferin is earnestly engaged in the duties of his high political office, as Viceroy of India, Lady Dufferin has taken in hand a movement which will prove to be the surest way of winning the love, respect, and admiration of the people of India, both for the noble lord and his wife. We allude to the movement set on foot, in April last, by Lady Dufferin for the medical relief and in time for the more extended medical education, of the women of India. The movement has the hearty sympathy and co operation of the princes and chiefs and the people of India, throughout the country, as has been proved by the large and readily given subscriptions which have been coming in and are still coming in from many parts of the country, so that the amount of money has already exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and still large sums are being subscribed every day, and there is no doubt that the movement has taken firm hold of princes and people alike. The first fruits of the movement was seen on the 30th October last, when Lady Dufferin herself opened the Saint Stephen's Hospital for Women, at Calcutta. The ultimate success of Lady Dufferin's movement has thus been completely assured.

One of the saddest occurrences in a native state took place, towards the end of November, at Khatmandoo, in Nepaul. A rebellion, headed by the eldest son of the Maharajah, broke out in the early part of the month, the end of which was that the Maharajah was slain by that son, in the palace, in the presence of the Maharajah's wife and his Prime Minister. As in all those unhappy cases, in the royal houses of India, as in the royal houses of Europe, in the old days, the question was one of succession. The case is now under the consideration of the Nepaulese Government aided, no doubt, by the friendly advice and counsel of the British Government of India. The conclusion arrived at will, doubtless, be soon known. In the meanwhile, the wife of the murdered prince, who is a daughter of the celebrated Jung Bahadur, so loyal a supporter of the British Government, has resolved to appeal for redress to Her Majesty the Queen Empress herself.

The year closed with the complete subjugation of Upper Burmah, the immediate banishment of King Theebaw to Madras, whence he may be removed to Rampetti, as a political prisoner, and, as has now been stated on authority, the annexation of Upper to British Burmah. There has scarcely been, in the annals of British conquests in the East, so rapid and complete a victory as this conquest of Upper Burmah. An ultimatum was sent by the British Government of India to King Theebaw, on the 16th October, and the date fixed for the reply was the 9th November, on which date no reply came. On the 10th, the British expeditionary force moved up the Irrawady from Rangoon and Thyetmayo, by the 20th Mandalay was surrendered without a shot being fired, King Theebaw taken prisoner, and the war virtually brought to a close, and now, by the first of January, it is declared that the British Government, after due deliberation, has decided upon annexing Upper Burmah, and thus extending its already unwieldy dominions in the East. On this question, this is not the time and place to speak.

ENGLAND

We cannot close those few brief notes of the leading events of the past year, without taking a glance at the political situation in the past and in the present of that country whence India derives all her modern greatness and progress. The year began with the continuance of the Liberal Ministry in power, and Mr Gladstone and his party would, perhaps, have still continued to control the destinies of the British nation, but that a reaction in favour of the Conservative party set in from repeated disasters to British arms in the Soudan, and the final catastrophe which ended in the fall of Khartoum and the death of the heroic General Gordon, and yet, it was not in consequence of these events that Mr Gladstone and his party were ousted from power. Gordon died on the 26th January last, and the Gladstone Ministry continued to exist (on sufferance) till the 7th June last. On the 8th of that month, the Government was defeated on the second reading of the Revenue Bill, by which a small increase was proposed in the tax on spirituous and malt liquors, more accurately, we believe, on whisky and beer! On the following day (the 9th) the Ministry went out, and on the 10th the Conservative party came into power, with the Earl of Salisbury as Prime Minister and Lord Randolph Churchill as Secretary of State for India.—A Ministry governing with a minority in the House of Commons. On the 27th October last, Parliament was dissolved, and both parties went to the country, the result being that Liberal party have been returned with a large majority at their back, but the Conservative Ministry still remains in power, like its predecessor, on sufferance. Parliament re-assembles on the 12th instant, and then the first important question will swamp the Conservatives, and the Liberals will come in again! Political Government in England is simply a game of see saw.

Local and Provincial

ST. MARTIN'S HOSPITAL.—This Hospital was opened yesterday, for out-patients only. The hours of attendance will be, for the present, from 8 to 10 A. M., daily.—*B. S.*

FIFTY FIVE YEARS' ORDER.—Government have ordered that the G. O. No. 947, dated 15th June 1885, be held to apply only to officers in superior grades, and that the cases of inferior servants be dealt with by heads of departments.—*Id.*

STUDENTS' READING ROOM.—A discussion meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 5 P. M., in the Municipal School, when a lecture will be delivered by Mr Gopal Krishna Row, on "The Advantages of Dramatic Companies." All are invited to attend.—*Id.*

CLOSEPETT SUB-DIVISION.—The Assistant Commissioner and First Class Magistrate of the Closepett Sub Division will be in

Bangalore this day, tomorrow, and the day after, to dispose of the magisterial cases on his file, after which he will proceed to Closepett, to be present at a meeting of the Local Fund Board there

MR G H BAYLY —Mr G H Bayly, of the public Works Department, who has been transferred to Hyderabad, as stated in the *Gazette of India*, of the 5th ultimo, returned to Bangalore for employment in the Mysore State It is reported that Mr Bayly will at present take up the Hosakote project, until the funds for Muckanove project are forthcoming

MARIKANAVE PROJECT —It has, we hear, been decided to spend four lacs of rupees annually on the Marikanave Project in this Province The work is to be put in hand at the end of the official year April next, and will be finished in two years before it is quite completed It will afford a very large number of ryots and other labourers work for that period, and be a very good source should a famine occur in the interval

CHICKMUGLOOR —The Maharajah is expected at this place, on the evening of the 3rd, at 5 o'clock The following heads of departments have been requested to be present, with their subordinates at the Reception pandal —The Deputy Commissioner, the Revenue Assistant, the Police Assistant Executive Engineer, the Head master, the Munsiff and the Amildar The town is assuming a very gay appearance venetian poles are up, and the many pandals gave the place a holiday look

INDIAN EXHIBITION —All the valuable specimens specially selected for this exhibition have been duly packed under the careful supervision of Mr Sadasiva Mooliar, who was deputed for this work from the Dewan's office They will most probably be despatched by the end of this month Mr Sadasiva Mooliar, who has had the entire management in the way of cataloguing, packing, &c, &c, is, we hear, likely to accompany the articles to England, this will doubtless prevent any confusion taking place Mr Sadasiva Mooliar will, moreover, be of valuable assistance in the way of rendering explanations in connection with the various specimens sent from this place —*B S*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS —The rain that fell in the Coffee Districts, from the 15th to the 25th December, will be another source of loss to the long suffering planters apart from the inconvenience caused by blocked drying grounds from accumulated coffee that could not be dried As much as 5 inches has fallen in places The ground is carpetted with coffee that split and dropped in the rain, while a great portion of that on the trees is drying up in the dry east wind that has supervened The coffee may eventually be secured, but the quality will be deteriorated Such unseasonable weather has never been known before in December, a light shower of a few cents has often enough fallen, but soaking persistent monsoon rain is quite a novelty The grain crops too have suffered in Coorg, as they have in Mysore, and prices are high

LAND REVENUE OF MYSORE FOR 1885 86 —The Dewan, in his last address to the Representative Assembly at Mysore, stated that the land revenue demand for 1885 86 is estimated at about seventy lacs It would be interesting to know how much revenue is estimated to be realised on account of dry land and how much on account of wet and garden lands One would wish to know also (I) the total extent of cultivable area under the following heads — Dry, Wet and Garden (II) the extent of land actually taken up by ryots, and (III) the extent remaining unoccupied This information would be very useful if given from the date of the rendition as it will show whether under the Native administration, there has been an increase or decrease of land revenue in any particular Taluk or District, and if so under what particular head Since the rendition we have had no detailed administration Reports published, and in the absence of such reports it is impossible to obtain any accurate information relating to the revenue administration of each District or Taluk The sooner the old system is revived, of giving publicity to the reports and statistics submitted by District officers, the better.—*B S*

THE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION —Pursuant to a notice, the Ratepayers of the Bangalore City held a meeting on Sunday, the 27th Ultimo, in the Municipal School Hall, under the auspices of the Bangalore City Ratepayers Association with a view to considering the presentation of an address of welcome to His Highness, and the gathering was well worthy of the occasion Many Ratepayers were present M R Ry C Gurumpa Setty was unanimously voted to the chair The proceedings commenced amidst great applause when Mr Somanathiar, one of the Secretaries, explained the object of the meeting in Canarese and the enthusiasm displayed by the audience was unbounded Several of those present spoke in support of the movement, and one of them very pithily observed that unless a child cries it will not be well attended to, and so we should represent our grievances to our paternal Government and ask for greater privileges and greater responsibilities, and he the speaker was quite sure that our beloved Maharajah will too gladly grant our request The following resolution was passed amidst acclamations That a sub committee consisting of the following gentlemen with the two Secretaries, as Ex Officio members, be formed to draw up an address of welcome to him in English and Canarese —*English*, Messrs J Purnaiah, B A, Assistant Professor, Central College, S Srinivasa Row B A, Assistant Master, Central College, S Narain Row, Advocate, A R Narain Shastry, B A, B C L, —*Canarese* M R Ry Dakshina Moorthi Shastry, M R Ry Venkatramana Shastry, and M R Ry C. Narain Row The meeting then dispersed amidst cheers for the Maharajah

THE MAHARAJAH AT SHIMOGA —The new Park was formally opened on the evening of the 27 h by the Maharajah planting with a silver trowel, a young India Rubber tree (Ficus Elastica) As the shades of darkness came on, the large tank near the public offices was illuminated with numerous lights, and there was a display of fireworks. At 7 A M, on the 28th, the Maharajah visited the jail, inspected every ward and work shed minutely, and expressed himself well pleased with the condition in which he found every thing Accompanied by the Principal officers of the station he next drove to the Roman Catholic Chapel The gate way erected him with the inscription "Rex Valat Prosperi" and the pandal inside with "Vivat Rex" Here he was joined by the Resident, and address of welcome was read to which the Dewan made a suitable reply, on behalf of the Maharajah The next place visited was the Government College, where after being shown over the whole of the building he took a seat with the Resident to listen to a brief report The proceedings terminated by the Maharajah giving a donation of Rs 150 for erecting new grounds he appertains The next institution visited was the Hospital, which bore the inscription "Long live the Maharajah of Mysore" The whole party then drove on to the Wesleyan girls' School, where the Maharajah presided at the distribution of prizes The morning programme terminated by a visit to the Taluk Cutcherry, over every part of which Mr Nagrisha Rao showed him, and the Maharajah suggested to the Dewan the advisibility of having barred doors to the Treasury room instead of the panelled doors he saw —*B S*

General Summary

MADRAS

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS —Candidates for the Degree Examination will obtain their tickets on application at the Senate House on and after Monday the 11th January 1886

THE BUCKINGHAM CANAL —A strong representation has been made to Government urging the necessity for the extension of the Nellore Gudiyatham line of railway from Nellore to Kattupalam on the Buckingham Canal so that there may be a junction between the rail and water communications at this spot. The matter is to be discussed on the spot by the railway engineers

INSTALLATION OF THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.—PALITANA DEC 23—The installation of Thakore Sahob Mansingjee of Palitana took place at Nunar Bagh palace this morning This ceremony was performed by Colonel Nutt in the presence of the Thakore Saheb relations and friends The proceedings were of a quiet nature owing to the recent death of Thakore Saheb Sir Takhtsingjee—I I

SOCIAL REFORM IN INDIA —On the 1st instant Mr N G Chandavarkar one of the Indian delegates delivered a lecture at the Somerville Club Oxford Street, London on Social Reform in India Miss Orr a very decided one there was a large attendance of ladies The lecturer showed what the enlightened natives of the Presidency town were doing to promote female education to abolish infant marriages and to get rid of the custom which forbids the remarriage of widows Mr Chandavarkar hopes to elect his successor from Oxford to continue the delegation to the welfare and education of women of India

RAJA RAMAL SINGH —His Highness the Rajah Ram pal Singh has established a female hospital at Dhirpur the people of his estate and other living in the vicinity A native doctor is permanently stationed there and the most patients is also visited once a month by the Civil Surgeon of the Partabgarh district with which the Rajah has many private accounts The Rajah's grandfather Raja Hanuman Singh established some time ago a Sanscrit and Urdu School at Kalakankar, which the present Raja Pratap Singh has now converted into a Sanscrit English Urdu College, the college has 4 pupils, 25 students in the Calcutta University Entrance class and 30 in the A B C school master with some assistants teachers has been appointed by the Rajah to supply the Government scholarships for Rs 5 to Rs 8 a month and the Rajah pays the expenses of the boarders, out of the boys' funds Both institutions are entirely supported by the Rajah who takes pride to keep them always under the Government

BOMBAY CITY —The report for November on the Municipal Corporation of the Bombay Island says that the Municipality has 6 (—from 1 to 6 000 acres now up to average but 17 000 acres selected last year for irrigation experiments not yet started Wealthy natives plant gardens Native States (not—) have many acres Kathiawar—area 1 000 acres small 4 States are a 3 000 acres, these figures must be received with caution Average area unknown Dec 8—Rain abundant prospects of spring crops good Rain has been much felt and has set in with the rest of December crop less forward Bad year—Rainfall—Six inches last month have set in but not little damage reported On the whole the area sown in British Districts is 3 50 000 acres below average and 6 000 acres below last year's area In native States, exclusive of Baroda the area sown is 100 000 acres below last year's area Total area in British Districts 1 250 000 acres; Native States besides Baroda 4,50 000 acres

WESTERN COAST

THE PRINCE OF WALES —The Prince has requested to go to Madras to not cancelled, this being a year of mourning He is permitted to remain at Ootacamund and Travancore. He intends leaving the Cape on the 8th of the next March month on a trip to Abassyn—*W S*

BENGAL

THE MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR —The Maharajah of Cooch Behar goes home in the Spring—*I*

RAILWAY CARRIAGES FROM ENGLAND —Ten new saloons called for in England for the Bengal Nagpur Railway of South Eastern carriages for the Indian State Railways of the third class with less of the same pattern with end doors The bodies of these coaches are 50 feet 8 inches long and 8 feet wide over the measurement The saloon will be furnished with lengthened seats 7 feet, the sides and ends of which 1 foot 6 inches and 2 feet 3 inches respectively The doors are to be hung sliding on rollers A noticeable feature in these third class carriages is the provision of 2 first class water closets one for passengers in the two corridor saloons and one for passengers in the ordinary saloons The doors of these closets are to be hung sliding on rollers measuring 1 foot by 2 feet 9 inches The location of the water supply of the latrines is to be by hydraulic pressure A noticeable feature in these carriages is the provision of lavatories, commonly found to be by hydraulic pressure. These openings secure intercommunication between the saloons as well as doors communicate with the station platforms The carriages now ordered —40 in number— are for the Bengal Nagpur State lines and every attention has been paid in the design to the great desiderata of space and ventilation, the same being common for all carriages in which so much of a free and cool current and their arrangements hitherto make own in running third class carriages —*States* 31

NATIVE STATES.

NATIVE STATES —*Darbar in Honour of the Conquest of Burmah*—On 31st December 84—His Highness the Maharajah of Dhar held a Durbar last evening in honour of the victory gained by the British arms in Burmah *Major Black the Political Agent* Bhopawar and Colonel Peart, commanding the Malwa Bheel Corps, took part in the ceremony at the request of His Highness The opening of the Durbar the Maharajah made a short and telling speech expressing the extreme pleasure he felt at the successful termination of the Burmah campaign, his loyal sentiments towards the British Crown and the high esteem and respect which he entertained for his Excellency the Earl of Dufferin and his obligations to Sir Lepel Griffin and Major Martin for the friendly assistance rendered to him by each of these officers from time to time He would repeat a speech which he sent prayer for the health and prosperity of her Majesty the Queen Empress After the Maharajah and the other gentlemen who had assembled during the speech were seated Nazarana presents and the results of a royal salute and feu-de-joie were fired by the Highness troops stationed there The important ceremony was brought to a close by the receiving of betel nut from the Jamadar the distribution of *itar* and *pan* and sweetmeats

Extracts.

THE BURMAH EXPEDITION

The following congratulatory telegrams were sent to the Viceroy of India from the Secretary of State on Monday afternoon, 30th ultimo —"I am commanded by the Queen to express to your Excellency the pleasure with which Her Majesty has received the news of the result of the military operations in the Irrawaddy Valley, so effectively organized by your Excellency's Government, and so brilliantly carried out by Her Majesty's forces under the command of General Prendergast" "Her Majesty's Government offer to your Excellency their cordial congratulations on the conspicuous success which has attended the expedition against the King of Burmah, as directed by your Excellency's Government, and are glad to express their profound satisfaction that the immediate objects of the military operations have been attained with so little loss of life"

The Viceroy replied the next day as follows —"The Government of India is very sensible of the kind expressions of approval which your lordship has conveyed to it on behalf of Her Majesty and her Government General Prendergast deserves the utmost credit for the skill, humanity, and decisive promptitude with which he has conducted the whole business It is a matter of great importance that the objects of the expedition should have been attained without engendering any hostile feeling between ourselves and the people of Upper Burmah, who are akin to our own Burmese subjects in race, religion, and material interests I purpose to convey to General Prendergast, and to the officers and troops who have so nobly seconded their commander's efforts, the thanks of the Indian Government I have instructed our agents in Upper Burmah to administer the country provisionally in Her Majesty's name

ANNEXATION OF BURMAH

The *Statesman* —We talk of Khiva being annexed, and Bokhara being annexed, by her In our sense of the term there is no annexation whatever There is not a Russian official, we believe, to this hour, in either Khiva or Bokhara proper What Russia calls annexation is a mere "protectorate" such as we say should be set up over Upper Burmah, leaving the Burmese to administer their own civil affairs, and to officer their own army as they please, simply looking to their neighbourhood and contact with ourselves, and to the paramount influence exerted by us in Mandalay by a proper Embassy or mission, to spur them onwards to a true regeneration begotten within themselves. We admit frankly that if not one can show that our own safety —the safety of the great Empire of 250 millions under us—requires us to annex Burmah, and convert it as we have converted every other annexed State, into a province administered by Englishmen, that it is *then* the positive duty of the Government to pass this sentence upon the Burmese people The interests of the two or three millions of people in Burmah must in that case be passed over, that the safety and well being of 250 millions of people may be secured by their sacrifice But unless it can be shown with reasonable clearness, that the safety of our own 250 millions of people, will be imperilled if we do not incorporate these two millions of an independent race with the Indian empire, annexation will be a crime against international law As to treaties, we have none we believe with Upper Burmah, but we speak under correction. We believe there are none, the commercial treaty that was attempted some years ago having failed

OFFICIAL REDUCTIONS IN HYDERABAD

The *Deccan Times* —It has become a by-word and a subject of derision that every so-called Reduction Committee has resulted in an increased expenditure to the State We fear that the present finance Committee will not escape the same reproach, seeing that while reduction is being effected amongst the subordinates the already highly paid officials are having their salaries materially increased We mentioned the other day that it had been resolved to equalize the pay of all the Secretaries and place it at Rs 1,500 As this resolution will have the effect of increasing the pay of one Secretary only by Rs 300 a month, and as the principle of having all the Secretaries on a par is a good one, not much can be said against this measure. But we hear that it has also been resolved to increase the pay of the Judges of the High Court (who now draw, two of them Rs. 1,000 and three Rs. 1,200), to Rs 1,500, and that of the Chief Justice

from Rs 1,200 to Rs 2,000 This represents a total yearly increase of Rs 24,800—no small sum at a time when the ordinary expenditure of the State exceeds the ordinary income It may be that the proposed salaries are not too much for men holding the highest judicial appointments in the State, but we think the present is a very inopportune moment in which to make the increase The unreasonable attitude will ignore the principle and look only to the result, and again the veil of the down trodden Hyderabadee will be raised the Minister gave way to the public opinion on the matter of the question of the Secretariats in regard to which not a handful of people care a rush, how much more cautious ought it to be in a matter in which the great mass of the people is necessarily interested

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The *Indian Mirror* —' A hundred representatives from different parts of India met at a National Congress in a central point of the Empire will, indeed, be a spectacle worth seeing by all Indian friends and well wishers, and enough to gladden every patriotic and philanthropic heart as well as to inspire us with hope for, and confidence in the future of India The idea of holding a Congress at Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta, Lahore, Karrachi, and other capitals of Provinces successively after the next gathering at Poona, is also most excellent, and such as we have often suggested in these columns The powers of organization that the educated people of every part of India are now displaying ought to convince even our worst enemies how far we have really advanced, and how much we have profited from the political training we have been receiving After such proofs as are being given, to say that the Natives of India are not fit to be entrusted with the larger powers of Local Self Government is simply idle A programme of the business to be considered at the meeting of the Congress should be made out at once Among the chief topics of discussion should, of course be the abolition of the India Office, the remodelling, of the Indian Civil Service, the separation of Judicial from Executive functions in the Administration, the retrenchment of civil and military expenditure, the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils, the admission of Natives to the higher civil offices the grant of commissions in the Army to educated Natives &c, &c These are the most important questions pressing for immediate settlement Other questions, of more or less importance should also be brought in, and steps should be taken for giving a greater impetus to national union As the Congress will be held at Poona, the Delegates will very properly be the guests of the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha, the oldest Native Political Association in that city But the National Congress is being convened not by the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha but, as the *Hindu* says by the Indian National Union an organization, consisting of the leaders of Native thought, and representing the educated classes among all the Native races of every part of India'

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

The tenth anniversary of the Theosophical Society was celebrated yesterday evening at Pachaiyappa's Hall, Black Town There was a large attendance—nearly all Hindus being about eighty delegates from various parts of India Colonel H S Olcott, the President Founder, who took the chair, was very cheered on entering the hall The meeting was attentive to the proceedings, each speaker was greeted with applause the Chairman said that he did not know how he was He had brothers, uncles, and aunts in all countries He must have been good in his cradle He was born an Aryan, but he believed his American nature got deeper than the skin all below the surface was Hindu He was Hindu with a Yankee skin, was proud to see how Madras had evolved the delegates The present Congress was far higher and nobler than the grass in Poona, which was now sitting, here they were not to suppose but many were ample evidence that the movement was a wise one, and a benevolent one, and the society had the sympathy of good people all over the world over Theosophy was now planted on a rock, and it would not be easily swept away There was no selfishness at the bottom, and there were no quicksands of egoism to be found of The rock on which they stood was the rock of Aryan truth There they stood and defied all buffetings The Society had completed the first ten years of its existence and it was now entering on its manhood of usefulness The indications of the present point to the time when the members would with pride say that they saw the beginning of the movement and gave it their sympathy The Society now had 117 branches in the world It was neither the front nor the foe of any one sect It was the shield and champion of the truth which underlied all sects The Society was challenging materialistic scientific men to show that Aryan philosophy was in any way in conflict with the latest principles of modern science They should all therefore accept the views of the ancients The preponderance of opinion was that man was not a special creation from nothing, but he was the result of a long process of evolution After a few remarks about the piety of evolution Colonel Olcott said that the west was a great field for the development of Aryan ideas Strangers had discovered the patrimony of the Hindus and were trying to get it away After the west had fought out the battle for the Hindus and found out that their forefathers were respectable people the people of India would gladly and warmly grasp it The speaker then referred to their brothers & sisters and asked that we could not in Europe work with them and many are trying to build a temple of the Aryan in India long years ago He urged on his hearers the desirability of cultivating a spirit of respect for their elders He had worked here seven years, and would work for seven times more, and during that time he would induce the people not only to put faith in the doctrines of Aryan literature but to endeavour to be Aryans in conduct and thus gain the respect of all Investigators he said that they would shortly have a Sanskrit library at their disposal here

THE MAHABHARATA

The *Indian Office*—The work undertaken by Protap Chandra Roy of publishing an English translation of the Mahabharata continues to make progress we think we have received the first nineteen numbers At this stage, however it has become evident to the energetic publisher that the task has proved itself greater than he ever had any idea that the expenses have become more heavy than he anticipated Consequently he makes an appeal for public support for the carrying out of the gigantic work How appeal might not to be made in vain, not indeed, can it be when the nature of the undertaking is understood It is no less than the translation into English of the whole of the Mahabharata and the free distribution of a large edition of it not in India, and even to the confines of the civilized world When we remember that this scheme has been projected and partly carried out by the energy and untiring perseverance of one man and when we remember the imperfect knowledge of Sanskrit and the prevailing ignorance about the classics, and when we consider the boundless field to be gone through we cannot but deem that this man who has taken so many years upon his undoubtedly hard work, is a public benefactor of very high order The greatness of the undertaking will be apparent when the Mahabharata is compared or reminded us with the other classics The Iliad and Odyssey together contain about 30,000 lines The Mahabharata consists of 220,000 lines spread over eighteen Parvas or divisions, for one can hardly call them Cantos And in addition there is a supplement called the Harivansa of 16,374 slokas or couplets, more in fact than the two great Homeric poems put together How it has been unduly increased by the insertion of long discourses upon matters subjects not connected with the plot But these no often the most valuable parts for example, there is the Bhagavad Gita the translation of which by Mr Edwin Arnold makes the name of The Song Celestial was recently reviewed in these columns Of course the whole work was not by one hand, nor was it the production of one epoch Many of the episodes or the didactic and philosophical passages were interpolated at a later date but the best scholars are of opinion that a large part of it was composed after the Ramayana, a poem more finished more compact, of far less extent, and ostensibly all by one production of a single poet No one human being could have written the Mahabharata It is the product of a long age, and only as such could it obtain the distinctly national character it possesses Protap Chandra Roy therefore was truly following the national instincts in trying to make the book still better known than even it is at present, and in opening it up in its completeness to English readers

CLAIMANTS TO THE BURMESE THRONE

As was to be expected, the fall of King Theebaw has had a profound interest for his probable successors These are four in number—Prince Myingoon now residing at Pondicherry, Prince Myingan Dyne, his full brother, living at Benares, Prince Myoung Yan, known as the second son of the eighth Queen, at Barrackpur, and Prince Myoung Oke the pensioner in Calcutta The two first mo full brothers, and sons of the seventh Queen the late king Min Doon had altogether six sons, two of whom, however—the Princes Mekkara and Woontho—were killed in the Mandalay massacre of 1879 Phoolera, as we well known, was a usurper He was the illegitimate son of Queen Loung Shway Ma Byay and was adopted by the king left to his own resources, it is unlikely that the world would ever have heard her name, but as fortune would have it, he became an instrument in the hands of the bold, ambitious, and unscrupulous Downger Queen, who is now, in all probability one of the companions of her exile Mayoun Dan the third Queen has by the prime minister to consent Princess Hlaing She was evidently resolved to maintain her hold on the kingly power, and will the object she ensured her daughter to Theebaw, and succeeded by a coup in placing him on the throne She declared that Min Doon on his death bed had nominated Theebaw to be his successor, and the statements by which she support this claim most effectually silenced opposition For many years she has enjoyed the fruits of her cunning, and Theebaw by which time was possession was seized, but before the downfall came, she had the occasion to see her own daughter behave cruelly to her with ingratitude Rightly or wrongly she was credited in common with the Kinwoon Mingyee, with sinister views with regard to the British demands and, had her counsel been heeded, there would probably have been no Burmese expedition And when she was powerless and in the end she found herself slighted and insulted if not exposed to the risk of actual danger Of the four claimants to the throne the most notable is the Myingoon Prince who has had a somewhat remarkable career He is now a man of about forty years of age, and is described as intelligent and dumb, and well meaning He knows enough English and Persian to make himself understood and he is apt and observant During his father's reign in 1870 he found it convenient to leave Burmah, and told Min Doon requested the Government of India to detain him, which they did promptly enough sending him with first instance to the Andamans Here was only for a time but soon permitted to reside afterwards he came very familiar with Bishop and Barnes His family has been extremely diverse and, being unable to obtain from the Government of India sufficient funds to enable him to Chandernagore in 1881 and much as way but you to Pondicherry By this step, of course, he forfeited the allowance he was receiving from the Government of India, and as the Duchess stopped a small supply that came to him from the United States, he has been left to Cruel Poverty In the Western Provinces he has relations with the Parish authorities would be to the way to discuss, although the Times can hardly be blamed for saying as it has done that he must help him to the throne which is his by right Sameer and of the Prince Myoung Oke was lately given in these columns Of Prince Myingan of Benares it is only necessary to say that he is young, that he is a Christian and that he is greatly attached to his elder brother If the claim of Queen King for Burmah lies between these three claimants two of them claimants only in a potential sense the chances would seem to lie between the Myingoon Prince and his full brother The former has the advantage of right, but it is possible that his adventurous may weigh with the Government in coming to a decision —*Englishman*

THE PALACE REVOLUTION IN NEPAL

The telegraphic report that a revolution had broken out at Khatmandu, and that the Prime Minister had been removed and the Maharaja deposed, seems to have been received by the British public with sublime indifference The news, in fact, arrived at an inopportune season The public mind was just then distracted with a multitude of interesting topics pulling it in different directions As if the general elections, with the ever changing fortunes of Whig and Tory, were not sufficient matter to furnish any amount of Club gossip and anecdotical table talk the mess in the Balkan States filled to overflowing the budget of professional politicians, The confusion in Egypt, though less accentuated than under Mr Gladstone's Ministry, and the hostile operations on the banks of the Irrawaddy, were questions which, under ordinary circumstances, would have satisfied the average quantum In addition to all this the sudden death of Alfonso XII, with its long train of disagreeable possibilities deposited every country in Europe, and more particularly the Governments of France and Germany, for a Spanish Republic would be almost certain to make common cause with its Gallic neighbours It is small wonder then, that no notice was taken of battle, murder, and sudden death high up in the Himalayas

With a few exceptions, home keeping Englishmen read in the most lazy recollection of Jung Bahadur, and his happy dispatch of his uncles That while the man of blood and business on no large a scale that becomes were readily condoned complete success having crowned the work of slaughter He was received at the Courts of Queen Victoria and King Louis Philippe as a remarkable man who had acted at a critical moment in true Eastern style, and after the manner of his ancestors He was indeed, clever eccentric, and withal a barbarian But his jewels spoke loudly in his favour for many of them were rare, though badly set and his more lawless than himself But he was undoubtedly a man of no common mould He ruled the Nepalese with a rod of iron as though he had from the keeper of the cages of wild beasts He was a lover of extreme quarrels of the human order, and so maintained tranquillity for many years At the time of the Sepoy revolt he rendered invaluable assistance, and of somewhat study in taking action, he finally rendered good service to the British, that was duly appreciated by the cession of the happy hunting grounds along the base of the mountains of Nepaul His hospitable reception of the prince of Wales was likewise recounted to him as a good deed, and his death was generally lamented as that of a faithful friend The death in 1877 of Jung Bahadur, it was the object of Prime Minister to shield go by sanity from brother to brother, resulting on the death of the last brother to his eldest son, Jugjut Jung, and his brothers in relation Prince of the six brothers had predeceased him and he was therefore succeeded by his fourth brother, Ranudeep Singh, while the fifth brother, Dugan Shumshere became Commander-in-Chief shortly afterwards Jugjut Shumshere died and was succeeded in the command of the army by Jungs sixth and youngest brother, Dhoor Shumshere The latter died last year, leaving several sons Jugjut Jung, eldest son of Sir Jung Bahadur had been raised to Colonelcy for conspiracy, but he returned without permission last April, and was put under arrest there by the king, Ranudeep Singh the Minister, who however showed a desire to stop him to send and power The sons of Dhoor Shumshere viewed the partiality of the Minister with concern with alarm, and anticipated the presentation of obstacles to the town advancement Jugjut to the end of last month Ranudeep Singh was about to start for India to attend the Camp of Exercise at Delhi A Nepalese Contingent commanded by Dhoor Shumshere the eldest son of the late Dhoor Shumshere Commander-in-Chief, was also ready to march, when the Shumshere brothers gave the signal the troops mutinied, the Minister Ranudeep Singh, Dhoor Shumshere, and Jugjut Jung were shot, and the remaining members of the family of Jung Bahadur all or were taken prisoners The King of Mahrajah Adhiraj was also captured, and the reins of Government were seized by the confederated brothers The Powers—to whom we are indebted for these details—says that several Generals, including two of Jung Bahadur's sons and one of the Queen took refuge in the Residency They have nearly all come to terms with the Dalar, and have either gone, or are going to India with their families' Baber off his guard the Minister was summarily relieved both of the cares of office, and the troubles of life The Maharaja, being thoroughly docile, is permitted to retain the outward symbols of regal power, while the reality has passed into the hands of the victors The British Resident was absent from Nepaul when the revolution took place, but Dr Gimlette, Residency Surgeon, is said to have been quite equal to the occasion

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 11, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XIII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1886. No.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Karnataka per annum	Rs	2 0 0
Half do	do	1 0 0
Karnataka do	do	0 8 0
Local & Mofussil do	do	1 0 0

N. B.—Subscribers in the Mofussil are requested to remit the amount of their subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first 8 lines per line 0 2 0
For each additional line of 8 words or less 0 1 0
All communications for the Karnataka Prakasika should be addressed to the Proprietor, Karnataka Prakasika Office, Bangalore.

Letters containing remittances should be registered, and Money Orders should be taken out in favour of the Proprietor, otherwise the Publication will be considered at the risk of the Subscribers.

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(Vol VII, October 1885 to September 1886)

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

London, 3rd Jan —The latest news concerning the rising in the Soudan states that General Stephenson is advancing along the Nile. The Cavalry have reached Kyoh. The enemy's strength on the 3th December was 6,000 men.

Reports are circulated of a powerful German Syndicate about to assist of China for the purpose of their getting to contract a loan of 35 millions sterling, with the Chinese Government for the construction of railways and armaments in China.

Athens 2nd Jan —The Greek Government is massing troops on the Turkish frontier.

Wady Halfa, 3rd Jan —The Rebels are quite demoralised and are flying in the direction of Berber. They lost 600 men in the attack made by General Stephenson on the 30th ultimo.

Constantinople 3rd Jan —The Porte has communicated to the British Ambassador here that the Sultan ceases to British Cavalry and will not try to the terms of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, Sir William White in reply has expressed that the situation necessitated the step.

Pesth 2nd Jan —At the New Years Day parade of the garrison and Hofburg some arrangements yesterday, the following proclamation was made by command of Her Majesty the Queen Empress —

It is hereby notified that the territories immediately governed by King Theebaw will no longer form part of his Majesty's dominions and will during His Majesty's pleasure, be administered by such officers as the Viceroy and Governor General of India may from time to time appoint.

His Proclamation is signed "Dufferin."

Athens 5th Jan —The Greek Government has sent a telegram addressed to the great Powers claiming protection of the Greek Frontier as fixed at the Berlin Congress.

The first draft of the reinforcements of 10,000 men required by the Indian Government will start to-day for Bombay, in the hired transport "Euphrates."

Suez 4th Jan —The two Servians of the Servo Bulgarian peace delegations has not yet left Suez.

Wady Halfa 2th Jan —The rebels have retired to Kabbi and the British force which have left in pursuit of them are returning to this place.

Constantinople, 6th Jan —In the official report received by the Turkish Government from Abdul Mukter Pasha he views the situation in Egypt most favourably.

Delhi 6th Jan —The garrison tonight are as follows —Head quarters and cavalry at Sirsa, 1st Infantry division at Subathoo and 2nd Cavalry Brigade Head quarters Ferozepore. There with the exception of two companies of Royal Artillery at Lahore, Second at Shimla, General Gough's reaches here on Monday next by which time the 1st Infantry, and horse, his Cavalry escort reached Umballa, but were forced back by the enemy, whose Cavalry have also reached Pehowa, four miles distant, and pushed out pickets north of it. Major General Gough has issued a General Arrangement of the Mobile Field Force's Cavalry. It seems doubtful if anything will be attempted of the Cavalry on account of information will take place tomorrow, but on the 8th, Major General Gough's infantry will be here, and battle seems imminent. It seems safe to retell the battle strategy further Communication will be known in the next day. The Foreign Mail's was sent. The Cavalry Brigade and General Macgregor's Division on the march to-day, and secret struck with the plague of cholera. The Commander in Chief marched 20 miles to-day, and moves on again to-morrow to be in a central position between the forces. The country through which we march is distracted with jungle, which will not hinder movements of the force. We are having splendid weather, and the health of the troops is excellent and considering the difficulty of feeding such a large force, the Commissariat arrangements are satisfactory. No particulars of jubilee to be gained by seizure of Panipat. It remains to be seen whether General Gough will offer battle here or retire on Delhi and watch an opportunity to deal the Northern force a decisive blow.

THE

Karnataka Prakashika.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 11, 1886

THE ANNEXATION OF UPPER BURMAH

On the first day of the new year, a proclamation was issued by the British Government of India, with the concurrence, as a matter of course, of the present Conservative Ministry in the name of the Queen Empress of India, to the effect that King Theebaw of Upper Burmah having forfeited his rights as a sovereign, the country is annexed and is in future to form part and parcel of Her Majesty's dominions in the East "during Her Majesty's pleasure," and these rich and magnificent territories to be administered by competent British officers, to be appointed by the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council. Since the annexations of Lord Dalhousie, in India, we do not think there has been so cool and deliberate an act of territorial aggrandisement than this annexation of Upper Burmah, by the British Government of India, under the sanction and approval of the present Conservative Ministry, which has taken up its temporary—thank Heaven, only temporary—abode in Downing Street London, whence, no doubt, it may in a woeful minority, it will be ousted out, in a week or two, from the bad eminence to which it adventitiously attained, about six months ago. We say that the annexation of Upper Burmah to the British Indian Empire is an injustice in every respect. King Theebaw may have been a tyrant and an oppressor and a blood thirsty man, and, as said, he may deserve his deposition and degradation, but the facts, in our opinion, do not justify the British Government in its deliberate act of annexation. There was another and a juster way out of the situation, when British arms invaded Upper Burmah and so easily concluded a victorious campaign. It is a mode adopted by the British Government in its dealings with the unruly or recalcitrant native princes of India, during the last thirty years, since the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie passed away, and gave place to the more equitable and sounder policy of substituting in the room of a deposed native prince or chief, a prince worthier of confidence and trust, under the supervision and friendly counsels of a representative of the paramount power. Such should have been the policy of the British in the case of King Theebaw, after the subjugation of the country. The policy of wholesale annexation was condemned by the unanimous voice of the whole Native Press of India, which pointed out the juster and more prudent policy—for the British Government—of placing a substitute king on the throne of Upper Burmah, who might have been controlled by the presence and advice of a British Ambassador, or Resident, or by whatsoever name he might have been called. It should be remembered distinctly that there was such a representative at the Court of King Theebaw, not many years ago, and there might have been again under his successor, and with the happiest results, for what do we learn from a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, who telegraphs to that paper, after the act of annexation had been proclaimed? He says—"The terms of the proclamation are believed not to preclude the appointment of a vassal King. The Burmese say the country will then be tranquil in three months, otherwise, there will be anarchy for years. Officers who have marched out three hundred miles give it as their opinion that it will take a good year's work to pacify the country. The (British) army only holds the line along the river. The continuance of the Burmese Supreme Council kept some order in the provinces, while the Government was Burmese, now that it has become English, it becomes necessary to prepare for the complete conquest of the country, and more troops will consequently be required." The above opinions and statements of fact, which are those of an eye witness on the spot, are corroborated by the long telegrams, which reach India every day, containing accounts of dacoities throughout the country, of murderous attacks on British troops and police every where, of murders of isolated Englishmen, and of whole villages of friendly Burmese, who have submitted to the British Government. Upper Burmah has, indeed, as a result of its subjugation by British arms and its annexation, become a prey to anarchy, bloodshed, and confusion, which, says the correspondent from whom we have quoted, will take a full year and the employment of more British troops to put down, where is a King, under the guidance of a British representative, were to be appointed, the country will be tranquil in three months! and what a chance of doing real good to the conquered country and its people is the British. British Government losing, by its hastily conceived and hastily carried out policy of wholesale annexation!

It seems to us as if the present British Ministry have been influenced, in their policy of annexation, by a mercenary spirit of adding one more territory to the wide British dominions in the East dominions which, indeed, have become too unwieldy and cumbrous for the purposes of good wholesome administration. The Government appears to have listened readily to the representations of Chambers of Commerce, such as Liverpool and Manchester, the members of being thorough English money-grubbers to the main chance, the interests, while they profess to be moved by quite a philanthropic spirit, weep over the woes of the subjects of ex-King Theebaw, and desires the suppression of tyranny and the "development of the resources of the country." While we contemplate this beautiful example of true British philanthropy, we also know that Upper Burmah is rich in teak forests

and ruby and coal mines, and that beneath the surface, too, run almost inexhaustable streams of mineral oils, and that these are some of the sources of golden riches, which make the heart of the British merchant to rejoice and fill it with philanthropic love for so fortunate a race as the inhabitants of Upper Burmah, whom they long to deliver from tyrannical native kings! This eager desire to make haste to grow rich, it is, which has become the bane of the British nation, in these modern days

There is, however, some hope of redress, even in so deliberate an act of territorial annexation as this of Upper Burmah. The Conservative Ministry, which is now governing the destinies of the British nation, lives only by sufferance, and must soon go out of office, perhaps, in a week or two, and then the Liberal party, under such just men as Gladstone and Bright, Chamberlain and Derby, must come in and take the place which their political opponents so unworthily fill. The proclamation of annexation is not binding upon them, and is moreover, so peculiarly worded as to give a Liberal Ministry a very sound reason for reversing the policy of the Conservative Ministry. The proclamation says that Upper Burmah is to be administered by the British Government "during Her Majesty's pleasure." A Liberal Ministry might well point out to Her Most Gracious Majesty the serious political blunder committed by her temporary servants, the Conservative Cabinet, by this policy of annexation, and advise Her Majesty to authorise its reversal, and the adoption of a policy of justice and conciliation towards the people of Upper Burmah. Then, indeed, will the country and its people have rest in three months, and the British Government as if he saved the further waste of blood and treasure

THE MYSORE MAHARAJAH COTTON MILL

We regret that we have once more to refer in terms of disappointment to the present condition and future prospects of the Cotton Mill, which was said to have been "started," on the first day of the new year, by the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, the agents of which are Messrs Scott and Company of Bombay. It seems to us, from the public revelations made in the columns of the *Bangalore Spectator*, during Christmas week and after, and but feebly replied to by the *Daily Post*, show a state of things not at all satisfactory to the success of a highly useful and important undertaking, such as, if properly carried out, would have developed a branch of industry in the Mysore Province which requires much care and caution, and patient and plodding labour for its development. It appears to us that to speak of a Cotton Mill as having "started" work on a given day, when there was not a pod of cotton on the premises, is to try to persuade a sceptical public that a plum pudding can be made without any plums in it. At the recent ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, it was resolved (amongst other resolutions) that the Cotton Mill be started on the 1st of January, a very good resolution, indeed, if only there was the material in the mill buildings with which to make a beginning. Talking of this ordinary general meeting of shareholders and directors, it is curious to note the one-sided, if not garbled, version of the proceedings with which the *Daily Post* favoured an expectant public. The *Daily Post* has, indeed, constituted itself champion in ordinary (and also on extraordinary occasions) of the present managers of the Mysore Maharajah Cotton Mill, who, if we are to believe our contemporary, are like kings and queens, who, in their official capacity, are supposed to be incapable of doing wrong. It would seem that the *Bangalore Spectator* is terribly in the wrong, and has always been in the wrong, with regard to the Mill, and the *Daily Post* is accurately correct, and has always been correct, on the same subject, and—disinterested. But we and the public know better, and know very well where the "interest" and disinterestedness lie. As the old Latin proverb has it, we judge of Hercules by the measure of his foot. One of the shareholders of the Company, Mr V Veeroovengadaswamy Moodely, endeavoured to get the shareholders and directors to look on the other side of the picture, at the late ordinary general meeting, but partially succeeded, but his questions and observations were not reported by the *Post*, the *Spectator* had to undertake the discharge of so incumbent a public obligation on the part of a journalist. But beyond these things, other matters connected with the Mill stand as they stood months ago. Several of the employés are still striving to obtain (without going into a court of law, if possible) their four or five months' arrears of salary, several trades people, who supplied stores and material, are making similar efforts, but, apparently, these poor fellows find no balm in Gilead and no physician there, or, at all events, if there is one in the person of Mr James Scott of Messrs Scott and Co., agents to the Company, he refuses to discharge, and the consequence will be—it needs no prophetic spirit to foretell it—that one by one the claimants on the funds of the company will be driven to institute actions in the civil courts, and there will be, as an elegant English proverb has it, "the devil to pay," in the shape of court fees stamps and lawyers' costs, and these cases will be added to the one already pending decision in the Chief Court of Mysore, a suit filed by certain of the contractors to which we alluded in a recent issue of this journal, when writing on the subject of the Mill. In the meanwhile, the driver to shares closed the share list, and thus cut off one source of additional income from the public. They have one lac of rupees in hand, and are going to raise another lac on the security of the mill buildings, and with this sum, they are going to pay up all dues, and give the shareholders, at some not distant future, a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, on the mere expectation that the Mill will produce an extraordinary amount of work, which will bring immense profits. To crown all, the trained and intelligent mechanical engineer, who was brought out from England, expressly for the purpose of managing the Mill, by Mr James Scott, under an agreement for three years, at a salary of Rs 350 a month, has been dismissed, and, in his place, Mr James Scott himself has been appointed managing director! And this is the present state of things in the Mysore Maharajah Cotton Mill, what its future will be, under such circumstances, we will not undertake to predict. All that we know for a certainty is, what we have stated above, and the additional fact that, whereas Mr James Scott was once agent to the Company and for the mill, he is now managing director of the same, which circumstance reminds us of a funny old Negro ditty, which declares that—

Sambo he belongs to the mill,
The mill it belongs to Sambo still!

Occasional Notes.

The new Parliament will meet tomorrow the 12th instant, for the transaction of business

Sir Herbert Macpherson will sail from Brindisi for India on or about the 8th proximo, to assume the Madras command

M Boutellier, the new French Consul to the King of Burmah, has arrived at Mandalay, and is being treated with all courtesy

The Viceroy's Proclamation, of five lines, announcing that Upper Burmah has become part of Queen Victoria's dominions, was published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* on the 1st instant

A Correspondent in the Central Provinces states that active measures have now been taken to hem in the great freebooter, Tantia Bhil, and that it is hoped a stop will speedily be put to his daring depredations

The new Ameer of Bokhara is said to have thrown into prison those of his brothers on whom he could lay his hands. The Russian accounts of his popularity with his subjects are not confirmed.

The recently deceased Mr Vanderbilt inherited £16,000,000 from his father, traded with and doubled it, but subsequently lost a pile, and died worth no more, it is supposed, than a miserable £10,00,000

The good luck of the Mysore Gold Mining Company follows it by sea as well as by land. A consignment of 18 gold, of the value of £5,000, was shipped in the ill fated *Indus*, and went down with that vessel, but it was recovered by the divers and is now homeward bound in another P and O steamer

Lady Reay has collected, up to 31st ultimo, Rs 41,320 for the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, including the following:—Lady Reay Rs 1,000 Cammoo Subbaiah, Esq Rs 2,000, the Gaekwar of Baroda, cost, Rs 5,000, the Rao of Cutch Rs 5 000, the Nawab of Radhanpur (to found a scholarship) Rs 3 000

The Indian Midland Railway Company has placed its capital of £3,000,000, and paid £2,200,000 to the Secretary of State. The object of the Company is to construct the following lines:—From Bhopal, *viâ* Jhansi, to Gwalior; from Jhansi to Cawnpore, from Jhansi to Manikpur, and from Lalitpur to Saugor, being a total length of 589 miles

The Maharajah of Kashmere, accompanied by his brother Raja Ram Singh, Commander in Chief of the forces, Colonel Oliver St John, Mr Wilson Dr Lilly and others, arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday morning by special train. They were received by two Aides de Camp of the Viceroy, the Maharajah of Durbungah, and several native gentlemen

A Correspondent at Baroda says that "the Gaekwar's jewels are not very numerous, and could all be contained in an escritoire of moderate dimensions. The most magnificent piece of jewellery exhibited was a necklace of diamonds which cost the Gaekwar Kunderao thirty lakhs. The central diamond in it is said to have been bought from the Empress Eugenie for nine lakhs."

There was a gratifying advance made last year in Mahomedan education in Bengal, as shown by the number of Mahomedan children in attendance at the schools. For 1883 84, the number of Mahomedan pupils under instruction was 3,92 003; in 1884 85 it rose to 423 768. The only division in which the Mahomedan pupils have fallen off is Chittagong, which shows also a decrease in the number of girls attending school

General Sir Donald Stewart arrived in London on the 15th ultimo. He was met by Major Ligerton, the Duke of Connaught's equerry, and other friends. The General reported his return at the India Office on the 17th inst., where he was engaged for a considerable time with the members of the Indian Council. He was to take his seat as member of the Indian Council at the next meeting

Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, Chief Justice of Singapore, has resigned after about four years service in that capacity. The local Bar took a formal farewell of him on the 23rd ultimo, and the Attorney General, on behalf of the bar, bore testimony to the kindly patience with which he had ever treated the members of the bar, and the manner in which he had upheld the privileges of the advocates and solicitors practising in his court. Sir Thomas, in reply, paid a high tribute to the ability and honor of the Bar in the Straits Settlement

The *Gujrat Mitra* (of Surat) is very glad to learn that Maharajah Takhtsingjee K C S I, of Bhownuggur, has been honoured with the distinguished title of Order "His Highness the Thakore Sahib is not only a man of enlightened views, but has endeared himself by his good words and deeds to his subjects as also to the Paramount Power." The paper hopes that the bright example of the Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggur will be followed by other native rulers of States.

According to Mr Streeter, the London jeweller, "the pearl is the most aristocratic jewel. No one but the rich aristocrat can afford to own it. To be unattainable in its value a pearl should be perfectly round, like a marble, pure and spotless. A black pearl is a rarity and from a thousand shells you might obtain one. The fashion in jewels alters rapidly, though pearls always take the first rank. At present, the emerald is the fashionable jewel, why, I cannot say, then come rubies and sapphires, the diamond is but a common gewgaw. Every one can buy diamonds now a days. I remember in 1870 diamonds cost £14 a carat. The price has fallen to £5, the result of too great a supply. But a really magnificent jewel, no matter whether pearl or diamond, always retains its value."

Local and Provincial

Money Order Business.—It will be well if the public understand that the hours for Money Order business at the Post Offices have been changed. The hours now are from 10 A M to 1 P M

Postal Holidays.—The courts and public offices, throughout the Mysore Province as well as in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, will be closed for the Pongal holidays, to-morrow and the day after

The Schools.—Several of the local Colleges and Schools which were closed for the Christmas holidays open this week for work, namely, the Central College, the London Mission High School, Saint Andrew's School, the Municipal School, Pettah, and Saint Joseph's College, Saint John's Hill

The Malloor Murder Case.—The case of murder, in which a young Gowda of Malloor was killed by certain Lubbayas, some time last month, after preliminary trial by the magistrate of Kolar, has been committed to the criminal sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore, which begin on Thursday next, the 14th instant. It is all glad that the police officers and the Amildar are to blame for the fatal occurrence, as had they taken proper measures, the murder would have been prevented. We shall see what the trial will bring out

The Students' Institute.—We are glad to see that certain studious young country men of ours in the Pettah have established a Students' Institute, consisting of a Reading room, Library, and Discussion Class. The Secretary, we observe, has made an appeal to the public for contributions either in money, donations, or books. We hope the appeal will be heartily responded to. We are also glad to note the interest that the editor of the *Daily Post*, Mr F Goodall, is taking in the movement, to which we wish every success

Silladar Cavalry Regiments.—It has been decided by the Government of India, that when horses belonging to Silladar cavalry regiments receive rations from the Commissariat Department on field service a charge of four annas per diem for grain and forage will be made for each horse (including pony or shetland pony) for all ranks. Free rations will only be allowed to the Grass cutters when they are allowed for the troops. Grass cutters will not be supplied with clothing by Government. The above ruling is not applicable to Silladar cavalry regiments when employed on field service beyond sea.—*Madras Times*

Museum.—Visitors to the Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore, during the month of December 1885, were as follows, the number averaging exclusive of Sundays, 800 daily. The following donations to the Museum were received during the month of December:—Rev Mr Richter, Coorg Coins; Mr M L Frank, Bangalore Portuguese Copper Coins; Miss Ida Wilson, 1 Bottle, Mr P J Buchan 1 Black Scorpion, Captain R H C Pitt-Hall, Madras, 1 Book on Varshas of S India, Mr N Chengiah, Bangalore, 2 Shells, Mr A S Andrews, 1 White Rat, Mr A Jamieson, Ootacamund, Nilgiri Tea, and Mr Puttanna, B A, Bangalore 1 Tigers Jaw, 1 Cheetah's Jaw, and 17 Old Copper Coins

Cricket Match.—There was a grand cricket match played between an eleven of Ceylon, who came down from Colombo for the purpose, and an eleven of the Bangalore Gymkhana Club on the ground of the latter, South Parade, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last. We regret that the Ceylonese beat the Bangaloreans hollow, the scores being, for the former, 201 and 417, for first and second winnings, respectively, and for the latter 180 and 157, the visitors thus beating the local team by 271 runs. The Bangalore team are to go down to Madras, during the Pongal holidays, to play the return match with an eleven of the cricket club of that city, by whom the Bangaloreans were beaten on their own ground, at a match played during the Christmas holidays

The Mari-Kanave Project.—It is reported that the Mari-Kanave Project will soon be pushed on, and that Mr Bayley, C E, will be employed on the work, a provision of four lacs being made annually till the work is completed. The success of the undertaking is considered by some people

is doubtful. The project was thought of some years ago, when Colonel Sankey was our Chief Engineer, but was abandoned for obvious reasons. It is feared that it will simply result in a large waste of public money, at any rate there is need of the most careful consideration, before work actually begins. Instead of taking up such a gigantic the project at this time, when the finances of Mysore can ill afford to spare the requisite funds, the Durbar might first restore the old and ruined tanks whereby the wet lands now lying waste may be brought under cultivation gradually so that, within the next decade, we may expect an additional revenue of some four or five lacs annually —*B. S*

NATIVE LIBERALITY —Rao Bahadur Subbapathy Mudaliar, Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council, and one of the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore has very kindly offered to place at the disposal of the Friend-in-Need Society, his garden near the Ulsur Water works, for erecting the proposed Home for Incurables. It is a very eligible site, to which may be removed also the present Poor House, which unlike the Mensa Country at Madras, is situate in the midst of one of the most crowded localities of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. In the present premises there is no well, and water has to be brought in barrels, and during the hot season the inmates do not get enough of water to enable them to wash themselves even once a week. The inmates have no recreation of any kind, as there is no compound attached to the Poor House. The removal of this charitable Institution to the site so generously offered by Mr Subbapathy Mudaliar would afford all the convenience which are now wanting and would also be desirable on Sanitary considerations. The present Poor House might be sold, and as the building is good, and in a good business locality, we have no doubt it would sell to advantage. The price is would go a considerable way towards paying for the erection of the new House and home. We strongly advise the acceptance of Mr Subbapathy's generous and well timed offer. Its prompt acceptance and the publication of a resolution to build the Poor House on the site would, we feel sure, induce other charitable persons to assist in the good work, following the noble example of their charitable fellow townsmen —*B S*

General Summary.

MADRAS

TRAVANCORE —The Fatal Mail of Travancore arrived at Negapatam by the Coast Steamer at the late hour of 10 o'clock to-day for Colombo.

THE COURTS —*The High Court Small Causes Court* Judge and Presidency Magistrate Cadell will be cremated on Monday and Wednesday next, on account of the Pongal festival.

A NEW CASTE —On the application of the Honorable H B Shephard Acting Advocate General this morning before their Lordships Justices Kernan and Muthusamy Iyer Mr B Venkata Subba Row a Hindu was admitted and enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court.

VALUE PAYABLE STAMPS —The Agents of the Railway Companies in the Presidency have written to the Board of Revenue requesting that the Government of India may be moved to authorize the issue of value payable stamps for which the Company guarantee to duly pay unless paid by the Postal Department to avoid the cost of their purchase &c.

MANDALAY Dec 30 —Talks after a meeting of the Hlondaw the Taingdah called about 1000 had been taken to Mr Fulcher before Mr Hannah who told him it was necessary to depose him. He was then relieved by another guard of the Hampshire Regiment on board a steamer. No office or any one connected with Political Department has been molested. Colonel Sladen protests against the resolution on the ground that the charges against the Taingdah are very old that a reference had been made to the Government. The latter takes the responsibility of inquiries.

The known wood used for the Mint try. The work of reorganization is progressing. Native pundits have been selected and confirmed by the Government to employ people at Mandalay and the selection of public works checks &c by Mr Adamson will be commenced except four at Burma. This effects a saving in the cost of the campaign of forty lakhs.

Colonel Sladen receiving an address from 180 Europeans, Eurasian, Armenian Mogul Sunnee Chinese and Burmese traders at Mandalay said that the only credit he could take to himself was in preventing the flight of Thebaw. Regarding the question of annexation the members of the deputation knew as much as he did. No definite policy had yet been adopted. When it was decided to annex or to place a native prince on the throne, he agreed with the deputation in thinking that annexation was desirable by the bulk of the people and that it was the safe cure for the ills from which the country had been suffering for so many years.

APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS AGAINST A SMALL CAUSE COURT JUDGE.—This day at the High Court before Mr Just on Parker, the Honorable Mr H B Shephard, instructed by Mr Reilly Branson appeared on behalf of Ghoolam Mahomed Shurfood Dowlah Bahadur for leave to prosecute Mr T V Poonoosawmy Pillay the Third Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court, for using abusive language against the complainant, while giving evidence in a suit that was being tried by him. Mr Shephard said that Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code related to put he servants and not ovably from office, but in the present case the Judge was not charged as a public servant, he was not charged for using abusive language while sitting on the Bench as a Judge. The act was not intended one and the accused made use of abusive language not as a Judge while enquiring into the suit. His Lordship said he would take time to consider the application.

DEWAN BAHADUR RAGHOYATH ROW AT IP.—Among the most interesting of the proceedings of Wednesday at the Coonoor Tropical Institute was a speech from Dewan Bahadur Raghoyath Row at a meeting improvised not organized for what it was by some of the leading Hindu gentlemen of Bombay. But though the notice had been short the names of the lecturer called together a very respectable audience. Raghoyath Row was introduced to his Bombay audience by the President in spoken of by Mr Hannah as a venerable reverend venerated eloquent native and so on which called names such as Rada Lalla Dadabhai and the rest. He said the hon and learned gentleman spoke what was decidedly one of the best if not the best speech he had ever heard. It had in it all the elements of a polished orator. We are not quite sure if the Dewan Bahadur's not ridiculous worth mentioning in calling a native by the second title, as he is quite a Rajah to a great extent. His eloquence is more rich than persuasive, and in his presentation of his claims for Mysore he may not thus betray a trait of partiality which is rather peculiar to the whole of him but he is not able to say so simply because he is much better than Sir Seshia Sastri Aiya but to the passive wisdom of the Vedas simple but not supreme may, we suppose, not possess all the rough old virtues of a Rajah but he is educated in India though how a Rajah can be educated in India nevertheless —*I S*

DARING BURGLARY IN VIENNA —A most daring and successful burglary was committed on Sunday, Dec 6 on the premises of Herr Grandschädchen the Court Jeweller, in the Graben in Vienna and jewels to the value of more than £2000 were stolen. The thieves have not yet been caught, but from all that they left behind them the police believe them to have come from England. Herr Grandschädchen's shop was open on Sunday until noon. It is supposed that the burglars must have remained until the operations towards eight if when the servants were leaving, owing to them the amount of work they had done out of their depredations and they were with a good deal of the most valuable articles of a portable jewell type so that they must have spent a long time in their robbery. They were evidently well provided with the greatest care they effected an entrance to the shop by the back yard and from the latter they broke open a door and then found themselves in the shop. The most valuable trinkets were deposited in the iron safes fitted with the latest improvements yet all three were burst open. The looks used for the purpose remained to have been of the finest English make. One of the wrench were left behind him on the table the name "J Buck, London" being another the name of More Brothers. The robbery was not discovered till nine o'clock on Monday morning when a servant came to the shop to sweep the shutters and open the door. The shop was then seen to be strewn with heaps of silver papers, and many jewels and articles that were too heavy, or perhaps the burglars seem to have been rejected with the contempt. Full particulars of the robbery as given in the papers at 2 o'clock have not been published filling nearly a column in the newspapers. The most valuable articles consisting of pearls valued at 9 000 florins. The second robbery which has been caused in Vienna by this Christmas has attracted great attention all over the Continent and has caused to Scotland Yard giving not a little anxiety.

Extracts.

THE ANNEXATION OF UPPER BURMAH

The *Pioneer*, writing on the 31st ultimo, said —

Our Special Correspondent telegraphing from Mandalay states that Mr Bernard has submitted the following estimate of the revenue likely to be forthcoming from Upper Burmah, the authority for the figures being that of Thebaw's late Minister —Capitation tax, 4 lakhs, land tax 8½ lakhs, precious stones and jewels, 5 lakhs, forests 15 lakhs, earth oil, 4 lakhs, pickled tea, 9 lakhs, customs, 15 lakhs, petty cesses and imposts, 9 lakhs total, 105 lakhs. To this must be added the tribute from the Shan States, which would be from five to ten lakhs. Once the British have thoroughly established their authority, it must thus be said that a certain revenue of 110 lakhs would be forthcoming in the first year if we maintained the monopolies in earth oil, pickled tea, customs, and petty cesses. If we abolished these, the revenue would amount to 73 lakhs at the lowest estimate, but as the old King Mindon Mung is said to have realised 70 lakhs alone from the capital alone, by carefully carrying to efficient collection, this total of 73 lakhs would soon mount higher. If we annexed the country, it is estimated that the lowest cost of civil administration would be forty lakhs, while the cost of the garrison of 8 500 men, which General Prendergast recommended as being necessary, would be at thirty lakhs, while some twenty lakhs would be required for public works, barracks, civil buildings, roads, and interest on the cost of the Upper Burma Railway. This would give a total of ninety lakhs. If we abolished customs and monopolies at once, there would thus be a deficit of seventeen lakhs on the first year's administration, but with a little management and the retention for a time of the least objectionable of the monopolies and customs a clean balance sheet could be shown. Under our settled administration the revenue would grow rapidly, so that in a few years' time the country would yield a handsome surplus, while the strength of the garrison could be reduced and money saved in military expenditure. If, too the scheme for a railway to Mandalay and thence to Bamo be carried out, the mineral resources of the province would be developed and the land revenue increase in proportion. Engineers should make a survey of the line to be marked for at once, and it is hoped the Government of India will sanction such survey whether the ultimate policy be annexation or a protectorate.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ON TOUR

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Government officials from the Governor General, down to the Assistant Collector, all go out annually on tour of inspection. They necessarily take with them their darkeys, sepoys and the whole office paraphernalia. They, again, receive from Government *batta* money for any additional expenditure that may be incurred during their travels. But these tours are a source of great trouble and anxiety to the inhabitants of the districts visited. Formerly great care was taken to prevent the Shirestadars from anything annoying the people, but now the tours appear to have dwindled down into mere trips for amusement, shikar or change of air. The officer now does not pay any attention to what happens behind his back. Wherever the *sowaree* happens to go it means serious hardship to the potter, barber, carpenter husbandman, cama diod or chamar. No doubt the principal officials are ignorant of this, but there must be some reason for so much discontent. The *kowdies* taken away to do duty *with his cart and bullocks regardless* of sickness in his house or the state of his fields. The potter is made to carry water in the same way. The Barna, again, must come in for his share in connection with grain supply. We assure the Government that the Barnas lose invariably in these transactions, and consequently they have adopted the system of raising a subscription amongst themselves, the amount of which is paid to any of their body who undertakes to supply grain, &c., during an *expected sowaree* —*Hitecha* (Ahmednabad). It would not be an exaggeration to state that no error is more common amongst the ordinary run of the natives of India than the belief that the so called tours of inspection of high officials, civil and military, are nothing better than mere idle pageants performed or pleasure-trips undertaken for the personal gratification of the officers concerned, at heavy and unnecessary expense to the Government. The belief thus cherished becomes the parent of idle fancies, prejudicial to the growth of the feeling of confidence and esteem on the part of the people for their rulers, the manifestation of which the latter can justly claim from the former and which would be accorded to them by all reasonable natives understanding the real nature and uses of official tours of inspection. For the dissemination of such an intelligent idea the publication of summary accounts of the useful work done by the leading civil and military officers in the country in the course of tours of inspection undertaken by them for time to time, we consider to be of great public service.

A MAN IN A TRANCE

The *Indian Daily News* —Sir,— I would, by means of your paper, bring before the notice of the public a most curious incident, which took place at Patna a little while ago. I am well, I think, interest many of your readers, especially those, who remember a parallel case which took place to Calcutta a few years ago to a Christian lad. At Patna lately, a Hindoo of about 30 summers was taken ill, and after suffering for many days to all appearance he died, and, according to the Hindoo custom, was taken to the ghat to be burnt. He was laid on his funeral pyre, and the first layer of sticks was being placed over him, when the pilers were startled by a gross proceeding from the heap before them. Superstitious as they always are, they he took themselves to a distance of a couple of hundred yards from the pile and watched. Soon, however, their vigilance was rewarded by a sight which at least cost them their shoes, and who knows what at most chunks' mare for in the twinkling of an eye, those mighty sons of the Aghnikalahs had turned tail, and vanished altogether from the scene, while the object of their terror stood struggling with his grave clothes on his own funeral pile. "Also I oh Shiva! what wonders do we see in these days!" though the flying Hindoos, but not so thought the Hindoo on the pile who decidedly objected to this kind of treatment, and tying his grave clothes about his loins, after the fashion of his brethren, he thought it high time to be going home. So off he trudged, thinking the while how strange it was that he was strong enough to walk to day, when yesterday he could scarcely crawl. On reaching home he was by no means welcomed with open arms, his wife saw him and fled, and the children followed her example, imagining him to be a ghost, but after a deal of trouble he managed to reassure her, and then, after a hearty meal, sat down to tell her, of what he had seen and heard during the last few hours. 'I was,' he began, "under the impression that I was dead, and was led into a great hall in which there were many people, and at one end of which there sat an old man, with a thick vole so before him. 'Ah!' said he turning to my conductor, 'you have made a mistake, what have you done? *You have brought the wrong man*, take him back at once' At these words, I began to feel rather suffocated, and opening my eyes I found myself wrapped up in these clothes, lying on a pile of sticks by the river side, then as soon as I could I walked on to you" This seems rather strange, does it not? Can we deduce from this that the Angel of Death is liable to make mistakes like this? Surely not, but that this is not quite an hallucination seems clear from the fact that the account given by the lad referred to above of what he saw and heard when in the same state as this Hindoo, coincides exactly with the account of the latter —Yours &c

MR GLADSTONE'S BID FOR THE IRISH VOTE

On the 17th ultimo, the *Pall Mall Gazette* announced that Mr Gladstone had resolved to adopt the policy of Home Rule for Ireland in these contentions —

1 A Parliament in Dublin, having complete control of Irish affairs

2 The right of veto to be exercised by the Crown only upon the advice of an Irish Ministry

3 Irish representatives to continue to act at Westminster for all purposes of Imperial legislation

4 The police organization in Ireland to be entirely under Irish control

5 Mr Parnell to furnish adequate guarantees for the protection of the Loyal minority and the safe-guarding of legal rights landlords interests

The *Standard* on the same date said

We are in a position to state that the following are the lines on which Mr Gladstone, on taking office, would be prepared to deal with the question of Home Rule for Ireland —The re intenance of the Unity of the Empire the authority of the Crown and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, to be entrusted with the entire management of all Legislative and administrative affairs, executive being taken for the representation of minorities, and for an equitable partition of all Imperial charges. One of the guarantees suggested would probably be the nomination of a certain proportion of the Irish members by the Crown.

Mr Gladstone on the same day telegraphed to the Central News Agency in reference to the statement of the *Standard* —

"The statement is not an accurate representation of my views but is, I presume a speculation upon them. It is not published with my knowledge or authority, nor is any such beyond my own public declarations."

In Dublin the news was received with "absolute dismay"

The situation is most critical, and in the present condition of the country, when demoralization is spreading and the people are becoming in some districts more lawless than ever the uncertainly which prevails has a very injurious effect. It is most difficult for the Executive to assert the authority of the law while an impression exists that the whole official machinery of British rule is about to be broken up, and the men in authority who now issue their commands are about to be driven out of Dublin Castle. The arm of authority is paralyzed while the country is kept in a state of anxious expectation of change.

Mr Chamberlain speaking at Birmingham on the 17th said —

"I see in the newspapers some account of negotiations which are reported to have been proceeding between the leaders of the Liberal party in England and Mr Parnell. In some of these papers it has been stated that I myself was a party to these negotiations, and that I approved a scheme which, it was alleged, had been agreed upon. As far as I am personally concerned there is absolutely not a word of truth in that statement (Cheers) I have had no part in any negotiations. I have expressed no approval of any scheme and I think it very likely that the reasons which affect other prominent members of the Liberal party may be equally groundless. As to Mr Gladstone, we know what his opinion is from his public utterances. He has said again and again that the first duty of Liberal statesmen is to maintain the integrity of the empire, and the supremacy of the Crown but that, subject to that he was prepared to give the largest possible measure of local government that could be conceived, or proposed. *We I entirely agree with those principles*, and I have so much faith in the experience and the patriotism of Mr Gladstone that I cannot doubt that if he should ever see his way to propose any scheme of arrangement, I should be able conscientiously to give it my humble support. (Cheers) But it is right, it is due to the Irish people to say that all sections of the Liberal party, Radicals as much as Whigs are determined that the integrity of the Empire shall be a reality, and an empty phrase (Cheers) To preserve the Union, the Northern States of America poured out their blood and their treasure like water and fought and won the contest of our time; and if Englishmen still possess the courage, and the stubborn determination which were the ancient characteristics of

and ruby and cole mines, and that beneath the surface, too, run almost in exhaustible streams of mineral oils, and that these are some of the sources of golden riches, which make the heart of the British merchant to rejoice and fill it with philanthropic love for so fortunate a race as the inhabitants of Upper Burmah, whom they long to deliver from tyrannical native kings! This eager desire to make haste to grow rich, it is, which has become the bane of the British nation, in these modern days

There is, however, some hope of redress, even in so deliberate an act of territorial annexation as this of Upper Burmah The Conservative Ministry, which is now governing the destinies of the British nation, lives only by sufferance, and must soon go out of office, perhaps, in a week or two, and then the Liberal party, under such just men as Gladstone and Bright, Chamberlain and Derby, must come in and take the place which their political opponents so unworthily fill The proclamation of annexation is not binding upon them, and is moreover, so peculiarly worded as to give a Liberal Ministry a very sound reason for reversing the policy of the Conservative Ministry "the proclamation says that Upper Burmah is to be administered by the British Government "during Her Majesty's pleasure" A Liberal Ministry might well point out to Her Most Gracious Majesty the serious political blunder committed by her temporary servants, the Conservative Cabinet, by this policy of annexation, and advise Her Majesty to authorise its reversal, and the adoption of a policy of justice and conciliation towards the people of Upper Burmah Then, indeed, will the country and its people have rest in three months, and the British Government itself be saved the further waste of blood and treasure.

THE MYSORE MAHARAJAH COTTON MILL

We regret that we have once more to refer in terms of disappointment to the present condition and future prospects of the Cotton Mill, which was said to have been "started," on the first day of the new year, by the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, the agents of which are Messrs Scott and Company of Bombay It seems to us, from the public revelations made in the columns of the *Bangalore Spectator*, during Christmas week and after, and but feebly replied to by the *Daily Post*, show a state of things not at all satisfactory to the success of a highly useful and important undertaking, such as, if properly carried out, would have for added a branch of industry in the Mysore Province which requires much encouragement, and patient and plodding labour for its development It appears to us that to speak of a Cotton Mill as having "started" work on a given day, when there was not a pod of cotton on the premises, is to try to persuade a sceptical public that a plum pudding can be made without any plums in it. At the recent ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, it was resolved (amongst other resolutions) that the Cotton Mill be started on the 1st of January, a very good resolution, indeed, if only there was the material in the mill buildings with which to make a beginning. Talking of this ordinary general meeting of shareholders and directors, it is curious to note the one-sided, if not garbled, version of the proceedings with which the *Daily Post* favoured an expectant public The *Daily Post* has, indeed constituted itself champion in ordinary (and also on extraordinary occasions) of the present managers of the Mysore Maharajah Cotton Mill, who, if we are to believe our contemporary, are like kings and queens, who, in their official capacity, are supposed to be incapable of doing wrong It would seem that the *Bangalore Spectator* is terribly in the wrong, and has always been in the wrong, with regard to the Mill, and the *Daily Post* is accurately correct, and has always been correct, on the same subject, and—disinterested. But we and the public know better, and know very well where the "interest" and disinterestedness lie As the old Latin proverb has it, we judge of Hercules by the measure of his foot One of the shareholders of the Company, Mr V Veeraveeyangadiswamy Moodely, endeavoured to get the shareholders and directors to look on the other side of the picture, at the late ordinary general meeting, and partially succeeded, but his questions and observations were not reported by the *Post*, the *Spectator* had to undertake the discharge of so incumbent a public obligation on the part of a journalist But beyond these things, other matters connected with the Mill stand as they stood months ago. Several of the employes are still striving to obtain (without going into a court of law, if possible) their four or five months' arrears of salary, several trades people, who supplied stores and materials, are making similar efforts, but, apparently, these poor fellows find no balm in Gilead and no physician there, or, at all events, if there is one in the person of Mr James Scott of Messrs Scott and Co., agents to the Company, he refuses to discharge, and the consequence will be—it needs no prophetic spirit to foretell it—that sooner or later the claimants on the funds of the Company will be driven to institute actions in the civil courts, and there will be, as an eloquent English proverb has it, 'the devil to pay,' in the shape of court fees stamps and lawyers' costs and these costs will be added to the one already pending decision in the Chief Court of Mysore, a sum filled by certain of the contributors, to which we alluded in a recent issue of this journal, when writing on the subject of the Mill In the meantime, the directors have raised the share list, and have cut off one sum of a thousand rupees from the public They have only lac of rupees in hand, and are going to raise another lac on the security of the mill buildings, and with this sum, they are going to pay up all dues, and give the shareholders, at some not distant future, a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, on the more expectation that the Mill will produce an extraordinary amount of work, which will bring enormous profits To crown all, the trained and intelligent mechanical engineer, who was brought out from England, expressly for the purpose of managing the Mill, by Mr James Scott, under an agreement for three years, at a salary of Rs 150 a month, has been dismissed, and in his place, Mr James Scott himself has been appointed managing director! And this is the present state of things in the Mysore Maharajah Cotton Mill, what its future will be, in such circumstances, we will not undertake to predict All that we know for a certainty is, what we have stated above, and the additional fact that whereas Mr James Scott was once right to the Company and for the mill, he is now managing director of the same, which circumstance reminds us of a funny old Negro ditty, which declares that—

Sambo in bed goes to the mill,
The mill it began to Sambo still!

Occasional Notes

THE new Parliament will meet tomorrow the 12th instant, for the transaction of business

SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON will sail from Brindisi for India on or about the 8th proximo, to assume the Madras command

M BOUTEILLER, the new French Consul to the King of Burmah, has arrived at Mandalay, and is being treated with all courtesy

THE Viceroy's Proclamation, of five lines, announcing that Upper Burmah has become part of Queen Victoria's dominions, was published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* on the 1st instant

A CORRESPONDENT in the Central Provinces states that active measures have now been taken to hem in the great freebooter, Punna Bhil, and that it is hoped a stop will speedily be put to his daring depredations

THE new Ameer of Bokhara is said to have thrown into prison those of his brothers on whom he could lay his hands The Russian accounts of his popularity with his subjects are not confirmed.

THE recently deceased Mr Vanderbilt inherited £18,000,000 from his father, traded with and doubled it, but subsequently lost a pile, and died worth no more, it is supposed, than a miserable £10,00,000

THE good luck of the Mysore Gold Mining Company follows it by sea as well as by land A consignment of its gold, of the value of £5,000, was shipped on the ill fated *Indus*, and went down with that vessel, but it was recovered by the divers, and is now homeward bound in another P and O steamer

LADY RIPON had collected, up to 31st ultimo Rs 41,420, for the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, including the following — Lady Ripon Rs 1,000 Cummoo Subbiah, Esq Rs 2,000, the Goekwar of Baroda Rs 5,000, the Rao of Cutch Rs 5,000, the Nawab of Rajhanpur (to found a scholarship) Rs 3,000

THE Indian Midland Railway Company has placed its capital of £3,000,000, and paid £2,200,000 to the Secretary of State The object of the Company is to construct the following lines —Lines Bhopal *via* Hoosh to Gwalior, from Hoosh to Cawnpore, from Hoosh to Mandpur, and from Etawah to Saugor, being a total length of *589 miles*

THE Maharajah of Jeshmere, accompanied by his brother Raja Ran Sing (an grandee-in Chief of the Order of St John, Mr Mason, D Reilly and others, arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday morning by special train They were received by the Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy, the Maharajah of Durbhanga, and several native gentlemen

A CORRESPONDENT at Baroda says that the Gaekwar's jewels are very numerous, and could all be contained in one of his private drawers The most magnificent piece of jewellery exhibited was a necklace of emeralds which cost the Gaekwar Rs 1,00,000 Only lately Pherozeh diamond in it purchased to have been bought from the Empress Eugenie for nine lakhs

THERE was a gratifying increase last year in Mahomedan education in Bengal, as shown by the number of Mahomedan children in attendance at the schools For 1883-84, the number of Mahomedan pupils under instruction was 392,005, in 1884-85 it rose to 421,703 The only division in which the Mahomedan pupils have fallen off is Chittagong which *shows also a decrease in the number of girls* attending school

GENERAL SIR DONALD STEWART arrived in London on the 14th ultimo He was met by Major Foster, the Duke of Cambridge's equerry and other friends He called to pay his respects at the India Office on the 17th idem, where he was engaged for a considerable time with the members of the Indian Council He was to take his seat as a member of the Indian Council at the next meeting

SIR THOMAS SIDGREAVES Chief Justice of Singapore, has resigned after about four years service in that capacity The Lord Mayor took a formal farewell of him on the 2nd ultimo, and the Attorney General on behalf of the Bar, bore testimony to the kindly patience with which he had ever treated the members of the Bar, and the manner in which he had upheld the privileges of the advocates and solicitors practising in his court Sir Thomas, in reply, paid a high tribute to the ability and honor of the Bar in the Straits Settlement

THE *Gujrat Mitra* (of Surat) is very glad to learn that Maharajah Khanderao Gaekwar, of Bhawnuggar, has been honoured with the distinguished title of Gaekwar "His Highness the Thakore Saheb is not only a man of enlightened views, but has endeared himself by his good words and deeds to his subjects as also to the Paramount Power" The paper hopes that the bright example of the Thakore Saheb of Bhawnuggar will be followed by other native rulers of States

ACCORDING to Mr Streeter, the London jeweller, "the pearl is the most aristocratic jewel No one but the millionaire can afford to own it To be symmetrical in its value a pearl should be perfectly round like a marble, pure and spotless A black pearl is a rarity, and from a thousand shells you might obtain one The fashion in jewels alters rapidly, though pearls always take the first rank At present, the emerald is the fashionable jewel, why, I cannot say, then come rubies and sapphires, the diamond is but a common gewgaw Every one can buy diamonds now a days. I remember in 1870 diamonds cost £14 a carat The price has fallen to £5, the result of too great a supply But a really magnificent jewel, no matter whether pearl or diamond, always retains its value"

Local and Provincial

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS —It will be well if the public understands that the hours for Money Order business at the Post Offices have been changed The hours now are from 10 A M to 1 P M

PONGAL HOLIDAYS —The courts and public offices, throughout the Mysore Province as well as in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, will be closed for the Pongal holidays, to-morrow and the day after

THE SCHOOLS —Several of the local Colleges and Schools which were closed for the Christmas holidays open this week for work, namely, the Central College, the London Mission High School, Saint Andrew's School, the Municipal School, Pettah, and Saint Joseph's College, Saint Jesu's Hill

THE MALLOOR MURDER CASE —The case of murder, in which a young Gowda of Malloor was killed by certain Lambays, some time last month, after preliminary trial by the magistrate of Kolar, has been committed to the criminal sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore, which begin on Thursday next, the 14th instant It is all glad that the police officers and the Amildar made no blunder in the first enquiries, as had they taken a pice in error, the murder would have been proved If We shall see what the trial will bring out

THE STUDENTS' INSTITUTE —We are glad to see that certain students of our country men of ours in the Pettah have established a Students' Institute, consisting of a Reading room for boys, and Discussion Class The Secretary, we observe, has made an appeal to the public for contributions either in money, donations, or books We hope the appeal will be heartily responded to We are also glad to note the interest that the editor of the *Daily Post*, Mr F Goodall, is taking in the movement, to which we wish every success

SILLADAR CAVALRY REGIMENTS —It has been decided by the Government of India, that when horses belonging to Silladar cavalry regiments receive rations from the Commissariat Department in full service a charge of four annas per diem for grain and forage will be made for each horse (including pony in share of pony) for all ranks Double rations will only be allowed to the Grass cutters when they are allowed for the troops. Grass cutters will not be supplied with clothing by Government. The above ruling is not applicable to Silladar cavalry regiments when employed on full service beyond Indus — *Indian Fr*

MUSEUM —Visitors to the Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore, during the month of December 1885, were in number, averaging exclusive of Sundays 80 daily The following donations to the Museum were received during the month of December —Rev Mr Richter, Ceylon minerals, Mr M L Frank, Bangalore Portuguese Copper Coins, Mrs Elliott, 1 Beetle, Mr P J Buchan 1 Black Scorpion, Captain R H C Pain H, Madras 1 Book on Vaccine of S India, Mr N Changrish, Bangalore, 2 Shells, Mr A S Andrews, 1 White Rat, Mr A Jamieson, Ootacamund, Nilgiri Fox, and Mr Puttanah, B A, Bangalore 1 Pigeon Jaw 1 Ghoul's Jaw, and 17 Old Copper Coins

CRICKET MATCH —There was a great cricket match played between an eleven of Ceylon, who came down from Colombo for the purpose, and an eleven of the Bangalore Gymkhana Club, on the ground of the latter, South Parade, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last We regret that the Ceylonese beat the Bangaloreans hollow, the scores being, for the former, 201 and 117, for first and second innings, respectively, and for the latter 180 and 137, the visitors thus beating the local team by 274 runs. The Bangalore team are to go down to Madras, during the Pongal holidays, to play the return match with an eleven of the cricket club of that city, by whom the Bangaloreans were beaten on their own ground, at a match played during the Christmas holidays

THE MARI KANAVE PROJECT —It is reported that the Mari Kanave Project will soon be pushed on, and that Mr Bayley, C E, will be employed on the work, a provision of four lacs being made annually till the work is completed The success of the undertaking is considered by some people

is doubtful. The project was thought of some years ago, when Colonel Sankey was our Chief Engineer, but was abandoned for *obvious reasons. It is feared that it will* simply result in a large waste of public money; at any rate there is need of the most careful consideration, before work actually begins. Instead of taking up such a gigantic project at this time, when the finances of Mysore can ill afford to spare the required funds, the Durbar might first restore the old and ruined tanks whereby the wet lands now lying waste may be brought under cultivation gradually so that, within the next decade, we may expect an additional revenue of some four or five lacs annually. —*B. S.*

NATIVE LIBRARIES.—The Babu Iswar Chandra Mookerjee, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and one of the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore has very kindly offered to place at the disposal of the Municipal Society, his garden house on the Ulsoor Water works, for starting the proposed Home for Incurables. It is a very eligible site, to which many have access also the present poor House, which unlike the Mofussil Country at Madras, is situate in the centre of one of the most crowded localities of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. In the present premises there is no well, and water has to be brought in barrels, and during the hot season the inmates do not get enough of water to enable them to wash themselves even once a week. The inmates have no occupation of any kind, as there is no compound attached to the Poor House. The removal of this charitable institution to the site so generously offered by Mr Subbapathy Mudaliar would afford all the convenience which are now wanting and would also be desirable on Sanitary considerations. The present Poor House might be sold, and as the building is good, and in a good locality, we have no doubt it would sell to advantage. The proceeds would go a considerable way towards paying for the erection of the new House at Ulsoor. We strongly advise the acceptance of Mr Subbapathy's generous and well timed offer. Its prompt acceptance and the publication of a resolution to build the Poor House on the site would, we feel sure, induce other charitable persons to assist in the good work, following the noble example of their charitable fellow townsmen.—*B. S.*

General Summary.

MADRAS

TRAVANCORE.—The Bhatt Raja of Travancore arrived at Trichur from Trichur poly on the 3rd instant, and is to leave to-day for Cochin again.

THE COURTS.—The High Court Small Cause Courts and Presidency Magistrates' Courts will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday next on account of the Pongal Festival.

A NEW TAKIL.—On the application of the Honorable H. H. Shephard A. G. Advocate General, this morning before their Lordships Chief Justice Kernan and Mathewson Ker, Mr R. Venkata Subba Row, B. A. B. L. was admitted and enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court.

VALUE PAYABLE STAMPS.—The Agents of the Bombay Companies that Provincial Courts should receive their assent to the proposal of the Government of India to cancel the value payable stamps now in use with the Postal department for publicity in opinions, in which the Company pay quarterly a small duty unless payment is made to the Postal Department to manage the cost of all cheques &c.

BANGALORE, Dec 30.—To-day, after a meeting of the Hindoos who Sindhis called on the Hon'ble Mr Rivers Thompson, Chief Commissioner of Coorg, and Mr Pilcher before Mr Brandis, who left himself was necessary to Parliament. He was pleased to say in general terms that the Hindoos might go on as usual and no one would interfere in any way with their religious observances. He left no doubt in the minds of the Hindoos that the Government would not interfere with their religious observances. He left no doubt in the minds of the Hindoos that the Government would not interfere with their religious observances.

Colonel Sladen, Resident and Consul in Nepal, has left Kathmandu for Calcutta. He has been in Nepal for the last two years. He has been in Nepal for the last two years. He has been in Nepal for the last two years.

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APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS AGAINST A SMALL CAUSE COURT JUDGE.—The day, at the High Court before Mr Justice Parker, the Honorable Mr H. H. Shephard, instructed by Mr. Reddy Branson applied on behalf of Ghoolam Mahomed Shurfood Doolah Bahadur for leave to prosecute Mr T. V. Poonoosawmy Pillay, the Third Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court, for issuing a malicious Judgment against the complainant, while acting outside his jurisdiction. The Judge had decided a suit that was being tried by him. Mr Shephard said that Section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code related to public officers not removable from office, but in the present case the Judge was not charged as a public servant, but was only charged for using abusive language while sitting on the bench as a Judge. The act was an intended one, and the accused made use of abusive language not as a Judge while sitting into the suit. His Lordship said he would take time to consider the application.

DEWAN BAHADUR RAGHUNATH RAO AT IT.—Among the most interesting of the proceedings of Wednesday at the Gaiety Legislative Council was a speech from Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao, at a meeting improvised, and against the wish of many, by some of the leading Hindu gentlemen of Bombay. But though it was the first time short, the nature of the lecture called together a very respectable number. Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao introduced to his Bombay public, by the President, and spoken of by Mr Rivett-Carnac, as a veritable, revered, venerated, eloquent, and eminent colleague, and was called upon much as Rishi, Paul Shastri and Dewan Bahadur Sir Dinkar Rao, to speak. He did so in a speech which was cheered by one of the best of the kind ever heard. Rivett-Carnac all the chairman of a public discussion. We are not quite sure if the Dewan Bahadur's wonderful memory will not, in changing sides to the council chief, prove to be quite a Rishi to Cooper, speaker to debate. His Highness seems to have been prominent, and in the impression among the Bahadur Mahajans around that he betrays a trait of sympathy with Hindu other persons to the assembled to him. But he has told that his Hindu chances make him not to be, very much to be sure he is much better for a Rishi with Sir Salar Jung, for in the previous washout of the Vedas, simple, honest, in comparison, in comparison to some parts of the rough old version of a Rishi to turn in order to India. Regrets how to a rough, dark and backward, nevertheless.—*B. S.*

DANUBE NAVIGATION IN VIENNA.—A most daring and successful robbery was committed on Sunday the 6th, on the premises of Herr Brandstetter, the chief jeweller, in the Graben, Vienna, and results to the value of more than £2,000 were stolen. The thieves have not yet been caught, but it is in the belief of their working that from the direction in which they left behind them, the police believe them to have come from England. If so intended, Brandstetter was open on Sunday until noon and it is supposed that the burglars must have entered the premises towards nightfall, when the shutters were closed, owing to rain. The amount of work that they had done at each of their different visits, and the care with which they had left the premises after each visit, while pointing emphatically to which they left behind them, the police believe them to have come from England. If so intended, Brandstetter was open on Sunday until noon and it is supposed that the burglars must have entered the premises towards nightfall, when the shutters were closed, owing to rain. The amount of work that they had done at each of their different visits, and the care with which they had left the premises after each visit, while pointing emphatically to which they left behind them, the police believe them to have come from England.

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Extracts.

THE ANNEXATION OF UPPER BURMAH.

The *Pioneer*, writing on the 31st ultimo, said:—

The Special Correspondent telegraphing from Mandalay states that Mr. Bernard has obtained the following estimate of the revenue likely to be [illegible] from Upper Burmah, the authority for the figures being that of Thebaw's Chief Minister. Capitation tax, 4 lakhs; Timber, 8 lakhs; precious stones and jade, 5 lakhs; Customs, 15 lakhs; earth oil, 4 lakhs; public [illegible], 9 lakhs; customs, 15 lakhs; petty cesses and levies, 9 lakhs; total, 105 lakhs. To this must be added the tribute from the Shan States, which would be from five to ten lakhs. Once the British have thoroughly established their authority, it must then be said that a certain revenue of 110 lakhs would be forthcoming to us the first year if we maintained the same [illegible] in certain oil, pickled tea, customs, and petty cesses. If we add that those, the taxes *are well assumed to 73 lakhs as the lowest* estimate, but as the old King Mindon Mug is said to have realised 70 lakhs alone from the capitation tax, mainly owing to efficient collection, this total of 73 lakhs would soon mount to be. If we annexed the country, it is assumed that the lowest cost of civil administration would be forty lakhs, while the cost of the garrison of 5,500 men, which General Prendergast recommends as being necessary, would be about thirty lakhs, while some twenty lakhs would be required for public works, barracks, *civil buildings, roads, and interest on the cost* of the Upper Burma Railway. This would [illegible] total of ninety lakhs. If we abolished customs and all monopolies at once, there would thus be a deficit of seventeen lakhs on the first year's administration, but with a little management and the retention for a time of the least objectionable monopolies and customs a clean balance sheet could be shown. Under our settled administration the revenue would grow rapidly, so that in a few years' time the country would yield a handsome surplus, while the strength of the garrison could be reduced and money saved in military expenditure. If, too, the scheme for a railway to Mandalay and thence to Bhamo be carried out, the mineral resources of Upper Burmah would be developed and the land revenue increase in proportion. Engineer officers to make a survey of the line have been selected for which, and it is hoped *the Government of India will sanction such* survey whether the future policy be annexation or a protectorate.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ON TOUR

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Government officials from the Governor-General, down to the Assistant Collector, all go out annually on tour of inspection. They necessarily take with them their hukoons, peons, and the whole office paraphernalia. They, again, receive from Government *but a* money for any additional expenditure that may be incurred during their travels. But these tours are a source of great trouble and anxiety to the inhabitants of the districts visited. Formerly great care was taken to prevent the Shirestadars from anyhow annoying the people, but now the tours appear to have dwindled down into mere trips for amusement, pleasure or change of air. The officer now does not pay any attention to what happens behind his back. Wherever the *sowcar* happens to go it means serious hard ship to the potter, barber, carpenter, husbandman, dhobi or chamar. No doubt the principal officials are ignorant of this, but there must be some reason for so much discontent. This *Kowtow* is taken away in its carts, with his cart and bullocks, regardless of sickness in his house or the state of his fields. The potter is made to carry water in the same way. The Brinjaree, again, must come in for his share in connection with grain supply. We assume the Government that the Brinjaree invariably in these transactions, and consequently they have adopted the system of raising a subscription amongst themselves, *the amount of which is paid to any of their* body who undertakes to supply grain, &c., during an *expected scarcity.—Hitechi* (Ahmedabad.) It would not be an exaggeration to state that no error is more common amongst the ordinary run of the natives of India than the belief that the so called tours of inspection of high officials, civil and military, are nothing better than mere idle pigeants performed or pleasure trips undertaken for the personal gratifications of the officers concerned, at heavy and unnecessary expense to the Government. The belief thus cherished becomes the parent of idle fancies, prejudicial to the growth of the feeling of confidence and esteem on the part of the people for their rulers, the manifestation of which the latter can justly claim from the former and which would be accorded to them by all reasonable natives understanding the real nature and uses of official tours of inspection. For the dissemination of such understanding the publ*ication of summary accounts* of the useful work done by the leading civil and military officers in the country in the course of tours of inspection undertaken by them for time to time, we consider to be of great public service.

A MAN IN A TRANCE.

The *Indian Daily News*.—Sir,—I would, by means of your paper, bring before the notice of the public a most curious incident, which took place at Patna a little while ago. This will, I think, interest many of your readers, especially those, who remember a parallel case which took place in Calcutta a few years ago to a Christian lad. At Patna lately, a Hindoo *of about 30 summers was taken ill, and after* suffering for many days, to all appearance he died, and, according to the Hindoo custom, was taken to the ghat to be burnt. He was laid on his funeral pyre, and the first layer of *sticks was being placed over him*, when the pilers were startled by a groan proceeding from the heap before them. Superstitious as they always are, they took themselves to a distance of a couple of hundred yards from the pile, and watched. Soon, however, their vigilance was rewarded by a sight which at first cost them their shoes, and who knows what it cost shanks' mare, for in the twinkling of an eye, these mighty sons of the Aghuikdahs had turned, fled, and vanished altogether from the scene, while the object of their terror stood struggling with his grave clothes on his own funeral pile. "Also! oh Shiva! what wonders do we see in these days!" though the flying Hindoos, but not so thought the Hindoo on the pile who decidedly objected to this kind of treatment, and tying his grave clothes about his loins, after the fashion of his brethren, he thought it high time to be going home. So off he trudged, thinking the while how strange it was that he was strong enough to walk to-day, when yesterday he could scarcely crawl. On reaching home he was by no means welcomed with open arms; his wife saw him and fled, and the children followed her example, imagining him to be ghost; but after a deal of trouble he managed to reassure her, and then, after a hearty meal, sat down to tell her, of what he had seen and heard during the last few hours. 'I see,' he began, "under the impression that I was dead, and was led into a great hall in which there were many people, and at one end of which there sat an old man, with a thick volume before him. 'Ah!' said he turning to my conductor, 'you have made a mistake, what have you done? You have brought the wrong man, take him back at once.' At these words, I began to feel rather self-seated, and opening my eyes I found myself wrapped up in these clothes, lying on a pile of sticks by the river side, then as soon as I could I walked on to you." This seems rather strange, does it not? Can we deduce from this that the Angel of Death is liable to make mistakes like this? *Surely not*; but that this is not quite an hallucination seems clear from the fact that the account given by the lad referred to above of what he saw and heard when in the same state as this Hindoo, coincides exactly with the account of the latter.—Yours &c

MR GLADSTONE'S BID FOR THE IRISH VOTE

On the 17th ultimo, the *Pall Mall Gazette* announced that Mr. Gladstone had resolved to adopt the policy of Home Rule for Ireland on these conditions:—

1. A Parliament in Dublin, having complete control of Irish affairs.
2. The right of veto to be exercised by the Crown only on the advice of an Irish Ministry.
3. The Irish representatives to continue to sit at Westminster for all purposes of Imperial legislation.
4. The police organization in Ireland to be entirely under Irish control.
5. *Mr Parnell to furnish adequate guarantees for the* protection of the "loyal minority," and the safeguards of a [illegible] under inter alia.

The *Standard* of the same date said,

"We are in a position to state that the following are the lines on which Mr Gladstone, on taking office, would be prepared to deal with the question of Home Rule for Ireland:—The maintenance of the Unity of the Empire, the authority of the Crown, and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, to be entrusted with the entire management of all legislative and administrative affairs so far as they relate to the representation of minorities, and for an equitable apportionment of all Imperial charges. One of the guarantees suggested would probably be the nomination of a certain proportion of the Irish members by the Crown."

Mr. Gladstone on the same day telegraphed to the Central News Agency in reference to the statement of the *Standard*:—

"The statement is not an accurate representation of my views, but as, I presume, a special item upon them. It is not published with my knowledge or authority, nor in any other respect has any own public declarations."

In Dublin the news was received with "absolute dismay":—

"The situation is most critical, and in the present condition of the country, when demoralization is spreading and the people are becoming in some districts more lawless than ever, the uncertainty which prevails has a very injurious effect. It is most difficult for the Executive to assert the authority of the law while an impression exists that the whole official machinery of British rule is about to be broken up, and the men in authority who now wear their commissions are about to be driven out of Dublin Castle. The arm of authority is paralyzed while there exists so general a state of anxious expectation of change."

Mr. Chamberlain speaking at Birmingham on the 17th said:—

"I see in the newspapers some account of negotiations which are reported to have been proceeding between the leaders of the Liberal party in England and Mr Parnell. It is one of these papers it has been stated that I myself was a party to these negotiations, and that I approved a scheme which it was alleged, had been agreed upon. As far as I am personally concerned there is absolutely not a word of truth in that statement. (Cheers). I have had no part in any negotiations. I have expressed no approval of any scheme, and I think it very likely that the rumours which affect other prominent members of the Liberal party may be equally groundless. As to Mr. Gladstone, we know what his opinion is from his public utterances. He has said again and again that the first duty of Liberal statesmen is to maintain the integrity of the empire, and the supremacy of the Crown, but that, subject to that, he was prepared to give the largest possible measure of local government that could be conceived, or proposed. Well, I entirely agree with those principles, and I have no such faith in the cyperience and the patriotism of Mr Gladstone that I cannot doubt that if he should ever see his way to propose any scheme of arrangement, I shall be able conscientiously to give it my humble support. (Cheers) But it is right, it is due to the Irish people, to say that all sections of the Liberal party, Radicals as much as Whigs are determined that the integrity of the Empire shall be a reality, and no empty phrase. (Cheers). I preserve the Union, the Northern States of America passed out their blood and their treasure like water, and fought and won the contest of our time; and if Englishmen still possess the courage, and the stubborn 4-determination which were the ancient characteristics of

the race, and which were so respected in the great American no doubt we shall all have to agitate until we get to check our revolutionary wealth compared the effeminate union of the United Kingdom that was altogether to the present Sovereign (Hear hear)

On the 19th December, according to Reuter, "Mr Gladstone denied the accuracy of the statement made by the *Pall Mall Gazette*." He adds that nobody is aware of his intentions with regard to the question of Home Rule for Ireland" Yet on the morning of the following day the *Times*, in a very long article, announces that "Gladstone has submitted a plan to the Queen for the consideration of the Irish Parliament, and Her Majesty has referred the matter to the Cabinet"

The *St James Gazette* consigns Mr Gladstone

> Down to the niche marked with deepest hell
> Which, whether you or you will to know
> Where but any to proof test inside
> And [illegible] under [illegible] sofer

The *Manchester Examiner* hopes that Mr Gladstone might beat the Government with Mr Parnell's aid, but they might not choose to take a beating Lord Salisbury has the power of dissolution in his hands He is on the best of terms with the Crown, and might expect to have his recommendations accepted If would give at forth that he had made Mr Gladstone to the very act, and he might appeal to the nation whether they were prepared to sanction the disruption of the realm

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* accepts the substance of a report in the *Pall Mall* and says that whether Lord Hartington, Mr Chamberlain, and Sir Charles Dilke agree or not, Mr Gladstone will go on with his Home Rule scheme

Mr J Wilson, a Liberal, writing from the Reform Club, London says — Should Parnell come to the conclusion that further support Mr Parnell's demand would be a blank cheque to be filled in by him, and Gladstone has declared his inability to say with a certainty that he would be able to do so, 'It never shall be'

Lord Spencer, was said to have given his support to Mr Gladstone's scheme, telegraphed to say "No scheme of Home Rule for Ireland has received my approval"

Sir Charles Dilke, on being appealed to, thought "it would not be right to discuss the subject" in the present embryo state

Lord Granville, in reply to a summary of my telegraphed — "The message from Mr Gladstone published by you makes it unnecessary, even were I so inclined, to give my views upon the different schemes attributed to him"

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* says that Mr Gladstone has the highest health and spirits, is young, and he does that he is about to crown his career by a signal success "Lord Rosebery will have a title to the Queen Mr Gladstone seals to create a Parliament. He is full of enthusiasm at the prospect, and he will appear as Warwick at his best form"

The conclusion of the whole matter comes to us to be that we are to wait in the striking illustration of the motto of the house *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius demutat*

MR BRIGHT ON INDIA

The *Overland Mail* — Mr Bright on 21 took the chair at a public meeting held, on Dec 7, in the Birmingham Town hall, for the purpose of hearing addresses on political reforms in India by the native delegates Messrs H Ghose, N D Chandavarkar, and S Ramaswamy Mudaliyar There was a crowded attendance, Mr Ghose spoke upon the reforms called for in the interests of the native population of India, and was followed by Mr Mudaliyar and Mr Chandavarkar

Mr Bright, who was loudly cheered on rising, observed—The deputation have, in my opinion, very worthily maintained their character, and have delivered to this magnificent audience the message which they were commissioned by the millions of their countrymen to convey to us They represent, I believe, I will not say the countless millions of their country men, but they represent a very large proportion of all those natives of India who have received education in the schools colleges and universities which exist in that country, and which the English Power in India has done so much to promote The several thousands who have met in this hall may be taken to be a fair representation of the average population of this kingdom, and these delegates come from the millions of India and appeal to the great body of the right-thinking and right-acting portion of the population of this Island. (Cheers) I will not go back to the strange events which have brought India and England into the position in which they are now found I think it would be only to take up old stories which, as far as England is concerned, to a large extent we would wish might be forgotten I would not recount what an American poet says Mr Bryant says that he would not recount the horrid tales of perfidy and strife, murder and spoil which men call history Well I will not recount them, we will if you like, on this occasion, close the door on all the past, and we will allow and beg the dead to bury their dead From what you heard from our friends to night you will have discovered that there are two classes of persons, two orders of men, who are greatly interested in the Indian question There are those who say—a very common thing to hear—"India has been won by the sword and by the sword only can it be kept" Well, those people do not seem to remember what we have all noticed not an frequently in the hand of him that uses it, and the time may come when, if you decide to hold India by the sword only that sword may be broken, and India after all, may be permitted to escape from your power But there is another class, and a class with which I have much more sympathy—a class who are willing to measure the vast responsibility of the position which England holds, and would, if possible, make some compensation for the past I would give to India whatever of freedom is possible, and whatsoever of good our connection can bestow upon her Now there are the two classes of persons between whom the great discussion is constantly going on of what shall be the policy of England to India Now I think the true wise policy in these matters, the course only provident policy, is that which would wish justice and kindness and generosity to the Indian people I might point to the character of our recent Governors General of India I have known several of them with a certain degree of intimacy during my long connection with the English Parliament I will take Lord Napier one He was of Conservative party as most of you will know I come to Lord North brook, then to Lord Ripon and now to Lord Dufferin I say that these four men—I will say it of Lord Dufferin—I trust we shall have to say it, those of us who will live to witness the termination of his career in India—I say of these men that they have had a real and genuine and honest sympathy with the interest of the great population they were sent out to rule over Now it is a matter of deep regret—I regret it as much as any man who have spoken to night—it is a matter of deep regret of all those distinguished natives of India have not been fairly treated by the Anglo Indian community there If there be any other more persistent and unwearying enemy in another to any generous treatment of conferring increased liberty upon the population of India it is to be found in the Anglo Indian community the civilians, the officials of the Indian Government, and among many of the English who are living in India on page I'm speculations, and plantations and enterprises of various characters We must bear in mind that the Civil Service is a wrong establishment a favoured monopoly Now monopoly is the same almost everywhere It is very unteachable, it never yields till it is forced to yield Those gentlemen who go out to India go out very young, very much young er, I am sure, than would permit them to be employed in equally responsible offices in this country They have a fair, a reasonable salary It increases very largely as after years even in middle life and they can return from the service and can have handsome pensions and I find them here—I am sure it speaks much for their prudence or for the climate—I find them in middle life quite as active and as healthy and blooming as the best fed and the best cared for men who remain all their lives in this country Now all these servants in India, judging from appointments at home and judging from the appointments which other countries make to servants similarly circumstanced—all these civil servants are paid at what we should call not only very handsome, but I often think about extravagant rate And you must bear this in mind also, that these Englishmen there know that they are of the conquering race and they know also that with many honourable exceptions they regard the natives as the conquered race It seems to them natural that they should deal out to the conquered race the kind of justice, and generosity of a very moderate character, which are dealt out all over the world and in all periods of history to the subjected and to the feeble The time has come when the people of England and the Government of England are called on to decide which policy shall hereafter be honestly and fairly adopted in our treatment of those whose fortunes and whose fate for the time seemed to be placed in our hands That policy was practically decided when the Government determined as far as was in its power to promote the education of the natives of India, when schools were established, colleges were founded, universities were planted, and the natives of India were invited to educate themselves just as fully as the most educated class here Then it seemed to me the question was practically decided what should be the future policy of England to her great dependency in Asia Among those almost countless people there are great numbers who are intellectually capable, who like literature, like learning like scholarship, like to know everything that the most educated man in this country knows You know, for instance, that they learn our language We might many of us learn from the specimens we have had to night, the manner in which English is spoken by the subjects of our Indian Empire All India there are those educated men by scores and thousands, and they are not satisfied with the position in which they are at present placed The speeches of to night will be to morrow or next day probably published and criticised in the journals of India They know what has been done here with regard to the favourable reception we have given to these delegates, they know what has been said during the last two or three weeks they know what the recent election, the decisions that have taken place and they know what the result will be I am not here to enter into a discussion on political principles and how free people with their institutions They know that such a government as exists in India would not be tolerated for a single day by the people of England The fact that the great population of India is permitted a free press and to hold meetings is something to the lasting honour of this country, and something that must lead more surely to a more liberal system I think it was during the Government ship of Lord Ripon that the shackles which were on the native press were removed And it is not to be wondered at that the people of India should feel for Lord Ripon the sympathy and enthusiasm which was exhibited to such an extent during his visit from Calcutta to the ports at which he took ship to England The time has come when I believe not to be more precise, general for the young men of this island But I must have said it ought to which is done in our colonies What would the Canadians say, what would they say in Australia, in Melbourne, in New Zealand, if our Government were to express to them that the union in which the population of India is united The time I say, has come when England must in this great lesson, that her absolute sole tie has been the empire is temporary The duration of it will depend far more upon wealth than upon force Wisdom and good and prosperity that will enable India to enter it equally on the path of self government and independence I have been reading within the last few days a very remarkable book upon the whole of the question It is called "New India, or India in Transition" The author of it is Mr Cotton of the Bengal Civil Service It is published by Kegan Paul, Trench and Co, in London Mr Cotton knows upon a point which has a special interest for me in which he spoke of a possible future in which those who come after us may speak of the United States of India I have an interest in this reason because as it is, when the bill is enforcing the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown was passed through Parliament I made a speech on the general principles of Indian government as I was able to comprehend them and I argued that the hold of England upon India was a grant not to be perpetual—that the time might come—as I have not the least doubt it will come when the English power will, from some necessity or other, be withdrawn from India With two hundred millions of people divided into—I think I have said and I am far below the mark—twenty nations, and more than twenty different languages, if such a thing were to happen to morrow India would be chaos In all probability you would have ancient families rising up in some portions to the throne or to the mahship, and you would have military chieftains all over the country endeavouring to obtain power in particular districts, and fighting with each other, and in all probability the catastrophe to India would be one of the most deplorable character I argued that, therefore, because your rule is not permanent, and I must endure for ever, you ought to look forward, and not to say, because all is tolerably smooth sailing now, that it will always be smooth sailing You should look forward and see what would happen if such a state of things as I have described were to come to pass And what is the rule by which you may fortify yourselves against it, and make it impossible or unlikely that it ever should come to pass? I prepared then—and if I were indeed to I would propose now—that India should never be held as a whole—the two hundred or two hundred and fifty millions under the same general Government, with no national feeling whatever growing up in the country I proposed at that time and suggested that it would be very desirable to divide the great Empire of India, not into Presidencies as it is divided now but into Presidencies of a more distinct and independent character, the object being that whenever the time came that English power was withdrawn it would be possible for each Presidency to become a nation, and become a nation, to save itself from that catastrophe and that chaos to which I a short time ago referred Well, I find that Mr Cotton, evidently with much more knowledge of affairs in India that I have, seems to broach that kind of view, and to say that you should have your Presidencies to a large extent independent, and that the time would come when they might combine, and under some form of Confederation that they might become the Confederated or United States of India Now I shall be told by the sort of critic that I have often had to meet that all this is visionary and unnecessary, that nothing, on the whole could be better than the state of things in India The people are docile, anxious even to light the Russians for you though the Russians have not the simplest idea of allowing them to fight against her Well then why should you disturb the present order? The Government Council, as well knows can sweep up a little kingdom as large as France in two or three weeks of military operations What could be better than the present state of things? Does it not offer to our young men—I do not know how many scores of hundreds per—the opportunity of going out there to enter a profitable life service of the Government, to obtain for themselves handsome salaries and handsome pensions and many of them do find an handsome use Why should you insist that any change of Government should come to pass? I think you if statesmen of Parliament had forseen that forty or fifty years ago, what would be the result of their policy in many country in Ireland, I don't think we should have the strange and inexplicable difficulty that we statesmen and Parliament have the present moment? No, state ownership, as I say, consists of foreseeing quite as much as of doing and I think—I don't pretend that I could have predicted to be a statesman yet I have always learned myself a simple citizen, in urging to the consideration of political questions that common sense, whatever it may be, with which I have been gifted and which is not warped by the agitations, the contests, and the ambition of statesmen It may be said, "but as to you the great Indian problem to solve itself" Well, I have it and it will solve itself, and it will solve itself, I do not think, in some terrible disaster to India and some sore and lasting dishonour to England It is the great question which is coming up, and it cannot be a final step to do it as never The question for us is to do intelligence enough among our people, and is there wisdom enough among our statesmen to meet this great question with appreciation? I will not say whether there is that intelligence among our people, but there is good will I will not say that there is wisdom sufficient among our statesmen But whether or there be or not, the question is one which cannot be got rid of It comes every day nearer and nearer, and somebody must give an answer to it

It was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Dr R Foster, M P, for Chester, seconded by Mr Pherson Lucas, "that this meeting expresses its cordial sympathy with the Indian Delegates in their present mission, and trusts that their efforts may tend to deepen the interest of the English people in the condition of India, and to promote the development of freedom and justice in the government of that great dependency"

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1886. No. 3

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kannada per annum	Rs	10 0 0
English alone	do	6 0 0
Kannada do	do	4 0 0
Half yearly		5 0 0

N B—Subscribers in take either the English or the Kannada paper only, both All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

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(Vol. VII, October 1885 to September 1886)

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Published monthly in parts containing 96 pages of letter press and several illustrations Subscription (postage included) Rupees Seven Indian single copy Rupee One Back numbers and volumes may be had at the same price Money Orders and cheques should be payable to the Manager *The Theosophist* Post and Telegraph communications should be addressed to Adyar Madras

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Athens, 8th Jan—The Hellenic Government is now adopting a conciliatory policy towards Turkey

The Greek Consul in Crete who was obnoxious to the Sublime Porte, and for whose expulsion an order had been issued by Server Pasha has been recalled.

London, 10th Jan—Parliament will be opened by Her Majesty the Queen in person on the 21st instant.

Constantinople, 9th Jan—Latest advices received from Hedjaz state that the insurrection there was extending and that the roads between Jeddah and Mecca are now blocked by insurgents

Rangoon, 11th Jan—Accounts from the lately disturbed districts continue satisfactory There remain only eight dacoits

The detachment sent to Ywathongyi has arrived other than the 500 Shans reported by spies had vanished

Reports are pouring satisfactorily in both Pegu and Shwegyin, and there is good evidence of returning confidence among the cultivators

London, 15th Jan—Colonel Percy Harry Stanley Barrow, in command of the 19th Hussars, is dead

The Times publishes a telegram stating that Greece and Servia have refused to comply with the request contained in the collective note of the Powers that they should disarm

Dr Hunter, member for North Aberdeen, has tendered to move an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech condemning the annexation of upper Burmah and the withdrawal of India with the cost

Servia, 14th Jan—Bulgaria and Servia have agreed to Bucharest as the place of meeting for the delegates entrust with negotiations for bringing about peace between the two countries

Athens 14th Jan—Greece and Servia are making for an alliance against Bulgarian union

Berlin, 14th Jan—The German Parliament was opened by by the Emperor William in person, who in his speech on the occasion, expressed confidence in the maintenance of the European peace

Paris 14th Jan—President Grevy has granted an amnesty to all political prisoners

London, 13th Jan—The *Standard*, in a leading article, announces that Earl Carnarvon is about to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

Syra, 13th Jan—Prince Alexander has proposed to the Porte that he be appointed Governor of Roumelia for five years with a separate Legislature and Delegation as in the case of Austria and Hungary, and also separate armies.

It is reported that the Porte and the Powers approve these proposals. Servia will not accept peace until the Roumelian question is settled

Constantinople, 14th Jan—A Collective Note from the Powers has been presented to Greece, Servia and Bulgaria, calling upon them to disarm

Mandalay 11th Jan—Major Williams, with 50 men of the Welsh Fusiliers, attacked and captured a stockade at Shwayboo, which was defended desperately by dacoits The enemy's loss was 60 killed and 120 prisoners Our casualties were three killed, and 11 wounded

The same day Captain Lloyd, R E, was wounded in the leg by some Shans, when with Major Dorward's column A convoy of wounded, under the charge of Major Warner, returning to Mandalay, was attacked several times by Shans A Havildar has since died of his wounds

Next day, in an engagement at Sagun, 60 dacoits were killed and 120 made prisoners Our casualties were one killed, and three wounded

Bombay 13th Jan—At the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the Chairman, in the course of a long speech supported the Income tax, but was not unanimously supported by other members, who advocated the imposition of the import duties The Chairman deprecated so much competition in business as converting merchants into mitigated speculators

The *Gazette* learns from Calcutta, that the Income Tax Bill has been referred to a Select Committee of the Viceregal Legislative Council Its consideration has been adjourned to the 22nd instant

The Viceroy expressed his great satisfaction with the unanimity of opinion prevailing in the Council He considered such unanimity, with regard to a measure introduced by Government with hesitation, a matter of congratulation

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 18, 1886

THE INCOME TAX

We are afraid that the Government of India, under the present Viceroy, bids fair to become a most unpopular administration, the remembrance of which will always be unfavourably associated with the name of the Earl of Dufferin, and not only with his name, but also with the names of all those, *the present members of* the Viceregal Executive and Legislative Councils, both European and native, who made but a very feeble struggle against the measure, and ended by unanimously voting its being referred to a select committee, which is to present its report within a month, so that the burden of the tax will be laid and be felt with the beginning of the official year *Lord Dufferin and his colleagues in the* Government of India have, in short, reimposed a tax which was abandoned in 1873 74, twelve years ago, and when it was abandoned, a solemn pledge was given to the people of India that it would never be imposed again It will be remembered that the late lamented Earl of Mayo had come out to India pledged to the abolition of the tax, but his untimely death prevented the Government carrying out that pledge, and it was left to Lord Mayo's able and humane and popular successor Lord Northbrook to give the tax the final death blow, *and for twelve years, as we have said, the people* of India have not been harrassed and embarrassed with so hateful and unfair a pecuniary burden The income tax is a direct tax, and no direct taxation in India, in the opinion of the highest financiers, can be levied without causing the greatest oppression, in carrying out the details In referring to the income tax of 1871-72, which, as we have said, was finally abolished in 1873 74, Lord Mayo writing to the Duke of Argyle, the then Secretary of State for India, said—"The feeling against the income tax commences in earnest as soon as ever *there is much more reason* than I at first supposed in the objections as regards its levey from the poorer natives, and I am inclined to think that no direct tax can be levied in India through the agency of native officials, without causing much oppression This is the real blot" This last income tax was at first at so high a rate as 3½ per cent per annum, but incomes between Rs. 750 and Rs 500, but such was the opposition and so loud the murmurs against the tax, that within a year of its introduction, the rate was reduced to one per cent all round The proposed income tax, the bill for which is being hurried through Council with so much haste, will help the Government of India to meet a deficit of £620,000 per annum, brought on by the extra military expenditure which has been brought on the country, through war expenditure, especially through the recent unnecessary campaign in Upper Burmah and the equally unnecessary warlike display on the frontier of the empire to awe the Russian, and the expensive military pageant which is now going on in and around Delhi The scheme of the present tax belongs to Sir Auckland Colvin, and its main details are as follows. It provides for an assessment at the rate of 5 pies per rupee, or at the rate of Rs 2 9 8 per cent. per annum, which rate will be levied on all incomes of Rs. 2,000 and upwards per annum, incomes under Rs 2,000 will be charged at 4 pies per rupee, or Rs 2. 1. 6 per cent per annum, while all incomes less than Rs 500 a year will be altogether exempted The extent of the tax includes the incomes of officials and professional men, which were hitherto exempted, but certain classes will also be exempted, namely, military officers whose pay does not exceed five hundred rupees a month, Government officials drawing less than a hundred rupees a month, and persons whose incomes are derived from agricultural and other land charges. When the tax has been thus assessed and adjusted and collected, it will yield an income yearly of £620,000, which it is intended by the Government to apply in meeting the deficit of about £700,000 which the recently *strained military expenditure of the country* has caused. It may not be out of place here to exhibit, at one glance, the table of incidence of taxation, under the act, for which we are indebted to the *Times of India* —

Income	Tax per month	Tax per year.
Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P
200	5 3 4	62 8 0
300	7 13 0	93 12 0
400	10 6 8	125 0 0
500	12 0 4	156 4 0
600	15 10 0	187 8 0
700	18 3 8	218 12 0
800	20 11 4	250 0 0
900	23 7 0	281 4 0
1 000	26 0 8	312 8 0
1,100	28 10 4	343 12 0
1 200	31 4 0	375 0 0
1,300	33 13 8	406 4 0
1 400	36 7 4	437 8 0
1 500	39 1 0	468 12 0
2,000	52 1 4	625 0 0
2,500	65 1 8	781 4 0
3 000	78 2 0	937 8 0
4 000	104 2 8	1,250 0 0
5,000	130 3 4	1,562 8 0

At the rates mentioned, namely, at 5 and 4 pies per rupee, or Rs. 2 9 8 and Rs 2 1 6, per cent per annum, respectively, and with the exemptions allowed, it is calculated that the tax will fall on 300,000 out of the 200,000,000 of inhabitants of India, and of these 300,000, only 80,000 people will be the real payers of the tax, so that the proposed measure has all the defects and objections of class legislation, while the real possessors of the wealth of the country, the zemindars and other owners of extensive landed property will not be called upon to pay, while, on the other hand,

It is notorious that it is extremely difficult to get at the real amount of income derived by the sowcars, native bankers, Banmahs, and other leaders of money, whose income is derived from investments of money on exorbitant interest The measure, as we have said, is being hastily pushed to the stage of an immediate enactment, and ere two months are quite over, the collection of the tax, throughout the country, will be begun It is useless for the inhabitants of the land to look for any help from the members of the Imperial Legislative Council, for they have both official and non official, acquiesced in Lord Dufferin's policy and action in the matter, with surprising, almost slavish unanimity, a unanimity for which his lordship did not lose opportunity of gracefully acknowledging his thanks, in words which almost amounted to grateful relief, at having so little trouble in getting the measure accepted by his colleagues in the Government and at the legislative assembly The people must therefore, look to the public press of the country, to the various political associations which guard their interests, and to the several chambers of commerce, to take such steps to protest against the introduction of the proposed tax, as shall show the Government of India that the public are as unanimous in their opinions and action as the Government and the Legislature themselves We have no doubt that, in a few days hence, the whole of British India will be alive with legal and legitimate agitation, in different centres, against the imposition of a tax which is as unnecessary as it is unjust and inequitable in its incidence

THE DISPOSAL OF THEEBAW AND ANNEXATION OF UPPER BURMAH

The more we consider the action of the British Government of India in connection with the annexation of Upper Burmah and the treatment of the ex King Theebaw and his wives and the relatives and attendants who are now with him, the less we have cause to congratulate ourselves on the attitude assumed by the Government in the matter, an attitude which is quite unlike to what we would expect of a powerful Government, whose traditional policy has almost invariably been characterised by justice, generosity, and mercy Whatever may have been the glaring blemishes of Theebaw's Government of his kingdom, he has paid dearly for it by the deprivation of his powers as a sovereign prince and the annexation of his country as part and parcel of the British Empire of India, and this being so, he is justified, surely, in expecting that he will be treated with the kindness and consideration to which he is fairly entitled, seeing that all the resources of his late kingdom, all his private wealth and treasures are at the absolute disposal of the British Government Instead of this the Government of India, having hurriedly sent Theebaw away with all his belongings, as an exile to Madras, was preparing just as hurriedly to depart him and his to solitary imprisonment—at all events, it is tantamount to that—to Ramgott, in the Arcot district Owing to the tide of public opinion being dead against such a measure, as especially evidenced in the columns of the *Madras Mail*, the Government of India directed the Government of Madras to stop all preparations at Ramgott for the reception of this exiled King, who, it is now stated, will be sent to reside at Mercara, of course, under the strictest surveillance In the meanwhile, Theebaw is waiting in Madras the orders of the Government, and he is closely watched and guarded, and yet, this is the prince, who candidly acknowledging the failures and defects of his administration, showed that they were all owing to the fact that he was made an unsuspecting instrument in the hands of his unscrupulous ministers, who carried on all the acts of tyranny and oppression, with which the country was flooded, in his name Young, inexperienced, and trustful of his ministers, clearly, Theebaw ought not to be blamed for the misgovernment of the country, at all events, he should have had every opportunity afforded him, of retrieving the opinion he lost with the British Government, through no fault of his own, except his confidence in his older and more wily countrymen can be imputed as a fault Theebaw was deceived, by the lying and unscrupulous statements of his ministers, even as to the real nature and strength of the expedition against Upper Burmah that was starting from Rangoon and Thyetmyo We have no hesitation in affirming that ever there was a case in which a native prince ought to have had every right allowed him, by the powerful British Government, it was the ex King of Upper Burmah There would have been nothing wrong or improper—it would, indeed, have been but bare justice—if Theebaw had been retained in his position as king, under the advice and guidance of the British Government, through its representatives, for some years at least The prince is little more than twenty six or twenty seven—he succeeded when he was only twenty—and he has not had a single good adviser or sincere friend or well wisher, (except, perhaps, his favourite wife) all were greedy, grasping, unscrupulous people about him, looking after their own personal interests It is, therefore we think, very hard to visit on him alone should fall all the brunt of the ruin which has come upon him

As to the annexation of Upper Burmah, it was the work of the Conservative Ministry whose days are being passed numbers Indeed, we think that their brief accession to office will terminate on this very question of the annexation, for the more just and high minded people in England, especially in the ranks of the Liberal party who look upon the measure as distant an act of spoliation The latest telegram from England states that Dr Hunter, the member for North Aberdeen (Scotland) has decided to move an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, condemning the annexation of Upper Burmah, and the meddling of India with the east This is the rock on which the present Conservative Government will be wrecked and the Liberals come in with justice and mercy and equity for their actions and measures towards the princes of the East

Occasional Notes

The young Maharajah of Kolhapore has been placed under the school for Native Chiefs and gentlemen at Baylor Kateywar

There is to be a general meeting of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 27th instant The Viceroy will take the chair

Encouraged by the success of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, a rival Company has been started in Bombay under the name of the Siam Forest Company, with a capital of ten lakhs of rupees.

Sir Frederick Roberts will probably accompany the Viceroy to Mandalay It is expected that after visiting Mandalay, the Viceroy will cross over to Madras and take Hyderabad on his way back to Calcutta

The *Indian Daily News* understands that it is proposed by the Burmah Government to call for a return from the books of departments showing the different degrees of kinship existing between the subordinates in the several offices

A native paper in China, the *Shen Pao*, prints a rumour to the effect that the Emperor of China, who is only in his tenth year, intends to take the Government into his own hands next year, and to form a matrimonial alliance

The sons of General Jut Jung of Nepaul who are mere children, and who were put in irons and confined to their own houses on the occasion of the late revolution, are, on the intercession of the British Resident now being more leniently treated

A Correspondent, who is well informed as to matters in Cabul, informs a contemporary that, at present, the Ameer of Cabul has seventy five battalions, each 800 strong of infantry, twenty seven regiments of cavalry, 500 strong each, and 350 guns, mounting two batteries of Armstrongs

The General Finance Committee at Hyderabad recently resolved "that the sum of Rs 2,000 for the purchase of post cards and envelopes be not sanctioned, as the Committee does not consider that the time has yet arrived for the introduction of post cards into His Highness Dominions"

The Duc d'Aumale has purchased Raphael's celebrated *Three Graces*, which recently belonged to the Dudley Gallery, for £25,000 Till the French Revolution this painting belonged to the Borghese collection in Rome It was then bought by Sir Thomas Lawrence and from his gallery passed into that of the late Lord Dudley

The agreement between the Nizam's Government and Messrs Stewart and Watson, of London about certain mining concessions in the Nizam's territories, was concluded the other day The terms of agreement were generally settled above a year ago but, owing to technical difficulties they have been only now ratified Operations will soon be started in the first instance probably at the Singareni coal fields which are on the new railway extension

It is reported from Constantinople that Lord Salisbury has forwarded a gold casket of great value, set with precious stones to Rafet Bey, the son of Savfet Pasha, in exchange for the insignia of the Order of the Star of India set with brilliants bestowed upon his father after the conclusion of the Anglo Turkish Convention regarding Cyprus, which Rafet Bey was keeping in a heirloom, but which, according to the rules of the Order, must be returned after the death of the person upon whom it is bestowed

The General Finance Committee at Hyderabad has resolved that "the number of Judges necessary for the efficient discharge of the work of the High Court is one Chief Justice and three Judges, that the salaries of the Judges remain as at present, Officiating Chief Justice Rs 1,700, and Judges 1 200 per mensem each, the salary of one of the latter, who is at present drawing Rs 1,000 only, being increased to Rs 1,200 that a lump sum of Rs 20,000 be provided in the Budget for the maintenance of an efficient Chief Justice, &c, and that steps be taken to procure the services of a gentleman fitted for the position"

Local and Provincial

The Sessions—The monthly Sessions of the Mysore Chief Court, began on Thursday under the presidency of Mr Justice Thamboo Chetty The Calendar contains seven important cases, two of murder, one of false evidence, one of forgery, one unnatural offence, one of adultery, and one case of administering poison

The Pettah Market Show—The Pettah Municipality contemplate holding the Pettah Market Show on the 4th instant, after the arrival of His Highness the Maharajah at the station Mr F Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal Bagh, inspected on Wednesday morning the Pettah Market with this object, in company with Mr A Sreenivasachar, Vice President, and some of the Municipal Commissioners

His Highness the Maharajah—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is expected back in Bangalore tomorrow evening, the 19th instant, by train from Golahalli station, on the Pankur line The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, the Assistant Commissioner, Closepett Sub Division and other officials left Bangalore for Coongal, where they will meet His Highness The Bangalore City Rate Payers' Association have prepared an address of welcome for presentation to the Maharaja

Shimoga—Search for Hidden Treasure—A correspondent writes us The Deputy Commissioner and Executive Engineer are now at Nagar, supervising the clearing out of an old well in the Nagar fort It is stated that Chinnamaji, a Queen of Nagar, fled from the place at the approach of the terrible Hyder Ali, and before her flight threw a vast amount of treasure—jewels, &c, into this well Our correspondent implies that the clearing out of the well now is in reality a search for the jewels It will be strange if, at this late date, any of Queen Chinnamajee's riches are found in the well We suspect the astute Hyder lost but little of them for the Deputy Commissioner and Executive Engineer of 1886 to find—*B S*

For 2nd Maistrate—Civil and Military Station—On Thursday last, the 14th instant, under orders from the British Resident, Mr E Powell, the Second (First Class) Magistrate of Police, and Officer in charge of the Resident's Treasury, was relieved of his magisterial duties by Mr M Abdul Rahiman, Chief Clerk, Civil and Sessions Court, C and M Station, and of his Treasury duties by Mr J A Dias, clerk from the Resident's office Mr Abdul Rahiman has only a second class magistrate's powers We believe his appointment is only a temporary one It is understood that Mr Powell has been asked to retire from the service, though he is little more than fifty three years of age, and is still both mentally and physically fit for service for seven or ten years longer

The Civil Court Sessions—The Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court began on Thursday last, the 14th instant, Mr P R A Thamboo Chetty, Second Judge, presiding There are a number of cases for trial which will occupy the Court's attention for about ten days, the chief amongst them being the case of murder against two Lubbays of the Mill at Lalbagh They are charged with murdering a young man named Moonuswamy, on the night of the 11th December last The case was first taken up by the sessions judge, on Tuesday last, when the accused entered upon their defence Mr P Singara Char, Public Prosecutor, appears for the prosecution, and Mr Seshagiri Rao, advocate, for the accused There are six other cases, one of them being also a charge of murder The criminal sessions of the Chief Court is, indeed, a heavy one, this month

The Sessions, C and M Station Bangalore—The 14th instant, last Friday, was fixed for the holding of the Sessions Court of the C and M Station Bangalore, but as there were no cases committed to the court for trial the judge proceeded, as usual, to try civil causes, amongst which the most important was the suit brought by Mr Standish Lee, Municipal Sanitary Engineer of Mysore, and late a Commissioner of the Station Board against the President and Commissioners for having allowed a drain causing a nuisance, to pass by his house in Victoria Road, thus deteriorating its value and rendering it useless as house property The case has been pending for the past three or four months and was begun in real earnest on Thursday last and continued on Friday Messrs J C S Lawrence and Sidney Smith, advocates appear for the plaintiff, and Mr J A Lavie, advocate for the defendants, the Municipal Commissioners The further hearing stands adjourned to the 8th proximo

Peroovenguda Moodeety's Case—The man, Peroovenguda Moodeety, who was sentenced to death, on the 18th December last, by the Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on a charge of having murdered his own mother, having appealed to the British Resident, his appeal will be heard by order of the Resident, at Mercara, on the 27th instant The Public Prosecutor, Mr Singara Char, who conducted the case in the lower court, Mr A M Corner, Advocate, who conducted the prisoner's defence, and the prisoner himself have received notices to be present at Mercara We believe Mr Singara Char's engagements here at the criminal sessions of the Chief Court will preclude his going to Mercara, Mr Corner, we understand is willing to go to that place for the purpose, but we do not know how the prisoner is to be present at the hearing of his appeal unless it is at the expense of the state, an unnecessary expense, and as for the public prosecutor and the prisoner's council nothing has been said as to their expenses in proceeding to and from Mercara, but, doubtless, the Government will hereafter remunerate them We believe that the hearing

of the Agent to the Governor-General in Bhopal territory, *no doubtful*. There are some native papers, of no particular importance and with limited circulation, which have tried to persuade their little world that the action of the Government in Bhopal has been oppressive and harsh; yet these journals have obviously taken no pains to ascertain the real facts of the case, while it is notorious that many of them are in the pay of the ex Nawab who has always been ready to spend the money of the Bhopal State in buying the Vernacular Press to praise him. The fact remains however much the least reputable portion of the Native Press may attempt to distort it, that the whole population of Bhopal, peasants, merchants and officials, are unanimously in favour of the action of the Government, are rejoiced at the relief from the tyranny of Sadik Hasan, and have shown their sentiments on the visits of the Agent to the Governor-General to Bhopal in the most enthusiastic and unmistakeable manner Such demonstrations of satisfaction offered to an English official are exceedingly rare in the history of native States, and especially at Bhopal, where the ordinary attitude towards English officials was indifference, if not a sullen reserve

HASTY TAXATION.

The *Indian Spectator*.—We are of opinion that the Government of India would have acted wisely *by taking over the financial difficulties this year* in the manner indicated instead of hurrying on with the proposed extension of the Licence Tax, though for a revision of that odious impost there has been, as we have already observed, urgent need these *seven years* past At any rate, they might as well have waited for the report of the Finance Commission which is about to be appointed Such a Commission would inform them within six months how far economy and retrenchment are still possible. And in the second place they might have done a real service to the people of India by impressing on the Home Government the absolute necessity of keeping *in abeyance* the scheme of strengthening the Indian army by 30,000 troops Why should there be so much haste in the matter? Surely, we are now at peace. There is no immediate likelihood of the Russians coming nearer to India. And even supposing that they did, the first proposal of the Government then should be to insist upon Englands contributing her proper share towards the maintenance of those additional troops It is to serve *her* interests *in Europe* more than anything else, that she has fastened this burden on India It is a most unfair arrangement, and the duty of the Government is to obtain those 2 millions from England. Let the Government of India once for all exhaustively go into the whole question of Indian expenditure by means of a Commission on which independent Native gentlemen ought to be appointed. A Government bent upon protecting its helpless subjects, already weighed down by taxation, would first unanimously apply itself to the task of rigid retrenchment before it tried to raise fresh revenue by new taxation But we regret to have to say that the every day honesty of the individual is not always present among the statesmen to whom are committed the destinies of 200 million souls And hence the intense aversion to reduce the overgrown expenditure. And so long as this aversion lasts among the ruling classes no despair of any relief in taxation or any improvement in the economic condition of the people Meanwhile we cannot help repeating that the Government has acted hastily in coming before the public to demand additional revenue, In our opinion it has not exhausted all the available means whereby economy could be effected, to bring about the equilibrium in the balance-sheet of the empire. And so far it has failed in the first duty which every enlightened Government owes to its subjects, especially those who are in the position of the natives of India

THE RE-IMPOSITION OF THE INCOME-TAX.

The *Bombay Samachar* says that the invidious income-tax which died a natural death some years ago has been revived, and thinks that the event will be considered unsatisfactory and a bad omen in the beginning of the year. The proposed extension and alteration of the Licence Tax is nothing more or less than the re imposition of the Income Tax The Government of India are much mistaken if they think that the intended denomination of the new tax, however much it may be disguised under a simpler and less formidable name, will induce the public to take kindly to the tax. The only two satisfactory features in the new bill are that those who have now *been paying the Licence Tax* will not be subjected to any extra taxation, and that the zemindaree class, who have already been so heavily taxed, will be exempted from the proposed taxation It would have been a matter for congratulation if the Licence Tax, which has evoked so much bitter criticism, had been abolished at the beginning of the new year. Such a change was not quite unexpected, and now that such a taxation has been extended in its operations, the public will have additional reason to be sorry for it. The proposed tax on incomes from 2 to 2½ per cent is proportionately heavy On the whole, the paper says, the proposed increased taxation will be considered highly unsatisfactory by the public.

The *Jame Jamshed* says that the Indian public never raises its voice against new taxation from selfish motives, but they always complain about it on the ground of poverty However poor they are, the Indian are so very faithful and loyal to the ruling race that should the latter encounter any trouble or difficulty, they will ever be ready not only to part with their money and other wordly belongings but their lives But the question now is, whether there is any necessity for increased taxation, and if it is so, are there not other means at the disposal of Government to adopt instead of the imposition of fresh taxation? In the first place there is no necessity for increased taxation But assuming for one moment that it was necessary to meet increased charges, are there not means available, such as for instance the economising of current expenditure, the abolition of superfluous offices, and the employment of natives in high offices which they can satisfactorily fill on comparatively reduced salaries? But the proposed imposition of fresh taxation now seems to be an accomplished fact, and it is not advantageous to continue protesting against it There is, however, one consolation, that should a Parliamentary Committee, as it is intended, be appointed to inquire into the fiscal and political condition of India, such grievances would probably wholly or partly be remedied

The *Akbari Soudagar* says that the most hated and despised Income Tax is to be levied during the career of Lord Dufferin. There will be no necessity to levy such a despicable and disgraceful tax if import duties were reimposed, if lavish and extravagant expenditure were retrenched, and if, instead of highly paid English officials, natives on reduced salaries were employed in administrative posts

THE BURMESE AND ANNEXATION

Mr. D. Grimate M.A., late Legal Adviser to Her Majesty's Government in Burmah, wrote to *The Times* on the 15th ultimo :—After a long residence in Burmah, and after an intimate relation with the Burmese, I have no hesitation in saying that the protectorate scheme must prove a failure. The Burmese would gladly hail annexation, for many years Burmans have flocked into our territory to avoid the oxaction and injustice of the King's officials, and Rangoon has in a short time increased from 30,000 to over 130,000 inhabitants There are English officers, in the prime of life, who have assisted to mould British Burmah into its present prosperous and peaceful condition, and their services might easily be made available for working the newly annexed province into shape At the end of last year a monster meeting was held to protest against the cruelties of Theebaw. From 4,000 to 5,000 Burmese were present, and unanimously passed a resolution praying that the British Government would annex Upper Burmah. It is a country rich in gold, silver, rubies, and other precious stones, and teeming with iron and coal It possesses magnificent waterways, huge forests of teak timber, and a fertile soil, and is inhabited by a race which seems to fraternize most cordially with the British No charges are ever made by Burmese against Europeans for oppressing them, while in India such charges used to be of constant occurrence Despite the favours nature has showered upon Upper Burmah, it has become gradually depopulated by the anarchy and oppression of the King It is our duty as a Christian and a civilized country to extend to its remaining inhabitants that same protection and good government which has drawn so many Burmese over our frontier, and under which British Burmah has so flourished. I am personally acquainted with Theebaw and know the old King, his father. By the kindness of the Rev. J. H. Marks, who was then a missionary at Mandalay teaching the King's sons, I had the opportunity of being rowed in a boat in which Theebaw was the stroke and his nine brothers rowers. When Theebaw came to the throne those nine brothers were murdered, and a large number of princes and princesses with them. I saw in the burial ground the crucified form of a Buddhist priest who had doubted the orthodoxy of the Buddhist priesthood. I have visited their prisons, and have seen the appalling misery and oppression there. I was passing through the town of Mandalay when four men were thrashed to death with rods for some trivial offence, and I have walked through the gates of the city over the graves of those who had been buried alive, men, women, and children, zorsed as they happened to be passing by, and hurried to their living tomb by the ruthless orders of the King I have also seen the gaols in which the prisoners were massacred by order of Theebaw. We have been long suffering with Theebaw The same oppression and almost the same cruelty characterised many of his father's officials, while the cruelties of Tharawaddy, the grandfather, still strike terror into the minds of the Burmese children when related. It is useless to hope that kings brought up as Burmese princes are can be anything but tyrants when intrusted with unlimited power. Shut up in their palace, afraid to move out (for if the palace be taken during their absence their power passes with it), even were they desirous they would be unable to restrain the oppression and injustice of their officials The representative of our Government have often been insulted in a manner that no other country would have allowed. We have been compelled to make war, and by the right of conquest we take the country, and in the name of Christianity and civilization we should keep it The expense of annexation will be fully repaid; for Burmah gives a million surplus to the Indian revenue, and is one of the richest countries in the world and if the Government recognize their duties and responsibilities Upper Burmah should from this time forth add another bright jewel to the British Imperial Crown

A HALEYBURY FOR INDIA.

The spirit of political, if not of social, reform has its particular seasons in India as well as elsewhere, and it is not an unhealthy sign that the young associations of this presidency should wish to hold their conferences synchronously with the formation of a new Parliament in England. So long as the opinions they express are capable of being generously judged on their own merits, it does not much matter whether they represent the voice of India or only the voice of a particular locality, or of a particular class of men It is, of course, wiser for associations, as well as individuals, to exercise modesty in addressing the public, and to avoid claiming for themselves a title to attention which they cannot vindicate, or an infallibility of judgment which moderate men can never attach to a single organ of public opinion But any faults which may arise from the absence of such modesty are excused, when the opinion delivered from the oracle is expressed with the force of reason, and supported by sound logic. We trust that the societies, which are about to deliberate upon and formulate their opinions about a variety of political questions in the next few weeks, will not fall into the error of abandoning logic for declamation, or declining to take the public into their confidence by merely passing a string of resolutions without expressing the arguments on which they rest. There are many subjects in which it would be interesting to hear the debates of any association composed of educated natives But we hope that their variety will not jostle out of notice one to which we attach the greatest importance The distribution of the prizes of the public service amongst the numerous candidates for them is a question which concerns the people of India as much as it concerns Government. We have lately witnessed a complete breakdown of the arrangements for holding the matriculation examination, which constitutes the main entrance to the public service. Any mishap which excludes those who would enter in form entering in has a direct result on the character and constitution of the public service The admission of natives of India to the public service is no longer an open question Indians have secured for themselves a permanent title to appointments which were formerly given to them occasionally as a special reward, but which henceforth they will hold as securely against all other competitors as the covenanted civil service holds its scheduled appointment. But the victory has been gradually won, and meanwhile the old methods have not been changed. The question which we should like to see discussed is—Whether the time has not come for recognising the new orders of events and providing fresh guarantees for the selection and efficiency of the selected candidates?

When the great Company stepped into empire and foresaw that it would require an annual supply of trained men for the public service, it did not rest content with the ordinary educational system of England. It passed its recruits through a special school, where they acquired certain traditional principles as well as instruction in particular branches of education. The door into this school was kept under lock and key by a clique of directors When the State took away the door and threw the nominations upon the altar of universal competition the special course of instruction was not neglected. It may be said that the object in view is to Indianize English recruits, and that the people of India require no such special training. But then it must be remembered that for the English service as well special examinations for Englishmen are prescribed, and the colleges and schools of England are not allowed to train up their boys according to their own methods without reference to a particular standard which is authoritatively laid down for the various departments of the public career. We see no reason why the fact of a large native patronage at the disposal of Government should not be regarded as a reason for regulating the education of those who are intended to fill the higher posts of the public service If the places to be reserved in the Covenanted Civil Service were thrown into a common heap with the higher appointments outside that branch of the service which are now held by natives, a very respectable list might be made. Any actuarian would calculate the annual vacancies that would have to be all filled, and upon this the Government might proceed to establish a central institution at which our future public servants might receive the best education that could be given. As a matter of fact, all the holders of these high appointments must know English, and this common attainment is sufficient to admit of the candidates from the North, South, East and West being trained together at a central college. Professors of each Vernacular might be attached to the college and residence should be insisted on. The system of recruitment would introduce a difficulty. It might be arranged geographically, so that each province of the presidency was represented at college, and it would be necessary that each class of the community, which could attain to the level of the entrance qualifications, should be admitted

It is sometimes said that the nobility and gentry of India are rarely admitted to the public service, and that the administration thereby loses the influence and dignity which their presence would secure We should be glad to learn what native society has to say upon this subject. Possibly a mixed system of nomination and competition might secure a proper admixture of the best elements, but for all who are admitted a fixed standard of necessary qualification might be insisted upon As to the benefits of a public school element arising from the association of boys from different provinces and different classes of society, we believe that they would soon be recognised The whole benefit of public criticism would be obtained when once the public patronage was brought to a point in the public service college. At present appointments are made on no fixed principle, and the acquisition of an adequate training is not guaranteed. The system is haphazard, and so long as the higher appointment held by natives were few it did not so much matter. But henceforth it is certain that the long list will not be reduced while it is likely to be increased, and the time seems to us convenient for deciding whether the valuable patronage at the disposal of Government should not be regulated by some fixed principles We cannot conceive of any subject of greater importance to the country than the proper selection and training of the recruits for the public service. The best professors and the most liberal provision of libraries, play grounds and other academical accessories would not be thrown away upon the attainment of a national object of the highest moment. Probably the Deccan College, with its large space for building residences and providing other accommodation, would suit the convenience of the largest majority, and with the facilities of communication provided by railways it would be accessible to every part of the Presidency except perhaps Sind But these are all matters of detail, and our only object at present is to raise the broad question of the recruitment of the public service in view of the opportunity which will be afforded in the next few days for discussing it.

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1886. No. 4

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone	do	6 0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	5 0 0
Local subscription		5 0 0

N B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion, per line 0 2 0

For the second and each following insertion 0 1 0

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

London, 20th Jan.—Lord Salisbury yesterday received a deputation representing five Irish Loyalist Societies. The deputation in their address asked that Her Majesty's Government should vigorously enforce the Law in Ireland, and destroy the tyranny of the National League, which is doing so much harm. They also protested against granting Home Rule to Ireland. Lord Salisbury, in reply, said he fully appreciated the gravity of the crisis, and they might rest assured that he will be true to the responsibilities involved.

St. Petersburg, 19th Jan.—The Russian Government is making proposals to the Powers for further action in view of the refusal of Servia, Greece, and Bulgaria to disarm.

Mr. Stanhope will be appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, with full executive powers. The Viceroyalty of Ireland will be put in commission.

Belgrade 19th Jan.—The German Government has refused to disarm, because no peace negotiations have yet been opened.

London 22nd Jan.—The House of Lords, after a short debate, last night, voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

In a speech made by the Marquis of Salisbury his Lordship said that Mr. Smith has been practically entrusted with the government of Ireland, and that Her Majesty's Government will act promptly on receiving his report.

His Lordship believed that Burmah will not be a heavy burden on the Indian Treasury, but on the contrary, will ultimately enrich it. The obstacles to trade between Burmah and China are being removed.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking in the House of Commons, commended the policy of the Government in regard to Afghanistan and Baluchistan, but declined to express an opinion about Burmah. He adheres to his electoral manifesto respecting Ireland, and deprecated the postponement of the Local Government Bill. He advised a patient hearing of the Home Rulers.

Mr. Parnell in a conciliatory speech said that he believed in the right of the Irish to Self Government, which if once conceded, it would not be difficult to settle the details so as to secure the integrity of the Empire, and to protect the minority. He gave notice of a motion condemning reform in procedure, for which he would move urgency.

In the House of Commons last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice of a series of resolutions which he would bring forward during the course of the session.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Salisbury declared that neither England nor the other Powers intended to support the claim submitted by Greece, which were of an unbearable nature.

Bombay, 22nd Jan.—The *Times of India* learns from its Calcutta correspondent that the *Englishman* publishes important information regarding the Income Tax Bill. The following is a summary of the Revised Bill to be laid on the Table of the Legislative Council to-morrow together with the report of the Select Committee. The Hindoo and Bengal Chamber of Commerce are not to be held responsible for collecting the tax on the salaries of their employees. Employers may on terms to be mutually agreed upon, undertake the collection of the tax payable from the salaries of their employees. The Bengal Chamber has also obtained an important victory regarding shipping clauses. Shipping companies whose head offices are outside British India and whose vessels ordinarily trade between Indian waters, are to be exempted from the tax. Steps are taken to secure secrecy of information from shroffs under the Act. The provisions which exempted officers with salaries under Rs. 1,200 a year have been dropped, and official employees are to be placed in precisely the same position as the employees of Banks and Mercantile offices. All incomes less than Rs. 500 a year are exempted.

Home farms and dwelling houses of landholders appurtenant to their land and occupied in connection with the management thereof, are exempted. Provisions are to be devised into the Bill to ensure sufficient machinery for appeals. The law will not come into operation till the 1st of April. All the points urged by the Bengal Chamber are not conceded. The contentions by the Madras Chamber in favour of re-imposing the import duties, and levying fresh taxation on land, are entirely opposed by the weight of opinion received from other commercial bodies, and other sources. The Government adopted a principle of the British Income Tax Act exempting payments, within defined proportions, made for life insurances and deferred annuities. An additional clause is introduced into the Bill with regard to the delivery of returns of income, the practical effect probably will be that the system of making returns will be introduced into Presidency towns, and the system will be optional throughout the country, assessment based on information supplied by the Collector being the alternative.

Bombay, 23rd Jan.—In presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Income Tax Bill for Ajmere, Colvin explained that the reason why the Government had directed the Committee to report within the time fixed was that previous experience had shown that it was necessary for bills of this nature to be passed sufficiently long before coming into force to enable Local Governments to arrange schedules and make necessary enquiries. Local Governments had previously experienced much inconvenience through want of time, therefore, in the interests of administration a few of those assessed, and according to precedents, such bills were passed quickly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik and the Hon'ble Mr. Mohun Makerji made slight dissentients, but all agreed saying that they do not think the measure was altered so as to require republication, and recommending that the Bill be passed to-day amended. There was no debate apparently. The Viceroy said nothing.

The remainder of the telegrams in the local papers are merely elaborations of my yesterday's summary with the following additions. The whole annual value of buildings occupied and owned by landholders and agriculturists necessary of the exercise of their vocations are exempted. Any portion of the income a person pays not exceeding a sixth, either of Government, or Company insurance or deferred annuity, is exempted. The salaried manager of lands is not exempt, but also the employer's income is exempt. Houses occupied by owners are assessed at five-sixths their annual value. The Commissioner is to call for records in cases of revision of assessment of Rs. 500 and upwards. No proceedings for recovery of assessment shall be commenced after the expiration of three months from the last day of the year in which the tax is due. Notice in some cases must be sent by registered post. All railway companies are assessed on their net earnings.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 25, 1886.

THE BURMESE CRISIS.

THE most recent events connected with the slow, but disastrous development of the *present crisis in Upper Burmah*, as reported in the latest telegrams from the seat of war, would seem to emphasise and strengthen all that we have already advanced against the policy of annexing the country. We say "seat of war" advisedly; for, though we are asked to believe that the third Burmese War came actually to an end when Mandalay was captured and King Theebaw deposed by the British, we cannot overlook the fact that there is more fighting and bloodshed going on now than was reported before the fall of Mandalay. Indeed, to judge from the fact that there are unmistakable signs of the existence of a strong party of organized "rebels," it would seem to be nearer the truth to say that the war has only just begun rather than that it is at an end. Of course, it is sought to be represented that the military movements now in operation are merely small expeditions against so-called "dacoits;" but, as a matter of fact, there are, under the surface, strongly-marked indications of the organisation of a national resistance that is bound to cost the British a great deal more than they have bargained for, both in money and in men, and which may yet bring even the "ever-victorious army" very near to the point of crying "Hold, enough!" To talk as though the conquest of Upper Burmah is an accomplished fact, is to fly in the face of facts, and, ostrich-wise, seek to evade unseen dangers by shutting the eyes to their inevitable approach. The conquest of Upper Burmah has not been achieved, and is never likely to be achieved under present conditions, until many more months of murder and bloodshed shall have run their sanguinary and ruinous course. This is the opinion of the Burmese ambassador to the Court of France, an enlightened statesman, who has openly acknowledged the justice of the action of the British in the invasion of his country and the dethronement of its King. His opinion of such a man must be given much weight, as he cannot, in the face of his own free avowals to the contrary, be regarded as being antagonistic to the formation of British relations with Upper Burmah, but much *rather in* favour of the establishment of an *entente cordiale* on a basis calculated to be satisfactory to both parties. He has distinctly and deliberately averred that the conquest of the country will not be effected without much trouble and expenditure, and that even when the work of subjugating the *people* shall have been far advanced, they will still be averse to reconcile themselves to foreign control and submit patiently to a foreign yoke imposed upon them by any non Buddist invader. It is being assiduously asserted by the British authorities and those who sympathise with them, that the natives of Upper Burmah of every class, save the struggling bands of marauders, are welcoming the British invaders, and would be only too willing to become the subjects of the British Government; but against this assurance, there is the fact that organised opposition to the invaders is daily growing stronger and more and more pronounced. It is also becoming more and more apparent that the resistance is proving more difficult to cope with than was anticipated at the outset, when the Burmans took to flight much more quickly than they do now. Indeed, we have been assured by the *Rangoon Gazette's* special correspondent that several of General White's carefully planned operations have failed, owing to the intelligence of each intended movement having been conveyed to the enemy, through the members of the Hlootdaw, who, we are further informed, have notified to the Chief Commissioner that unless a native Prince is placed on the throne and one of their body appointed Governor of Mandalay with control over the police, they will resign. The Hlootdaw is described as a hotbed of treason and the centre of anti-British intrigue, while the near relatives of its members are said to be leading dacoits. Hence it would appear that the so-called 'rebels' and the 'dacoits' are working hand-in-hand, and that they are bent upon having a Burmese King of some kind. The members of the Hlootdaw are, we are positively told by the *Rangoon Gazette's* correspondent, intriguing for the restoration of the deposed monarch. These reports confirm the opinions advanced by the Burmese ex-Minister at Paris, who holds that the people will insist upon having a king of their own, no matter who he may be, so long as he is a native of royal descent. Unless this demand is complied with, the resistance offered by the people will be both stubborn and long-protracted; so that the pacification of the country under present conditions will prove a troublesome *and costly task extending over years of* sanguinary operations, which cannot fail to prove both disastrous to the British Government and ruinous to the country itself. On the other hand, the same authority assures us that with a native king on the throne of Mandalay under British protection, the people would readily give up opposition, even though the country were virtually governed by the paramount foreign power. Such an arrangement would enable the British to protect their own interests whilst falling in with the national desires of the Burmese people; and as the interests of both parties, as well as of the taxpayers of India, the *via media* thus pointed out should be accepted as the best possible *modus vivendi that could be found under* the circumstances. The people of India have a right to insist upon the adoption of

this course as the best solution of the present difficulty, as in the event of the present policy of annexation proving, as it is almost sure to prove, both costly and barren of profitable results, the whole burden of the war expenses will be fousted on to the shoulders of the tax payers of this country Up to this time, we have been left in doubt as to whether the deposition of king Thee Baw would entail the annexation of his country or the appointment of another sovereign in his place under British protection, for Lord Dufferin's proclamation leaves room for the adoption of either of these two courses, but now that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has made known her intentions to the British Parliament at the opening of the Sessions of 1886 on the 21st instant, we see distinctly that annexation is the course that has been determined upon In her speech on that occasion Her Majesty is reported to have said,—"I have decided that the most certain method of assuring peace and order in Upper Burmah is by its permanent incorporation with my Empire" This is clear and conclusive as to the fate of Upper Burmah, and the only hope is that Parliament may not consent to the proposal, for even as much as those we, in common with other organs of the Native Press in India, have found it necessary to advance From a telegram in one of our daily contemporaries it would appear that the task of preparing the country for the new regime has already been determined, it being proposed to divide the country into the sixteen districts of Minbin, Mingyan, Tonndwingyee, Lower Chindwin, Upper Chindwin, Myadoung, Kyawkoo, Tabayin, Yesethon and Sagaing, &c, over each of which a Political Agent will be appointed to preside in the capacity of a local governor, who will be supported by a military guard Those will, as a matter of course, be highly paid from the Indian Treasury, and yet we are told that in the opinion of Lord Salisbury "Burmah will not be a heavy burden on the Indian Treasury but will ultimately enrich it" What does his lordship know of future possibilities of an adverse nature that can hardly fail to arise under the policy of annexation, which is naturally distasteful to the people, and under the numerous and arbitrary conduct of the military authorities now in Upper Burmah? Would naturally sturdy and independent race like the Burmese be likely to submit patiently to such treatment as that now being accorded to some of the so called 'rebels,' who are, after all, merely fighting for their national independence? From a Mandalay telegram, dated the 17th instant, we learn that a 'Pretender' Prince named Mieng Shudaing, who was captured with his court at Muyadoung was sentenced to be shot together with two Woons, the local authorities holding that the unfortunate victims were guilty of 'open rebellion without the justification of their being of royal descent' Did their offence merit such extreme measures? Again, on the 15th instant, five 'dacoits were shot; and in the same telegram we find the following ghastly story —

"An extraordinary case has occurred of a man being arrested as an accomplice in plotting with two members of the Hlaoot daw against our Government, and denying the charge. He was ordered to the place of execution by the Provost Marshal Five dacoits were shot before his eyes. Still he denied all knowledge of the plot. He was then placed amid the dead bodies, and the officer in command of sepoys gave the words 'Ready, Present.' Then the prisoner was told 'Confess or you will be shot immediately' He thereupon made a confession while covered by the sepoys' rifles. This confession was taken down as evidence against the Burmese Ministers Colonel Sladen disbelieves the alleged plot, and says that it is a trumped up charge, and the Chief Commissioner refuses to accept evidence got by such extraordinary means The incident will greatly injure British reputation, and has caused much indignation"

Would Her Majesty the Queen Empress countenance acts like these as forming an essential part of 'the most certain method of ensuring peace and order in Upper Burmah,' and are such acts likely to reconcile the people to the new regime of British annexation? Even in Lower Burmah, after years of British rule, the European is not regarded with complaisance by the lower order of the people, and the term kala is still opprobriously applied to the white man, even the very children in the streets being wont to use the word in derision to European strangers who chance to stray into the purely native quarters of every town in the place The feeling of antipathy will be naturally stronger in Upper Burmah, and yet we are asked to believe that the people are hailing the advent of their British foes with every indication of gratification It is difficult to credit such statements, and we shall wait anxiously for the development of events under the new order of things in the latest of Great Britain's arbitrary seizures of territory in the East

COCK FIGHTING

Our contemporary of the local *Spectator* is down upon the Pettah folk who are given to indulging in the pastime of cock-fighting, which he denounces in the following trenchant terms —"We desire to draw the attention of the authorities to the Sunday gatherings of crowds of low-class Natives outside the Fort These gatherings are a disgrace to the civilization of which we boast, their purpose being nothing less than the gratification of a base passion for the practice of cruelty to animals From about 8 A M, to dark, every Sunday, hundreds of Natives congregate in the place mentioned, and a series of cock fights take place The poor birds are armed with steel spurs, so that they may harm each other more than with the weapons Nature has given them To see a lot of men and boys in the open part of a large civilized town, gloating over these bloody frays, in which birds are brutally mangled and killed,—sights that rouse the very worst feelings of humanity —callousness to suffering and a love of the lowest forms of gambling, is not creditable to the rulers of the Pettah Several Native gentlemen have complained of the remissness that keeps the police from dispersing these Sunday rabbles The men who compose these mobs, and their degrading occupation, ought to draw from the Maharajah himself a severe rebuke" All this is very well in its way as a homily against cruelty to animals, but what about the equally inhumane sport of parrot and pigeon shooting carried on with equal zeal in the Civil and Military Station?

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah of Puttiala is seriously ill with typhoid fever

General Wilson we are glad to learn is pronounced to be decidedly better

Our new Commander in Chief Sir Herbert Macpherson, will reach Madras about the 20th proximo

Out of the 670 members of the new Parliament, no less than 352 were not members of the last Parliament, and the vast majority of those 352 members are now in Parliamentary life.

The Punjab Government is offering an honorarium of Rs. 2 000 for a suitable design for the Punjab Chiefs' School, which is to be built near Lahore The building is to cost not more than Rs 1,60,000

At a recent meeting of the General Finance Committee of Hyderabad, it was resolved "that, as sanctioned by His Highness, the sum of Rs. 2,00,00 0 be passed for extraordinary expenditure in connection with the approaching visit of H E the Viceroy to Hyderabad"

A Cochin paper says that "the public will be both gratified and amazed to hear that the year ending 1884 85 shows the revenue of Travancore to have attained the enormous figure of 68 lakhs of rupees This achievement is unprecedented in the history of Travancore, and cannot fail to evoke general admiration of the financial genius which has been mainly instrumental in effecting such a triumphant success"

The *Advocate of India* hears that the Gaekwar of Baroda intends shortly to take another wife The marriage will be celebrated at Nowsari, with less ceremony than has marked His Highness's previous nuptial The bride is said to be a near relation of Her Highness Chimnabai, the late Maharani It is said the Maharajah is inclined to take this step in fulfilment of a promise made to his first wife on her death bed

The *Englishman* announces that the Indian Government steamer *Clive* is expected to reach Calcutta this week, and will convey the Viceroy and suite to Burmah The departure is timed for the 1st of February It is expected that the Viceroy will not be able to get through the work the more so as he will rest Monday, and the rest will occupy under one month Sir Frederick Roberts, accompanied by Colonel Chapman, goes as the Viceroy's guest

The receipts from the sale of Court fee stamps in the North West Provinces during last year were Rs 35,46 879, and from general stamps Rs 11 67,077 whilst those in Oudh were Rs. 9,23 025 and Rs 2 98 863 respectively This gives a total stamp revenue of Rs 59 35 842, which shows a increase over the estimated receipts Here the charges of the year were only Rs 1 55 700, which leaves a sum of Rs. 57,90 142 as the net balance

During Christmas week a durbar was held at Hungund at which the Court of Jamkhandi, a small Southern Mahratta State, was represented, on behalf of Government with a pair of *kurus* armlets set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, a gold cup with a block of photographs on the obverse of which are views in Cashmere, a copy of the Marathi translation of Max Müller's Hibbert lectures and a pair of handsome gold bracelets with The articles were presented by Colonel Wilson, the Resident

Local and Provincial

H H the Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore arrived in Bangalore on Tuesday evening last

Mr. A S Butcher —This gentleman has been confirmed in his promotion as Examiner, 4th class, 1st Grade, in the superior Accounts Department Vide appears in the last *Mysore Gazette*

Increase of Travelling Batta —We learn that the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has been pleased to increase the travelling allowances of the Deputy Commissioners, from Rs 4 to Rs 5 per diem, from the 1st instant

General Rowlands —Major General Hugh Rowlands, v c, c b, Provincial Commander in Chief, accompanied by Col Swinley, Assistant Quarter Master-General and Lieutenant Wollins, *Aide de-Camp*, proceeded on a tour of inspection to Trichinopoly and Negapatam by Wednesday evening's mail train

The Pettah Market Show —Grand preparations are now being made by the Pettah Municipal authorities for the Market Show in the Pettah on Saturday the 4th proximo. It is stated that the decorations which are to be made for the ensuing show will be on a grander scale than in former years.

Mr L Ricketts —We learn that Mr L Ricketts, Inspector General of Mysore Police and Plantations, &c, is not expected to arrive at Bangalore for some time to come from his long tour of inspection It is stated that he is busily engaged in selecting sites for making new plantations and organising the Police department out in the districts

The Malur Murder Case —The judgment in this case was delivered on Monday last by Mr Justice T R A Thumboo Chetty The accused were acquitted of the capital crime of murder, but found guilty of wrongful confinement and hurt They were each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the first accused (Hyder Saib,) being further fined five hundred rupees, on the wrongful confinement count, and in default, to a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment

Dacoity —From Hyagoor it is reported that on the night of the 15th instant the Patuk Shanbhadar, Mr Kesavaiengar, who had been to the village for the purpose of disposing of certain disputes, was attacked while returning to Doddaballapoor and robbed of his clothes, jewels, &c, and severely wounded, and his peons were also beaten The Amildar and the Police Inspector of that Taluq are now trying to trace out the culprits, and have arrested two men who are supposed to be implicated in the affair

A Protest —We hear that many of the wealthy and respectable subjects of His Highness the Maharajah are protesting against the proposed mortgage of the State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and some of the wealthy people of the Shemoga and Coondore districts are even willing to come forward and lend any amount of money to the Government to liquidate the present loan in order to retain the Railway, which is very useful to the general public of Mysore We are glad to see that the people of Mysore are now trying to show public spirit —*Darby Post*

Trespass.—A case of lurking house trespass by night, under Section 456 of the I P C, was put up for trial on Wednesday before the Town Magistrate of Bangalore The prosecution was conducted by the Hosakote Taluq Police and the prisoner was defended by Mr Alagesingrachariar, B A, Advocate The witnesses both for the prosecution and defence were examined His Honor after hearing the arguments on both sides, weighing the merits of the case and also taking into consideration that the prisoner was an old offender, sentenced the accused to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment

A Native Entertainment —Mr Justice Ramchandra Iyer, of the Chief Court of Mysore, entertained a party of friends at his residence on Saturday evening the 16th instant Among the guests were Mr. Justice Thumboo Chetty, Rao Bahadur Subrapathy Moodeliar, Member of the Viceroy's Council, Messrs Meruchetty, Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Police Assistant Commissioners, & Hemiges Rao, High Court Registrar, and others The special feature of the evening was a performance of some musicians from the Court of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore. The party was conducted with all the ceremony of a Hindu gathering.

Grass cutters versus Light Cavalry —We note that out of the collision between the grass cutters of the 1st Light Cavalry and the villagers of Mareenhully, no less than four cases have sprung up out of those collisions, in the Court of the Amildar of Bangalore The first case was one in which the complainant was a Naig of the regiment against two villagers named Rungaraj and Seobaraj, who are charged, under section 353 of the I P C, with obstructing a public officer in the discharge of his duty This case was partly heard on the 14th and 16th instant, and adjourned for the defence to the 22nd idem, both defendants were acquitted The next case was one in which a grass cutter woman of the regiment charges two villagers with a violent assault upon her person This case also was heard on the 16th instant, and adjourned to 1st February for the defence. The third case was one in which a villager charged eleven grass cutters, of whom one was a man, four were boys between 12 and 14 years, three grown up women, and 3 little girls of 8 years of age, with criminal trespass, under section 447 of the I P C, This case was heard on Saturday the 16th inst, and again by adjournment on Monday, when the Amildar convicted the 1st defendant only, a horsekeeper, of being a member of an unlawful assembly, under section 143 of the I P C and fined him Rs. 5, which was paid The other ten defendants were acquitted and discharged The fourth case was one in which two non-commissioned officers of the regiment are charged with the offences of causing wrongful restraint and committing criminal force on

the person of a villager This case has been transferred to the file of Major A H Macintire, the District Magistrate of Bangalore, as by a circular order of the Chief Court, no Second Class Magistrate (which the Amildar of Bangalore is) can try officers, soldiers, or sepoys of the British army located in Mysore A date will be here after fixed for the trial of this case Mr. A M Corner, Advocate, appeared for the regimental party, having been engaged for the purpose by the commandant and adjutant of the regiment, and Mr B Sreenivas Iyengar, Advocate, appears for the villagers

Letters to the Editor

R R RS REPLY TO BRAHMASREE GOPALA SASTRI GARU ON THE PARENTAGE OF ANIRUDHA

Dear Sir —In the minute Gopala Sastryar's letter published in your Canarese issue of 5 10 85 disclosed no new arguments I quoted authorities in support of my statement which he was good enough not to question These and those that he knew quoted, which I shall advise for the purpose of this letter *alone*, declare distinctly that the wife of Krishna was carried by Brahma that she would become "Dashita (patrial) by an Asura She accordingly became Maya vatee While she was on the Himalayas she was taken away against her will by Sambara

೧ ರುದಂತೀಮಿವಮಾಪ್ಪಾಜ್ಞೆಂಗಾನೂತ್ಯಮ ಪ್ರಿಯಾಂತರೀಂ ॥ ಕುಬಿಷಿಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣಾರಬ್ಧಾಂಜ ಹಾರಬಲವಾನ್ಹರಾ ॥ ಸ್ಕಾಂಜೆ

೨. ಕರಾಪ್ತಶಾಂತಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಜಿ ॥ ಜವಾಸುರೆ ಣಡಾಯತಿಶಾಪತಶಿಂಬಾಯಾಯಾ ॥ ಪಿದಾಯ ತಾಂನಿಜಾಂತನುಜಾಮಸುನ್ಯಯಾಸುರು ॥— ಶಾಪ್ಪರ್ಯಣಿರ್ಯಯೆ ॥ ಅ॥ ೦೩॥ ಕ್ಲೊ॥ ೧೯೦

he was his Putra or legitimate ancestral wife, that is she performed duties with him which a legitimate couple alone can do

೩ ತಸ್ಯಪಾಯಾವತೀನಾಮ ಪತ್ನೀಸತ್ಯ ಸ್ಯಾಸ್ತ್ರೀ ॥ ವಿಷ್ಣುಪುರಾಣೆ ಅ॥ ೩—ಅಂ ೨೨—ಪ ೨೨

lived for many years in his house as a Putra or wife Vide had no children by him He found a male child which he gave to her as his son She being childless received the child with pleasure Narada told the boy, named Pradyumna, and her (Mayavati) that these two were husband and wife in a previous generation He (Pradyumna) then fought with Sambara killed him and took Mayavati with him to Krishna's house Krishna decl ared that the couple were son and daughter in law of himself His queen however would not admit the latter as her daughter in law because she had been known as the Putra of Sambara Krishna and Narada decided that as Mayavati had not sexual intercourse with Sambara she might become the wife of Pradyumna Their issue was Aniruddha who was Brahma Harivamsa, Vishnu Parva Chapter 104 Bombay Edition says —

೪. ಪ್ರದ್ಯುಮ್ನಸ್ಯಸುತೋಜಜ್ಞೇಮೈದಬ್ಯಾಂ ರಾಜಸತ್ತಮಾ ॥ ಅನಿರುದ್ಧೋದ್ಧರಣೆರುದ್ಧೋಜಜ್ಞೇ ಸಕ್ಯುಗಳೆಕನಃ॥ ಹರಿವಂಶೆ ವಿ॥ ಅ॥ ೧೦೩— ಕ್ಲೋ॥೬೨ ೨೩.

೫. ಜಪಾರಕೈಷ್ಣಸ್ಯಸುತಂಕಿಂಬ್ಯೆ ಕಾಲ ಲಕ್ಷಂಬರಃ॥೪॥

೬. ಅನವತ್ಯಾತ್ಮತೆಸ್ಯಾಯಿ ವ್ಯಾರ್ಯಾರೂಪಗು ಣಾನಿ ತ ॥—ನಾಮ್ನಾಪ್ರಯಾವತೀನಾಮಮಹ ಸುತಬಭರ್ತನ ॥ ಪತ್ನೀತುಪಾಸುದೆವಸ್ಯಪ್ರ ತ್ರಂಪುತ್ರವಿವಾತ್ಮಜಂ॥೩॥ ಮಾಯಾವತೀತಿತುಂ ವೈಷ್ಣವ್ಯಾಸುಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತಪ್ರತನೊರಹ ॥೪॥ ಹ್ಯೆಷ್ಣಿ ಣಾಯಯುಕ್ತಾಪ್ರಸುನಃಪ್ರಿಯಾತೆ॥

೭. ಮಾಯಾವತೀ— ಖಿದಿತೆನಕೃತೊಸಂಗೆ ವೈಷ್ಣೋಜಾತ್ಯಾತರೆಮಯಾ॥೦೧॥ಮಮಭರ್ತ್ಯಾ ಹೈಕೋತಿತ್ವಂ ಬಲವೀರ್ಯದ್ಯಾರ್ತನಿಸಾ ॥ ರತ್ಯಾಪ್ರ ಸಾಂವಿಷೆಸುಕಾಮಯತ್ಯಾತ್ಮತಿಯೋಜನಃ॥೪॥

ವರಿತುಪ್ಪೆನದೆನೆ ವರಮಸ್ಯಾಸ್ತ್ವೆದೀಯ ತಾ॥ ೪೬॥ ತೆಪ್ಪಚ್ಚಕಂಬಪಸ್ಯಹುಭಾರ್ಯಾಮಾ ಯಾವತೀಭವ ॥೪೯॥ ಅಂ॥ ೧೦೬॥

ತಾರಪೌವಾಚ-ಯೈಷಾಮಾಯಾವತೀನಾಮ ರ್ಜಾಯೈಕಿಂಬರಸ್ಯತು ॥ ರತಿರತಾವಿದ್ಧಿಕ ಲ್ಯಾಣೀತವಭಾರ್ಯಾಂಪುರಾತನೀಂ ॥೫೦॥ ಮಾ ಯಾಂಕರೀರಪಾಂತಸ್ಯ ಮೋಹನಾರ್ಥಂದುರಾತ್ಮೆ

ನಿತ ॥ ರತೀಸುಮೋದನಾರ್ಥಾಯ ಪ್ರೆಷಯುತ್ಸೆನಿ ತಂಸದಾ ॥೫೨॥

ಅಂ॥ ೦೯॥ ಸೊಬ್ರವೀತ್ಸಹಸದೇವೀಂರುಕ್ಮಿ ಣೀಮದೆತಾಮಿವ ॥ ಉಯಂಸದೆವಿಸಂಪಾಪ್ತಃ ಸುತಶ್ಚಾಪಧರಸ್ತವ॥೦೨ ಅನೆನಕಂಬರುಹಿತ್ವಾ ಮಾಯಾಯುದ್ಧವಿಕಾರತಃ ॥ ಹತಾಮಾಯಾಸ್ತು ತಾಸರ್ವಯಾಬಿರ್ದಾವನಿಬಾಧಯತೆ ॥೦೩॥ ಸ ತೀಲೆಯಂಕುಭಾಸ್ಥಾಪ್ಯೀಭಾರ್ಯಾವೈತಸಯಸ್ಯ ಕೆ ॥ ಮಾಯಾವತೀಲಪಿಬ್ಯಾತ್ ಕಂಬರಸ್ಯೆಗ್ಯಹೊ ಚಿತ॥೦೪॥ ಮಾಡತೆಕಂಬರಸ್ಯೆಯಂಗೆಲ್ಲೇಭವ ತುವ್ಯಥಾ ಮನ್ಯಹೆತುಗತೆನಾಕಂಗತೆಜಾನುಗತಾಂ ಪುರಾ ॥೦೫॥ ಕಾಮುಪತ್ನೀನಕಾಂತ್ಯೆಷಾಕಂಬರ ಸ್ಯರತಿಪ್ರಿಯಾ ॥ ಮಾಯಾರೂಪೀಜತಃ ದೈತ್ಯೆಂ ಮೆಹಯತ್ಯಸುರುಕ್ಟಭಾ॥೦೬॥ ನಚೈಷಾತನ್ಯ ಕಾಮಾನೆವಕೆತಿಕ್ಟಮಿಹೊಪನಾ॥ಅತ್ಯಮಾಯಾಮ ಯಂಕೃತ್ವಾರೂಪಂಶಂಬರಮಾಯಿತೆ॥೦೭॥ ಪತ್ನೆ ಮಾಮುಪ್ಪಗಚ್ಛಸ್ಯುಷಾತವಪತಂಗತಾ ॥೦೮॥

ಅ॥ ೦೦—॥ ಮಾರ್ಯಮ್ಮಿಂಮಚಸುಂಗ್ರಹಕ್ಷ ಹ್ಮಣಂಮರಯಾಸಿರಾ ॥೫೫॥ ಕ್ರುಂಷ್ಪಂ ಮಹಾಬಾಹೊ ವಿಜ್ಞಪ್ತಿಂಮೆರಕಸುಸ್ತಾ ॥ ಪ್ರು ಷಾಯತುಮಸುಪ್ಯಾಸ್ತು ವಾಕ್ಯಂವಷ್ಣಾಮಿತಪ್ವೆ ಕೆ ॥೫೪॥ ಕೃಷ್ಣಜನ್ಯನುಜೆ ಅ॥ ೦೧೦॥

ನಾರಾಯಣೋವಾಚ—ಸಮತೀಕೆಚಸುಪ್ತಾಹೆ ರುಕ್ಮಿಣೀಸೂತಿಕಾಗೃಹಾತ್॥೧೦೫॥ಗೃಹೀತ್ವಾಬಾ ಲಕಂದೈತ್ಯೋಜಗಾಮಸ್ವಾಲಯಂಜವಾತ್ ॥ ಅ ಪುತ್ರಕಕ್ಷದೈತ್ಯೆತಃಪುತ್ರಂಪ್ರಾಪ್ಯಪೃಥಗ್ಜ ತೆ ॥ ೧೬ ॥ ಪೂರ್ವವತ್ಯೆವದೆತ್ಯೆಷ್ಯಹೃ ಹ್ಯಾಮಾಯಾವತೀಸತಿ ॥೧೩ ॥ಪಿತರಾಮನ್ಯಥು ವೈತ್ಸ್ಯೋವದರ್ಶರಹಿಸ್ತೆತಂ ॥ ೧೯ ॥ರತಿಂದರ್ಶ ಕಾಮೆನಮೂರ್ಛಿತಾಂಸುರತೊತ್ಸುಕಾಂ ॥೨೦॥

ಕುಬರಃ—ಮಹಾಪತಿವ್ರತಾನ್ಯೆಸ್ಯಂಪ್ರಮ ತ್ತಂಮಾತೃಗಾಮಿನಾ ॥ ದಿಕ್ಕಾಂಚಿಪ್ಪುಂಬ್ಬಲೀಂ ಮತ್ತಾಂಕಾಮುಕಿಂಪತಚಿತೆಸಾ॥೨೩॥ ೦೦೦೮

ನಾರಾಯಣಃ—ಕೃಷ್ಣಪುತ್ರೆಪ್ಪದ್ಯುಮ್ನೆ ಮಹಾಬಲಪರಾಕ್ರಮಃ ॥ತಪ್ಪಜೊವ್ಯನಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ಟವಿದಾತುರಂಕಮೆವಚ್ ॥೧॥

ಅನಿರುದ್ಧಃ—ಅಮೆಶ್ಯೈರೋಕ್ಯನಾಥಸ್ಯಪ್ರ ತ್ಯಕಾಮಾತ್ಮನೆಮಾನ ॥೨೬॥ ರತಿಪುತ್ರಂರತಿ ರನುಪ್ರಮತ್ತಂವಸಿಕಂಪ್ರಿಯೆ॥೨೦॥೧೦೫॥

ಬಾಣಃ—ಪಿತಾಕೆಂಬರುಹೆತ್ವಾಜಗಾಜ್ಞಹತೆ ಸ್ಯಕಾಮಿನೀಂ ॥ತಚೋಷಾತೊಭವಾದೆವನಿರೋಧಂ ಸ್ವಕುಲಸ್ಯತ್ಸಮಂ ॥೫೯॥

ಅನಿರುದ್ಧಃ—ಪತಿವ್ಯತಾರತೀಮಾತಾಪತಿಕೊ ಕೆನಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ ॥ ಕುಬರಸ್ಯೆಗ್ಯಹೆಪ್ಪೊಹೈತಾಕೆ ನಬರೆನೆಚ್ ॥ ೬೪ ॥ ಬಾಯಪಾಮಾಯಾಪತೀಂ ದತ್ವಾಮಾಯಯಾಕಯನೇನಚ ॥ ರತೀಸ್ವಧ ರ್ಮಾಸಂರಕ್ಷಮರ್ಮಸಾಪ್ಪೀಚತದ್ಭಗ್ಯಹಿ ॥೬೯॥

The facts being so, how the Sastri argues that Mayavati was no wife of Sambara, that Aniruddha was no issue of Mayavati and Pradyumna, and that Aniruddha was no Brahma I cannot understand If he finds authorities apparently contradictory it is for him to reconcile them with the authorities which distinctly prove the aforesaid facts I need not recourse to them, because Harivamsa is the best authority on this subject, and I have quoted it

Verse 33, Chapter 103, Vishnu Parva of Hari Vamsa is quoted by Gopala Sastryar as contradicting my statement that Aniruddha was Mayavati's son The word Vadarbhi is the only one that is said to prove his statement but it may be another name to Mayavati For, if not, verses 35 and 37, Chapter 177 of the same work will be directly contradictory In verse 35 Aniruddha is described as the son of Pradyumna, and in verse 37, he is called 'Rati-suta," "son of Rati" That Rati is Mayavati Gopala Sastri admits Therefore Vadarbhi must be another name to Mayavati

Regarding the quotation from Vishnu Puran 5—238—5 and 7, with e it should be contradictory to Hari Vamsa, or the Aniruddha therein referred to should be taken to be another son of the same name for, it is right to read these authorities consistent with one another, the latter verses reconciles them Even if otherwise, my statement is fully borne out by Hari Vamsa which was admitted by Gopala Sastri to be superior authority to Puranas, a fact well known to the Bangalore people

Gopala Sastriar makes the following statements in his letter published in the Karnataka Prakasika of October 5, 1885 —

1 I take one part of Brahmavaivartha Purana as authority and reject another part of the same, which is opposed to my view

I hold that Brahma vaivartha Puran is not opposed to my view See the foregoing extracts therefrom In these Sambara calls Aniruddha to have been guilty of associating with one's mother ಮಾತೃಗಾಮಿಂ Aniruddha himself says that he was Rati's son, ರತಿಪುತ್ರ Gana calls Aniruddha as having been born of the widow of Sambara ಶಂಬರಜಾತಃ. Aniruddha in his reply says that Rati was his mother are the opposes to my statement?

2 The Pandit quotes the following verse to prove his statement that Aniruddha was the son of Rukmi's daughter The verse is

ಪ್ರದ್ಯುಮ್ನಸ್ಯಸುತೋಜಜ್ಞೇ ವೈದರ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ ರಾಜಸತ್ತಮ ॥ ಅನಿರುದ್ಧೋರಣೆರುದ್ಧೋಜಜ್ಞೇ ಸಮ್ಯುಗಳೆತನಃ॥ ಹರಿವಂಶೆ ವಿ॥ ಸು॥ ಅ೧೦೩॥ ಕ್ಲೊ॥೬೩.

It is not clear to me how this supports his meaning Perhaps the hon'ble sir stress upon the word Vaidarbhyam What this word means can be gathered from what follows in subsequent Chapters, viz, 106 and 108 of the same work quoted above. From these shows it will be clear that Vaidarbhi is another name to Mayavati, that she was Rati, that she was the wife of Sambara and mother of Aniruddha by Pradyumna

3 Another statement of the shastryar is that Vishnu Puran, 5 h Amsa, 28th chapter and Agni Puran are opposed to my view that Aniruddha was Mayavati or Rati's son

Vishnu Puran supports me in my statement that Mayavati was the wife of Sambara It does not state that Aniruddha was their issue It moreover states that Aniruddha was born of another woman Whether this was my other Aniruddha or the same I cannot say

Agni Puran quoted by the Sastri shows that Mayavati call Pradyumna that she was not the Putnee of Sambara This proves that she was then generally known as Sambara's wife or Putnee

4 The shastryar adds that Sambara's calling Mayavati his wife is nothing as Vyasa and other Rishies do not call her his wife

The Shastri wishes to get over the difficulty created by the use of the word Bharya or wife to Mayavati by saying that the word was used by Sambara who was an Asura, and therefore it is incorrect

The Pandit has conveniently forgotten that Vasudevayana in verse 6 of Chapter 103, of Harivamsa, Mayavati herself in verse 26 of 11 m, Sri Shivan in verse 59 i tem, Narada in verse 50, chapter 107 and in verse 6 chapter 27, Vishnu, Puran Amsa 5, by Parasara, have called Mayavati Bhurya and Putnee of Sambara, that is he scored at legitimate wife

5 He further adds that Brahmavaivartha Puran, chapter 114, verses 20, 58, 71, and 78, does not support me

Whether Brahmavaivartha Puran supports me or not can be seen from the extracts given above

After all, if I am wrong in this instance, I hold that I am not, it would not help the Shastri at all Thus is one of the many instances I have quoted to prove the existence of the practice of virgin widow marriage with Vedic rites in the old days The very fact of the Shastri's contention that widow marriage is prohibited in the Kali Yoga, proves that widow marriage was in vogue before the Kali Yoga Whether it is enough or not let people decide I shall not waste my time in writing more on the subject of Aniruddha

Yours truly,
R RAGOONATH ROW

General Summary.

MADRAS

MALAYALAM PUNDIT —Mr C Achyuta Menon a distinguished student of the Presidency College who passed the B A degree examination as fourth in the Presidency, has been appointed Malayalam Pandit at Pattanappa's High School

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS —A meeting of the Senate will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, at 3 P M to elect a Registrar in the room of Dr D D Sloan resigned and to consider a letter from M R Ry G Dharmaraja Chetti Garu offering an endowment of Rs 1 500 for the institution of a gold medal in connection with the University, in memory of his friend the late Pitti Manamal Chetty Garu of Tanjore, Madras The benefactor will recommend that the offer be accepted with cordial thanks, on the terms stated A letter from the Rev Dr Miller, C I E, Madras Christian College, offering on the part of the Council of the College to found an annual medal worth Rs to be awarded annually to the result of the B A examination, will also be considered, and the Syndicate will recommend that the offer be accepted. Some modifications in certain bye laws will also be considered

HYDERABAD

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL —It will be seen from the Minutes of the General Finance Committee published today, that it has been resolved to abolish the appointment of Advocate General held at present by Mr Sabapathy Iyer Barrister at law, and to create instead the office of Public Prosecutor —D T

WANTED A LAWYER —At a previous meeting of the Council of State H F the Minister was asked to submit the names of such servants of the Government as had the requisite sufficient legal qualifications to put them for the fourteen noted appointment of Legal Advisor to the Council His Excellency on Thursday intimated that there were none in the service qualified for the post, and advised that an outsider be obtained —D T

BENGAL, &c

THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR is contemplating a pilgrimage to Puoree before returning to country —P

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS On the 31st March last there were 2 5 9 Government savings banks in India, and they held Rs 2 15 037 in deposit accounts, which received Rs 15,80 9,7 2 as interest The balances on the same date aggregated Rs 4 70 06,192 The Bombay Bank had 48,531 depositors, and the interest earned was Rs 6 31,852. The bank balance was Rs 1 74 28 470 —T I

WESTERN COAST

THE MAHARAJAH GOING TO MADRAS —Immediately after the anniversary of His High ess the late Maharajah, which is to take place next July, His Highness the Maharajah accompanied by the Dewan will pay a visit to Madras —W S

HER HIGHNESS THE JUNIOR RANEE —We are gratified to hear that the Junior Ranee is to get an increase of 500 Rupees to her allowance This is highly necessary At present she draws only 700 Rs from Sreepadham which is a poor pittance indeed for a Ranee If 800 Rupees are given her she will get monthly Rs 1 300 which is a fitting sum for one of her position and rank —W S

A GOLDEN POEM FOR TRAVANCORE —According to the last Malabar year's financial statement the revenue of Travancore amounts to 68 lacs of Rupees This is an unprecedented figure and I heartily congratulate the Honorable V Ruthnagar for his very creditable and brilliant administration His tenderness will now be very useful A K C S I on Her Majesty's next birthday would not be a superfluous reward for the quiet plodding and indefatigable labours of our Dewan —W S

Extracts.

THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX

The *Indian Spectator* —We hold that the Income Tax, for the levy of which the official fiat has already gone forth, could easily have been dispensed with, while the demand for revenue, caused by the army expenditure incidental to the state of warfare into which India has been plunged, could easily have been met not only by prudent retrenchments in the upper executive departmental staff, but from sources of taxation, hitherto untouched, and taxes on luxuries generally which capitalists and well paid officials could afford to pay But it is some consolation to know that the new tax will not touch the income of struggling tax payers on whom the burden of taxation already falls very heavily The body politic, like the individual animal body, is sensitive in all its parts, and it is not advisable to effect a paralysis of the extremities in order that the stomach, to which the middle classes are to be likened, may be overfed. The simpler the system of taxation the more beneficial it is to the common wealth as a whole Starving the masses, in order to nourish certain classes, is tantamount to adopting Paddy's method of lengthening his blanket, viz, cutting off one end to sew it on to the other

The *Indian Mirror* —Never did an Income Tax receive such unanimous support from all sections of the community, as the one now proposed And why? First, because it redresses the inequalities in the incidence of the general taxation, caused by the License Tax Act, and, secondly, because the Government has decided on undertaking certain measures for the defence of the Empire, for which additional funds are absolutely necessary The new Tax is to be, not an expansion of the present License Tax, but an Income Tax, apart and distinct from the License Tax, which is to be supplanted And it is to be more It is to be a measure not of temporary relief to the present exigencies of the Government, *but a permanent addition to its regular revenues* Though the authors of it may not, perhaps, be foreseeing the result, it is evident that by taxing us in this way, the Government is giving the vast majority of the Native population a greater direct interest in public affairs, creating a right in them to know how the money goes, and establishing for them an equitable title to demand that they should be adequately represented in the body, which now monopolises the power of levying taxation, and of spending the public revenues It is now sought to make direct taxation a permanent part of the fiscal system in India. Direct taxation was never before a part of system But, in making the proposed revolutionary change, we hope that the Government will recognise that it thereby undertakes new

obligations to allow the tax paying population a right to be more largely represented in the administration of the finances, that is of the Government. It is, we fear, almost settled that the proposed Income Tax is to form a permanent part of the fiscal system of the country, but we confess, we can see no reason in the circumstances of the Government that can justify such a course The Import Duties which were never felt by the Indian people at all, since they have never been a subject of complaint, have gradually been abolished in deference to particular English interests, while it is now proposed, on the first pressure on our finances to replace them by a system of direct taxation, which, by the way in which it is worked, is sure to lead to great popular discontent hereafter No honest effort has ever been made to adopt and enforce economy in Indian expenditure The Government of India has been literally burning the candle at both ends most deliberately and recklessly And when it finds that, after spending as if its resources were limitless, they are actually very limited, it comes down upon its Native subjects for fresh taxes, which would never have been necessary, if it had observed the most ordinary economy in its expenditure, and shown a prudent determination to avoid any unnecessary addition to its political responsibilities

THE VERNACULAR PRESS

THE INCOME TAX BILL

The *Indu Prakash* writes —We think the limit of exemption should be uniformly fixed at Rs 100 per month We fail to see why military officers should enjoy a special exemption up to Rs 500 per month, or why persons outside the Government service with less than Rs 100 a month should be chargeable with the tax A variable scale of exemptions such as obtains in England may also be preferable The landed classes are altogether exempted, but it is doubtful whether owners of house property and inam lands fall within the exemption The exemption may properly be extended to ryotwari lands, but the holders of permanently settled lands, house-owners, and inamdars may not improperly be asked to bear their share of the public burden

The *Bengalee* —Ever since the imposition of the license tax, direct taxation has become a part of the fiscal system of the country But we wish to remind the Government of the oppression, the vexation and annoyance, with which the first imposition of the license tax was attended It was not until considerable agitation had taken place and the minimum had been raised that we heard less of these acts of oppression We fear it will be almost impossible to avoid instances of petty annoyance and vexation The tax from its nature is inquisitorial, and the petty underlings in the remote mofussil, we fear, will be tempted to lend themselves to transactions of a questionable character It is difficult to see how this can be avoided, but it is possible that if the local bodies were entrusted with the power of superintending their operation some thing might be done to ensure the protection of the people against the proceedings of unprincipled underlings

The *Hindoo Patriot* says —As the Bill stands the classification is complex, the classes rise from one step to another within very short limits, and the enquiry and assessment leave wide room for population and oppression On the other hand, if the number of the steps be reduced the incidence of the tax becomes unequal and oppressive to particular individuals But this apart, the greatest objection arises on account of the oppression which is sure to be brought to bear upon those who will not be liable to the tax, and for whose welfare the Government expresses such praiseworthy solicitude That immutable wit and moralist, Shaikh Sadi, illustrates this most pithily in one of his short stories He says "Some one asked a fox, 'why are you running away?' The fox replied 'Don't you see that they are impressing camels under the King's orders?' But what is that to you? you are not a camel' 'Fool that you are to think so, what if the impressing officers said I was the young of a camel'" The Government may put forth an endless array of figures to show how few among so vast a multitude would be liable to the tax, but they cannot prevent thousands over thousands of poor people being impressed under the allegation of their being young camels, and then let off on payment of tips It is the excruciating mischief to the poor that we object to, and not to the tax on the rich Let the rich be taxed by all means, since it is necessary, but let the poor be left unharmed, and this is what the scheme, as it now stands, cannot effect

The *Dacca Prakash* says —We remember the unbearable sufferings from the Income tax Therefore the Hindus and the Mahomedans, the zemindars and others, ought to unitedly protest against the obnoxious Income tax Because we did not properly agitate against the License tax, the Government says that the people do not suffer much from the same Let not a similar calamity be brought against us now Our contemporaries ought to bear this in mind, and leaving other matters, turn their attention to this subject

The *Shama ash* says —Before the war broke out we said that India would have to bear the charges for the same Now that is really going to be done That the English are governing India for the Indians is mere words The English have not as yet been able to satisfy themselves by sucking the blood of the natives We are well aware that the Government will not listen to any one In spite of that we hope that it will consider the position of persons who are not in affluent circumstances

The *Shoma Prakash* says —If the Income tax is again imposed Lord Dufferin will leave behind him a great fame in India Why should Lord Lytton alone be blamed by the people? Lord Dufferin is following a very good example There will be no necessity for searching for a second Lord Lytton

THE LIFE OF KING THEEBAW

The following description of Theebaw was written by *The Times* correspondent at Rangoon before the King's deposition —

Theebaw Min, the King of Upper Burmah, or as it is more frequently styled in official correspondence, the Kingdom of Ava, is a many titled monarch His Royal style and title, as fully written in official documents, runs thus —'His most Great and Glorious Majesty, King of the Sea and Land, Lord of the Rising Sun, who rules over Sunnaparanta, Zambo dwee pa and all the umbrella bearing chiefs of the Eastern countries Master of the Saddan Celestial King Elephant, Lord of many White Elephants, Lord of Gold, Silver, Rubies, and Amber, the supporter of Religion the sun descended Monarch, Sovereign of the Power of Life and Death, Arbiter of Existence and Great Chief of Righteousness, the Lord of the Golden Palace, King of Kings and Possessor of Boundless Dominions and Supreme Wisdom" The author of 'The Burmans his Life and a Notices by Shway Yoe,' one of the most accurate observers of Burmese life and character who had special opportunities of becoming acquainted with Theebaws character and career describes the holder of these numerous and highsounding titles as being a young man of very bad character, who killed his brothers and sisters, and who drinks gin, but who is very far from being a fool for all that If the colonial chroniclers of the Court of Ava are to be relied on, King Theebaw's ancestry is even more ancient and illustrious than he is this are lofty and high sounding The Royal Book of Kings enumerates 957,000 Kings as having followed each other in regular succession More critical historians, however, do not carry his lineage further back than to Alaungpra who died in 1760, having founded the present dynasty Before commencing his career of conquests, Alaungpra was a Myo Thaugyi, or headman of a small village, and as the leader of a band of huntsmen was known as Matoebo, or the Hunter Captain In a few years Alaungpra had founded a great and populous empire He carried his arms from the Siamese capital to Dacca, and from the Gulf of Martaban to Western China The territory over which King Theebaw now rules is but a fragment of the empire which owned the sway of Alaungpra In the two wars with the English the Burmese lost Assam and the wealthiest of their provinces on the sea board Many of the native tribes in the interior, who were subdued by Alaungpra and his immediate successors, have shaken off the feeble rule of the later Burmese Kings Theebaw exercises real authority over but a small portion of the territory he still claims to rule The Shans and the Karennee tribes are in open rebellion, and Bhamo, the gate of Western China, is virtually out of Burmese hands It was recently occupied by a band of brigands who defied the Burmese Government and defeated the Burmese troops sent against them It is estimated that the entire population of the territories over which Theebaw claims to exercise sway does not exceed two millions, but there are no reliable statistics Theebaw a present is practically a prisoner in his palace at Mandalay, which is also the chief arsenal of the country If Theebaw ventured to leave his palace on any distant journey, or for any lengthened period, there is a strong probability that he would not be able to obtain re admission None of the Burman Kings have been in the habit of often leaving their palace or for any length of time, but Theebaw, leaves it more rarely and for shorter intervals than any of his predecessors A visit to worship at some religious ceremony in Mandalay is the extent of his travels

Theebaw, whose name is taken from a town in the Shawa States is the eleventh monarch of the dynasty of Alaungpra He is not a pure bred Burman and there are the strongest reasons for doubting that he is really a descendant of Alaungpra His mother Mashayah the Loungshay Queen, was a half bred woman of one of the wild Shan tribes She ranked seventh among the recognized Queens of Mindone Min the late King of Burmah Shortly before Theebaw's birth it was discovered that a criminal intimacy existed between his mother and a Pohngye, or mendicant monk Flowering Pohngye was incarcerated, and soon died in prison of 'official fever' Theebaw's mother was shut up in a convent, where she remained until her son became King On his accession to the throne she was allowed to resume the Court A succession of horrible scandals ensued Some 30 persons were beheaded and the Loungshay Queen permanently resumed her residence in the convent In July, 1869, when Theebaw was 12 years of age, he was placed under the charge of Dr Marks a well known missionary who had just opened a Society for the Propagation of the Gospel school at Mandalay It was established by the desire of the late King, and was attended by nearly 300 pupils Boots were at that time bought of Theebaw's brothers all about the same age, and at Dr Marks's school Theebaw remained there until March, 1870, when he ceased to attend Theebaw learnt to speak English tolerably and read it a little, but he has since forgotten whatever English he knew In his school days Theebaw was fond of cricket, a game which of late years is largely played by the Burmans He batted fairly well but refused to do his share of bolding and was in the habit of using very injurious language to any one who bowled him Theebaw while at school is described as having been slow at his lessons and a boy of sulky and morose temper This may have been due to the way in which he was teased and bullied by his brothers who constantly called him Pohngyethit or the priest's son a taunt which always greatly exasperated him Theebaw went through school without being flogged although on more than one occasion he narrowly escaped that punishment On leaving school Theebaw entered one of the Royal monasteries as a neophyte His studies were then more successful and he too honours in Buddhist law and in old or subjects, the morals of the "Incarnate Supporter of Religion" were, however, then more than doubtful, and owing to his too marked attentions with various Burmese young ladies including Soopyahlat, his present Queen he was severely flogged by the Kyoung pohgoh or head of the Monastery where Theebaw was a neophyte On Theebaw's accession the venerable ascetic who castigated him while he was a neophyte was placed in retirement

Theebaw owes his seat on the throne to a palace intrigue The late King did not intend that he should succeed him, and had selected another of his sons, the Nyoung Yaun Prince, as his successor When the late King died the Lyneedah Mengyee, now one of the junior Prime Ministers who is Captain of the King's Guard, was in immediate control of the palace concealed the fact of the King's death for some days In the interval in conjunction with Queen of the South, or Chief Queen of the late King he hatched a plot to place Theebaw on the throne There were then at Mandalay 19 Princes, sons of the late King who had pretentions to succeed to the throne The Princes were summoned to the palace by a forged letter purporting to be written by the dead King On their arrival they were seized and imprisoned Some of them who got timely notice escaped to the English Residency at Mandalay, and obtained protection there The king of Burmah always marries, at least one of his half sisters, although such marriages are forbidden among his subjects The late King had two daughters by his Chief Queen, the elder Selin Soobayah, sometimes spoken of by Europeans as Selina Sophia, and the younger the Soopayahlat In accordance with custom and to secure the purity of the Royal blood, Selin Soopyah, the eldest daughter of the King was declared la bin-dong or forbidden to marry until the King's death She was somewhat older than Theebaw, who was deeply enamoured of her Her younger sister, Soopayahlat, was known to be equally in love with Theebaw It was arranged by their mother, that Theebaw should marry both the Soopayah sisters To the surprise of all, the elder sister, Selin Soopyah, objected to the arrangement, refused to marry Theebaw, and escaped to a monastery She despised Theebaw as being the priest's son, and she also objected to her younger sister becoming Theebaw's wife if she was herself to marry him The subsequent fate of Selin Soopayah is unknown Her refusal to marry greatly enraged Theebaw, who relieved his feelings by causing the hands of two maids of honour supposed to be privy to Selin Soopyah's flight to be chopped off Theebaw married Soopayahlat, the younger Princess, who became his chief Queen, or Queen of the south, and has remained his sole Queen The Queen's name, Soopayahlat, means 'the most delightful Princess' An interesting account of a visit to Mandalay in in 1839 by an English lady, Mrs Rowett, the wife of one of the principal merchants at Rangoon was published in *Fraser's Magazine* of May, 1852 Mrs Rowett who had a lengthened interview, under unusually favourable circumstances, with Soopayahlat of whom she says of her —' The Queen is only 21 years old She is very nice looking and unusually fair for a Burmese, and her expression is really good" Soopayahlat is a woman of considerable mental powers She openly despises her brother husband, and is known to rule him, alike in matters social and political

Within a few months of Theebaw's accession to the throne, a series of horrible massacres occurred at Mandalay Seventy of the Princes and Princesses of the Royal blood, and many of their children, were murdered under circumstances of the most revolting atrocity One of the Princesses a pregnant woman was beheaded in the usual mode presence The old Prince, who had been Governor of Rangoon when it was captured by the English in 1852, had his mouth filled with gunpowder and then blown off These massacres were undoubtedly instigated by Soopayahlat and her mother, and they with difficulty obtained Theebaw's consent to them The most active agent in the massacres, who personally participated in them was the Lyneedah Mengyee, who since Theebaw's accession has been the most trusted adviser The practice of massacring all visible rivals on the accession of a new monarch in Burmah has been of frequent occurrence Many of Theebaw's subjects approve of Theebaw murdered his relatives, on the ground that it would insure peace and order and prevent civil war in the country, and the increased general prosperity by this wholesale slaughter What however, regards him in Burmese opinion, and what his subjects cannot forgive him, is the manner in which he allows himself to be ruled by Soopayahlat and her mother Although Queens of Burmah have held for chief Queens of the South, East, West, and North the supremacy of the Queen of the South being recognized Theebaw's predecessors by no means confined themselves to their four chief Queens The late King Mindone Min who was a religious monarch, and who specially prided himself on the title of "Holder of the Fifth Golden Umbrella Symbol," a title not borne by his successor, had 53 recognized Queens, besides a few score of inferior wives Thirty seven of his recognized Queens survived him By his Queens he had 110 children, of whom 72 were alive at his death Notwithstanding these precedents—and the Burmese are a very conservative people in moral matters—Soopayah has insisted on remaining Theebaw's sole Queen Various maids of honour, supposed to have been put to death by Queen with every refinement of torture Theebaw has recently married a second Queen, but she is to be constantly guarded by soldiers to save her from the vengeance of Soopyah Her conduct on all occasions is regarded by the Burmans as being highly discreditable to the King Theebaw has had but one son, who died of small pox, and one daughter, who survives His predecessor, Mindone Min, averaged during his long reign about five children a year When Theebaw ascended the throne he was described as being, although very dark, the handsomest young man in Burmah He has now become bloated in appearance, possibly owing to his undue devotion to gin

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1886. No. 5

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kannarese, per annum,	Rs	10	0 0
English alone do		6	0 0
Kannarese alone do		4	0 0
Local subscription		3	0 0

N B —Subscribers can take either the English or the Kannarese portion alone or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line		0	2 0
For the second and other following insertion		0	1 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 P M on Saturday compulsorily on Monday's issue

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(Vol VII, October 1885 to September 1885)

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Bangalore City Municipality.

The 21st January 1886

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their office premises (District office buildings) on Saturday the 30th January 1886 at 7 30 A M.

I Cash account current, progress report of works, the list of new works ordered, mortuary and Municipal School returns for the month of December 1885.

II. Letter No 14, dated 11th January 1886, from the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, recommending certain procedure in the matter of appointment of Sub Committees for the purpose of selecting works for insertion in the Budget and all works of general improvements in the Town

III Budget estimate of receipts and expenditure of Municipal Funds for the official year 1886—87.

IV Letter No 18, dated 14th January 1886, from the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, suggesting certain measures to be adopted to secure purity of water in the Dharmambudhi tank

V Letter dated 6th January 1886, from J Cameron, Esq, Municipal Commissioner, No VI Division, suggesting certain sanitary improvements to be effected in the village of Mannaddipalya together with an estimate of cost amounting to Rs 209.

VI Letter dated 7th January 1886, from the Municipal Commissioner of the VI Division, bringing to notice the unsightly state of the waste piece of land situated at the junction of Avenue and Race Course Roads on the High Ground and suggesting certain improvements to the same and similar pieces of waste land in the Town

VII Letter dated 8th January 1886, from A S Raghavachar Esq, Municipal Commissioner, No I Division, submitting a proposal that a small school or a clinic should be formed in connection with the Lying in-Hospital to train caste women as nurses.

VIII Letter No 1750, dated 6th January 1886, from the President, Municipality, Civil and Military Station, forwarding an extract from the Detective Overseer's diary, dated 5th idem, on the advisability of the temple attached to the village of Mannaddipalya being included within the town Municipal limits

IX Letter dated 8th January 1886, from the Joint Secretaries to the Bangalore City Rate Payer's Association, requesting a modification of the existing Municipal Bye-law regarding cess pits in the City of Bangalore

X Letter from the Station Master, Mysore Railway, dated 4th January 1886, bringing to notice the need for an additional station still near the Railway premises

XI Statement showing the probable cost of issuing clothes to paupers in the Langarkhana.

XII. Letter No 1235 from the Military Secretary to Mysore Government, forwarding copy of his letter dated 14th January 1886, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department, regarding the extension of the Subadar's Stables and the drainage of Subadar Lines.

XIII. Estimate of the probable cost of effecting certain improvements to the Municipal School building together with Head Master's report dated 14th December 1885

A. SRINIVASA CHARLU,
Vice-President,
City Municipality

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

London, 23rd Jan —In the House of Commons last evening, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that he had already called the attention of the British Minister at Pekin to the fact that a powerful German Syndicate had been formed in Berlin for the purpose of offering to contract a loan of 35 millions sterling for the Chinese Government, and for constructing railways and defensive works in China

In answer to another question, he said that Her Majesty's Government was in communication with the Chinese Government relative to Burmah, but it was impossible for him to make a statement at present on the subject

Viscount Cranbrook has been appointed Secretary of State for War

Owing to alarming rumours that an attempt was to be made on the life of the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to the Marquis of Westminster at Eaton Hall, special precautionary measures have been taken for his protection His Royal Highness, instead of alighting at Chester yesterday, as was intended, alighted at a station before Chester instead

St Petersburg, 23rd Jan —Russia has proposed to the Powers that more stringent collective action be taken to compel the disarmament of Greece, Servia, and Bulgaria The powers have agreed to the proposal

Athens, 24th Jan —In consequence of the refusal of Greece to comply with the request of the Powers to disarm, Sir Horace Rumbold, (British Minister) has been notified to the Greek Government, that unless the disarmament is agreed to, a British Squadron will be sent into Greek waters, in order to prevent naval operations on the part of Greece against Turkey

M Delyannis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, has, on behalf of his Government, refused to yield to the demands of the powers The Greek fleet was put to sea at daybreak this morning, but their destination is unknown, as they sailed under sealed orders

The *Rangoon Gazette's* Mandalay correspondent says that the Rev Mr C Bleck, an S P G Missionary, has addressed an indignant letter to the Chief Commissioner, because the military authorities, by a threat of death, extorted a confession from a Burman arrested on suspicion of being an emissary of the rebel Minzan Prince, and in league with some members of the Hlutdaw to fire the city and massacre Europeans

General Gib has taken over command of the British Burmah Division from General Buck, who leaves to-morrow

London, 27th Jan —The House of Commons have adopted, by 329 against 250 votes Mr Jesse Collings' amendment to the address in favor of allotments of land to agricultural labourers

The House then adjourned till Thursday

The resignation of the Ministry will take place to-day

Lord Hartington and Mr Goschen supported the Government, but the Home rule members were against them

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said that at the instance of the British Government, six of the Great Powers had sent collective notes to Greece requesting her to disarm, and added that any naval attack by Greece on Turkey cannot be permitted No reply, he said, had yet been received from the Greek Government.

Athens, 24th Jan.—The Greek Government, in reply to the collective note of the Great Powers, still persists in its refusal to disarm

Constantinople, 26th Jan.—Turkish reinforcements are being despatched to Crete.

Bombay, 27th Jan.—The *Bombay Gazette* hears from Calcutta, that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the Secretary of State in regard to the impending enquiry into the administration of India. The Chamber suggests that the enquiry should be judicial in tone, and wholly impartial. The Chamber admits the value of the testimony of Indian officials of wide experience, who have rendered eminent services, but the fact that they are part of the machinery of the State disqualifies them from taking a direct part in an enquiry as to the working of Acts of Parliament with regard to India. Therefore the Chamber suggests that the Secretary of State should secure an entirely non official enquiry, giving the Chamber ample notice of appointments, and an opportunity of expressing its views.

London, 27th Jan., 12 15 A M.—The Ministry have tendered their resignation.

Constantinople, 27th Jan.—The Bulgarian and Turkish plenipotentiaries appointed to carry on the peace negotiations, have started for Bucharest.

M Tenow, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, is negotiating with the Porte for the absolute union of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

Rangoon, 28th Jan —Information has been received from Ningyan near Tounghoo, that Burmese troops are collecting at Yamithen, forty miles north of Ningyan A Burmese Regiment, 1,000 strong, is said to be marching thither, of whom 500 have already reached Yamithen.

One of the Burmese leaders was reported on the 15th to be at Neoungein, seventeen miles north east of Ningyan, with 400 shans and Burmese troops, of whom 200 were armed with muskets The Thoogyee of Thangone has also collected 400 men, and also calls on the Thoogyee of Sinaynpo to do similarly on a threat of being attacked by him The Burmese plan is, in expectation of our advance northwards, to head Inmbouk on the other side of the Tamanthi creek, which our forces would have to cross on the road to Mandalay. A column is in preparation at the latter place, under General White, to operate towards Tounghoo, after the Viceroy's visit.

Bombay, 28th Jan —The Bombay Presidency Association has written to the Government of India with reference to the Income Tax, urging economy in all branches of expenditure, especially military. The Commission of Enquiry should include non-officials; import duties on finer goods should be re-imposed, the people be only taxed on incomes over Rs 1,500 a year leaving that sum untaxed; and the tax should be levied quarterly, and not passed hurriedly.

The *Times of India* says that the Bombay Government has already estimated the yield of the tax at 24 lakhs against 16 lakhs secured by the License Tax The *Times* strongly recommends that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee should be appointed Commissioner

London, 28th Jan, Evening.—The Government this evening announced its resignation in both Houses of Parliament, and stated that it was in consequence of the adoption of an adverse motion in the House of Commons

Lord Salisbury has been summoned by Her Majesty to Osborne.

Parliament has been adjourned till Monday next.

The British Mediterranean Squadron has been ordered to Crete.

London, 29th Jan —The European squadrons will assemble at India Bay ? immediately.

Belgrade, 28th Jan.—A special Servian plenipotentiary has started for Bucharest to join the peace delegates

London, 29th Jan 5 45 P M.—The resignation of the Salisbury Ministry has been accepted by the Queen

London, 30th Jan —Mr. Gladstone has been summoned by Her Majesty the Queen to Osborne

THE
Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 1, 1886

A NATIONAL FUND

The return of the national delegate, who was sent from Madras to London and who was received by the educated natives of that Presidency, at a public meeting held at Patchappa's Hall, has suggested an idea which, if carried into effect, will be of the utmost national benefit and produce political results of incalculable advantage by and by We allude to the return of Mr Ramaswami Mondeliar, M A, B L, after the discharge of his duty as a delegate to represent the interests of the Presidency of Madras, during the recent General Election of members to the House of Commons It is true that the candidature for the House, that highly accomplished and educated Bengalee Mr Lal Mohun Ghose, was defeated at Deptford, but his defeat should not be looked upon as a discouragement, but rather as an encouragement of the high possibilities which may be achieved in future years, should our countrymen continue to persevere in their efforts to educate and inform the British public, in a knowledge of the real wants, grievances, and disabilities, under which, the varied communities of India at present suffer, in consequence of the well intentioned but abortive policy and measures of the British Government We think there ought to be a permanent "staff," as it were, of such delegates as we have indicated, so that a selected number of them might be *sent to and reside in England*, and their one great work should be to enlighten and instruct the British public, and especially members of the House of Commons, who need such instruction, on all Indian questions and measures, of which we know that the former are but too hastily discussed, and the latter but too hastily passed It follows, as a matter of course that to inaugurate and maintain such a plan of keeping up an uninterrupted succession of Indian delegates in England, would require a permanent supply of pecuniary resources, and for this supply we must, equally, as a matter of course, look to the good sense and generosity of our countrymen throughout India, and not to any foreign or extraneous aid The *Andhrapralasika* of Madras has an article on this subject, which will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning Our contemporary's suggestion is a most useful, and, if only good efforts is made to carry it out, a most feasible, suggestion, but who will begin the attempt to bring the suggestion to a practical issue? We should say that the best means would be to call public meetings of all classes of the native community throughout the country, and one great monster meeting at each of the great central cities of India, and thus a National Fund may be raised and used for the furtherance of the great national object in view The Anglo Indian and Eurasian community throughout India, have raised and maintain a Fund, which is known as the Patriotic Fund, why may not we, the pure natives of India, who are so much stronger numerically and pecuniarily, and not less patriotic, do the same?

THE LIBERALS IN AGAIN

As we fully anticipated, the Conservative party has been ousted out of power and the Liberals (as was perfectly certain) have come in again The Salisbury Ministry was defeated on Thursday last, and were obliged to resign the next day As in the case of the Liberal Government, so in the case of the Conservative, the defeat of the latter has been grounded on a comparatively trivial question The Liberals went out of office, because of the additional tax on beer and whiskey proposed by the Ministry, and the Conservatives have suffered a reverse of fortune, because they would not consent to certain free allotment of lands to the agriculturists. This measure, however, has been now carried through, and the result will be that every English agriculturist, like each of our Indian ryots, will have a piece of land tacked on to his position as a tiller of the ground, and thus he will have more than a transient interest in the land Thus the triumph of the labouring classes in England has been secured, by the success of a measure which has been long in contemplation by all true lovers of the people, and which has now become the "bloodless battle of Ivry" We expect once, therefore the highest satisfaction in the fact that the Liberal party has secured so signal a victory It is a significant sign of the times that justice will be done to India and her people justice which could not be expected from a Conservative Government whose promises were not more substantial than pie crusts Hereafter, we shall see the highest and *most unflinching justice done to India*, and may the day, we say, be postponed ever so long when the Conservative party will again hold sway over India and her destiny

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah Holkar is seriously ill and has gone to Baroda for a change of air

The Maharajah of Cashmere has presented Dr Mohendra Lal Sircar with a donation of Rs 9 000 for the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science

A public meeting is to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, to discuss the Income Tax Bill The requisition submitted to the Sheriff is signed by a large proportion of native gentlemen

General Sir Donald Stewart G C B, arrived at Osborne on the 2nd instant, and was invested by the Queen with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Star of India, and received the honour of knighthood

Communications have been addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay with a view to the immediate organisation of the necessary machinery for assessing the incomes liable to the new tax That Government has given the matter prompt attention, and steps have been taken to carry out the intentions of the Supreme Government

The *World* declares that the Queen has finally decided that the Duke of Connaught is in future to be employed only in England, and there is no truth in the story that he may possibly be allowed to return to India in a few months The Duke and Duchess will shortly resume their residence at Bagshot Park It is expected the Duchess will be confined in March

The Burmese ex Minister, the Tsoodah Mengyee, is now residing in a house in Ballygunj, Calcutta, along with his son and other relatives It is said that his stay will only last for about a fortnight, when the party will proceed to Cuttack, where they will remain at least for a time The Tsoodah had an interview with the Viceroy on Monday

The sixteen divisions of Upper Burmah are to be Mushla, Pegan, Ningyan, Toungdwingyee, Myingyan, Mandalay, Shwaybo, Ava, Bhamo, Upper Chaudwin, Mya doung, Kyaukse, Taberin Yeathon, and Sagaing Mogoung, beyond Bhamo, is to be occupied The cost of river transport of the expedition from November to March is estimated at Rs 16,75,000 which is less than ten rupees a head

The Viceroy will be accompanied to Burmah by the Countess of Dufferin and the party will include Sir Frederick Roberts, General Chapman, Mr Durand, Mr Mackenzie Wallace, Lord William Beresford, Major Cooper, Viscount Clandeboye, Dr Findlay, Colonel Polo Carew, and Major Neville Chamberlain Leaving Calcutta for Rangoon on the 1st proximo, the party will be absent about a month

A Rangoon correspondent telegraphed on the 25th instant —" Mr A Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, arrived here to day Active preparations are being made for the Viceroy's reception Several triumphal arches are in course of erection It is stated that an immense number of applications have been received by the local Government from Rajas for employment in Upper Burmah."

Kattiawar has its own dacoit leader named Mokar Sidhoom All efforts made to capture him have proved ineffectual, and his depredations continue unchecked In one of his most daring raids, he captured the Nub Kirbhan of the Mitha State, and *deliberately mutilated him by cutting off* his nose Such was the alarm caused in this State by his outrages, that it was deemed necessary to post a detachment of Native Infantry in the town of Mitha for the purpose of re assuring the inhabitants

In Rangoon Rs 10,000 has been promised for a general fund for the reception of the Viceroy An address of welcome will be presented in which great stress is placed on the advantages of the annexation of Upper Burmah as compared with the incorporation of that country under any other form with the British Empire In addition to other entertainments, a ball will be given to the Viceroy on his return from Mandalay

Finding it impossible, on the occasion of his birthday, to attempt to reply to all his *well wishers*, Mr *Gladstone communicated* the following acknowledgment for publication in the newspapers —"I have, on the recurrence of my birthday, and in connexion with Christmas, received many hundreds of letters and telegrams of congratulation, and of tokens and gifts commonly showing much taste and beauty I am deeply sensible of the kindness which is thus showered upon me from every class and quarter, often with the most touching expression It is only an absolute inability to deal with so extensive an addition to my large ordinary correspondence in a more suitable way which makes me ask permission to convey in this public and general manner the expression of my cordial thanks"

The necessity of maintaining our position in India is fully recognised by Mr Wilfrid S Blunt in his "Ideas about India," but the Indian Government must, he declares, be reformed It says — "The crying need of India is economy, and *for this the decentralisation of finances* is the only cure Each province should have its own budget and its own civil lists which should be voted annually by the council of *the province Its civil service* should be its own, its police its own, and its public works its own, without any right of interference from Calcutta, or any confusion of provincial with imperial accounts The diplomatic relations of India must remain imperial, as also the control of the army and the customs The debt must remain a charge on the Imperial Government" These are the author's chief opinions

A correspondent, writing to a contemporary regarding the Income Tax, remarks —"Let there be less waste of money in preparation for future wars, or threatened war, in buying ponies, and cattle, and stores at exorbitant prices and selling them for a mere song when the need for them has passed away Let there be far less waste of large sums in travelling and Simla allowances, in order to gratify the natural longings of the wives, by whom our big officials are governed, for the delights of the ball room, or the happy flirtation of the lawn tennis courts in a climate where such *pleasures are not clogged with the unbearable* discomfort and depressing sensation of having been dragged through a pond, which attend such exercises in Calcutta during the hot months If their hearts are set on continuing the festive joys of the cold weather in Calcutta amidst the clouds of Simla, let them do it by all means,—but at their own expense"

Local and Provincial.

Holiday —Last Saturday being the last in the month, all the courts and public offices were closed for the day

Sessions Court —The monthly sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore will be held to day, the Chief Judge, Mr C G Plumer, presiding

A wedding —There is to be a wedding in the family of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, Mr Shesha dri Iyer, whose second son is to be married this week

Arrival —Prince Louis Napoleon arrived at Bangalore on Monday *morning from* Madras and left on Thursday morning for Mysore and Seringapatam to have a view of the country

Compliments to Native Chiefs —Instructions have been given to the effect that "Guards of Honor" may be furnished to Native Chiefs and Nobles, who are received *with a salute, permanent or personal*, of eleven guns or more These guards, as a general rule, will consist of fifty rank and file, but may be increased at the discretion of Political Officers concerned

Mysore State Railway —It has, we believe, been definitely decided on that the Mysore State Railway should be handed over to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, by the end of March next, and that the Company should begin working the lines, Bangalore Mysore and Bangalore Gubbi, *on the 1st April* The Chief Engineer of the Company, Colonel J G Lindsay, R E, is now in the Province, inspecting the lines and the lands marked out for extensions

A nuisance —A correspondent writes to say that the choultry constructed by the late Goodde Pundit for charitable purposes, *as a place for travellers* has been of late converted into a private dwelling by a relative of the deceased The Government of Mysore gave a Jodi village for this charitable purpose in the old days of the British administration As the public are put to great inconvenience it is to be hoped that the Dewan will take notice of this irregularity —D P

Gazette of India Notification —Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr S Abdool Rahiman, Chief Clerk in the Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, sub *pro tem*, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and to exercise the ordinary powers conferred on Magistrates of that class by Sections 30 and 37 and described in Schedules III and IV

Enhancement of Examination Fees —It has been decided to raise the rates of fees, commencing with the examinations to be held in December next, for the Middle School, Special Upper Primary, and the Higher Examinations for Women In the Middle School Examination the rate paid by male pupils is to be raised *from* Rs 3 to 3 8, that by female pupils and candidates from Rs 2 to Rs 2 8 0, and that by male candidates from Rs 8 to 10 In the Special Upper Primary Examination the rates paid by male candidates will be raised from Rs 3 to 3 8 0 In the Higher Examination for Women the fees are to be raised in the case of Europeans, East Indians and Native Christians, from Rs 5 to 6 —*Madras Times*

Thorooveygadum Moodelly's Case —The appeal of Thorooveygadum Moodelly, the man who is alleged to have killed his own mother, and who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was heard at Mercara, on *Wednesday last, the 27th* Ultimo, by the British Resident of Mysore, Mr C E R Girdlestone, Mr P Singara Char, Advocate, Public Prosecutor, appearing on behalf of the Government, to uphold *the conviction and sentence*, Mr A M. Cornor, Advocate, appearing for the prisoner The case was argued before the Resident on Wednesday, from half past ten in the morning to half past three in the afternoon, when the Resident promised to

deliver judgment on Friday, the Advocates engaged in the case proceeding on their return journey to Bangalore. At Mysore, on Friday, they received a telegram, announcing the fact that the conviction and sentence of the lower court had been confirmed. Thereupon Gidum Moodaliy will be hanged, in the Bangalore Central Jail, by the end of this week. The prisoner is a very intelligent and educated young man of about Thirty, and is a surveyor and estimate maker by profession. He was convicted chiefly on the evidence of his own wife

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SCOTT vs. RICKETTS.—On Tuesday, in the Civil and Sessions Court, before Colonel W. Hill, Mr. J W Hayes, Jr., Barrister-at-law, applied on behalf of Mr. James Scott (of the firm of James Scott and Co. of Bombay, but at present residing in Bangalore) for leave to file a petition praying that His Honour, as a Justice of the Peace, would take cognizance of a charge of defamation in which Mr. Scott desired to prefer against Mr. L. Ricketts, Inspector General of Police in the Province of Mysore. Mr Hayes said that he had made a similar application previously to Mr C. G. Plumer, the Chief Judge of Mysore, who had, however, disclaimed having the authority of a Justice of the Peace under the British Government, from whose service he had permanently retired. Colonel Hill, it was urged, had jurisdiction to deal with the petition, as he had been duly gazetted as a Justice of the Peace The Judge being satisfied that he had jurisdiction in the matter, received the petition, and recorded the complainant's plaint, which was to the effect that defendant had, on or about June or July last, defamed complainant's character by having uttered, made and published, on several occasions and to several persons, words intending to convey the meaning that complainant was dishonest and unprincipled and would never return to Bangalore when a large sum of money was invested by the public in the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, to which Company complainant's firm had been duly appointed agents; that defendant had uttered the words in question with the full knowledge that they would harm complainant's reputation and character, and lower his credit in respect to his calling and profession generally, and especially in his capacity as agent of the Spinning Company; that, as a matter of fact, he had suffered loss of credit and property in connection with the said Company; and that, therefore, defendant had rendered himself liable to be proceeded against under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The Court appointed the 10th. February next as the day of hearing.—*B S*

COURT FEES ACT.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court fees Act VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees payable under the said Act on the following documents, namely —(1) Copy of a charge framed under section 210 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or of a translation thereof, when the copy is given to an accused person. (2) Copy of the evidence of supplementary witnesses after commitment, when the copy is given under section 219 of the said Code to an accused person. (3) Copy or translation of a judgment in a case other than a summons-case, and copy of the heads of the Judge's charge to the jury, when the copy or translation is given under section 371 of the said code to an accused person (4) Copy or translation of a judgment in a summons case when the accused person to whom the copy or translation is given under section 371 of the said Code is in jail. (5) Copy of an order of maintenance when the copy is given under section 490 of the said Code to the person in whose favour the order is made or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid (6) Copy furnished to any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court of the Judge's charge to the jury, or of any order, deposition or other part of the record, when the copy is not a copy which may be granted under any preceding clause of this notification without the payment of a Court-fee, but is a copy which, on its being applied for under section 548 of the said Code, the Judge or Magistrate, for some special reason to be recorded by him on the copy, thinks fit to furnish without such payment (7) Copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government Advocate or pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of the Government before any Criminal Court. (8) Copies of all documents which any such advocate, pleader or other person is required to take, in connection with any such trial or investigation, for the use of any Court or Magistrate, or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceedings. (9) Copies of judgmennts or depositions required by officers of the Police Department in the course of their duties.

Extracts.

THE INCOME TAX

The *Sanjivini*.—It is a happy thing that the Bill has made no distinction between the Europeans and the natives of India But we are sorry for one reason. Persons with an annual income of Rs 500 will have to pay taxes, but Government servants with an income of Rs 1,200 per annum will be exempted Sir Auckland Colvin and Lord Dufferin have hinted that, except in case of necessity, the duty on salt will not be raised But no duty will be imposed on English cloth, even if there be a famine or war What kind of justice is this?

The *Samachar*.—The Income Tax has been repeatedly introduced in this country and repealed. We object to the Income Tax because we are poor Twenty crores of rupees are annually taken away from India to England There is no capital in this country. The Income Tax means the taking of so many rupees by means of force.

The *Bharatbhasi*.—There is a great deal of difference between the Income Tax imposed formerly and the Bill introduced on Monday last by Sir Auckland Colvin But why impose the Income Tax again? In this poor country money should not be spent unnecessarily We differ from the Income Tax Bill on some points, but on the whole we have no objection to it

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Hindu*.—His Excellency the Viceroy remarked in his speech on the Income Tax Bill that the native press was ignorant of the facts that really brought about the war with Burmah. With regard to the famine Insurance Fund the complaint of the Finance Minister as well as the Viceroy was more general They both complained of the "error which has been frequently made and which seems to return to new life each time that it is corrected" Whether the opinion of the public with regard to these particular questions was founded or error or not, there can be no doubt that on matters of the utmost importance to the public as well as upon small matters, the public have to form their opinions on imperfect information and often on inaccurate information. The native community is specially subject to this disadvantage, for, while the European community and the organs of its opinion receive information from the numerous English officials entrusted with the highest offices of the Government, the organs of native opinion have no such advantage, few natives being in a position to know the secrets of the administration Consequently, the native press has, as Dr Hunter remarked: "to grope its way amid false rumours and ambiguous voices, stumbling over errors before it reaches the truth" Unfortunately "the constitution and circumstances of the Government of India almost preclude it from those prompt disclosures of the grounds of its action, which tend to keep public policy in other dependencies of the British Crown" The moral and political evils that arise from such an anomalous relation between the Government and the public must be patent to the responsible rulers, for they feel them almost every day. Why then is no attempt made to improve this relation? Why does not the Government provide itself with a means by which it can communicate prompt and accurate information to the public and take the public in its confidence? Such a means is securable by granting the power of interpellation to the members of the Legislative Councils That such a power should be granted is the unanimous opinion of the native community It will also bring one of the most important institutions of the Government more in harmony with the growing intelligence and aspirations of the people It will save the Government itself much irritation and waste of time.

THE ANNEXATION OF BURMAH.

The *Sanjivani*.—Lord Dufferin has annexed Burma by issuing a proclamation. The proclamation is wonderful. No reasons for the annexation are stated If a mere slip of paper be enough for the annexation of another's territory, where is justice? Lord Dufferin stated that justice does not reside either in the East or West. But what will the people say on seeing the condition of Burma? Does justice or righteousness exist anywhere?

The *Bharatkhanda*.—By a stroke of the pen the Viceroy has snatched away Theebaw's kingdom Simply in a few words he says that "we annex Theebaw's territory." He has acted sensibly He might have failed if he had tried to give reasons We are greatly troubled to find that a Christian Government like the English has annexed Burma The whole native press clamoured against the annexation But the Viceroy has not listened to the same After this, who will have the courage to say that the English Government acts according to the wishes of the people?

The *Dharmavi Kushala*.—There are pious men in India who sympathise with the misery of another They understand the happiness of foreign subjection, with which the Burmese are to be blessed. Of course the Burmese will acquire high education, take the University degrees of M A and B A, become pleaders and doctors, learn to deliver speeches, edit newspapers, and discuss political subjects. But they will increase their difficulties Robbery and bloodshed will no doubt disappear But the number of deaths from imported epidemic will increase. The charges for Court fees will oppress them. The external show may be glittering and charming, but their internal agony will be unbearable.

The *Bharat Mitra*.—We cannot agree with Lord Dufferin's defence of the Burmese War. We cannot admit that the native newspapers have unknowingly thrown blame on the Government. No lover of justice will approve this action of the Government We firmly believe that Burma has been annexed for the benefit of English merchants.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The *Indian Spectator*.—As regards these numerous schemes of taxation, it would be better if the Finance Department had the sole control of all taxes, so as to secure a reserve from each department. No taxes ought to be imposed departmentally. The departments should confine themselves merely to the collection of taxes levied by the Financial Department, whose duty, we believe, at present is simply confined, through these expensive departments of accountants and control, to quibbling about a few rupees here or a few annas and pies there with special reference to pay allowances, contracts, and other trivial matters. Why they have these extravagant departments of control which really do not control the lavish outlay the executive officials recklessly incur, one cannot understand In matters of contract a good deal of haggling, leading to discourage honest contractors and encourage dishonest ones, no doubt appears to go on; but there it stops short We already benefits by all this exuberant show of zeal, there is nothing to show; for the expenditure, notwithstanding all the effervescent storm let off at the outset, goes on swelling And yet, where does all the money go that is wrung from the poorer classes of taxpayers in the shape of taxes and fees, levied in advance and enforced by distress-warrants? Are all the taxes levied on the people, and the revenue derived from them, registered or recorded in detail by the Financial authorities? Unless something of this kind be done and the whole control of taxes taken up by the Financial Department, there will be no end to the complaints of taxes In the first place, there is an official defect in the financial system—or we should rather say, the local accounts system placing accountants of the control departments under executive control Of course, the executive departments should have their own accounts branches. But it is contrary to all system or sound principle to have two distinct departments, one supposed to control the other, running into and working with each other in this incomprehensible manner. How could there be any effectual or real control?

THEOSOPHY.

Many of my friends, often, out of sheer love to me, take me to task for being a member of the Theosophical Society, or a Theosophist. Some of these friends are representative men The Theosophical Society consists of many thousands of men, and many of them also are representative men, in their various nations The question whether I and many of my brethren ought to be or ought not to be Theosophists becomes, therefore, more than personal one Hence I venture to ask you for a little space in your next issue

The word Theosophy means etymologically, according to Encyclopædia Americana, "a science of divine things" Truth is divinity, one who wishes to know Truth and is searching after it, is, according to me and the Theosophical Society, a Theosophist.

The main object of the Theosophical Society is to search after truth and to understand as much as possible the Truth from which all truths proceed. Each Theosophist is allowed to hold this inquiry in the manner considered best by himself and to compare his results with those obtained by his brethren. The Society is not wedded to any particular religion, opinion, or creed It has no Pope, no Archbishop of Canterbury, no Grand Lama, no Saviour, no Mahomed, no Buddha, no Sankara Charlar, no Ramanuja Charlar, no Madhwa Charlar. the society, as a society, I mean—not its individual members. It has no organ of its own, *the Theosophist* pointing distinctly that caution in its every monthly issue It does not swear by Tyndall, or Huxley, or Mill, or by any other Sciagist. It is not dogmatic. It does not run down any particular opinion as the truth itself. It holds all as brethren, requires its followers to be tolerant and charitable, and aye, inculcates brotherly love to one another. Among its followers there are inquiring Agnostics, Deists Freethinkers, Buddhists, Jews, Christians, Parsis, Mahomedans and Hindus. No theosophist has a priest of the society to whom any artificial respect is due by him. There may be lost or deluded sheep among them incurring at the hands of their brethren the reproach, kind and corrective one, of being "erring brothers"—the highest reproach that a theosophist can use towards one of his colleagues

The Theosophical Society is, therefore, an Institution for the inculcation of universal brotherhood and its actual practice Of this Society I am a member, and I shall continue one, so long as the object of the Society is not changed, whether I be blamed, or prised, or loved, in consequence.

R RAGOONATHA ROW.

A NATIONAL FUND.

The *Andhraprakasika* (Madras) says:—"Mr. Ramaswami Mudeliar, who returned from England, said the other day, that it would be of immense advantage if every year one or two delegates are sent from each Presidency to England, to enlighten the British public on the affairs in India This is indeed a capital suggestion; but where are we to go for funds. For purposes which have public weal for their object, no money is the cry. This suggests the question: is our country so poor? No doubt, to some extent, though our country may be said to be poverty stricken, there are, of course, many Rajahs, Zemindars, rich merchants, who are otherwise less inclined to loosen the strings of their purse for such purposes On the contrary, these very men will come forward, nay, volunteer to contribute by thousands to undertakings which have the connexion of some one in authority, at whose beck, certainly, to obtain their good graces, they would even double and treble their promised contributions Quite passive and apathetic they remain to the requests of their country men, who work disinterestedly for their country's cause. This cannot but be called a national misfortune. Those of moderate means are incapable of rendering sufficient aid. To avoid, therefore, this sad want, a suggestion presents itself to us, and it is this. In each and every Hindu family, some thing good or bad often occurs, and more or less sums, as a rule, are expended on the occasions. A certain percentage of the sums allotted for expenditure, should be reserved under the head of "*national fund*," and if this is not feasible, a certain amount, from one anna upwards, as is generally, on such occasions, most importunately demanded and paid for towards

the fees of Thuneswythee, Nattam, Festal village duty, &c, be reserved and accumulated through proper agency in a proper place Large funds may soon be gathered, without any inconvenience to anybody We trust our countrymen will lose no time in adopting our suggestion and acting up to it, in view to removing the sad want of funds now staring them in the face, precluding them from giving effect to the many useful public undertakings their heads are full of '

THE GWALIOR FORT

The *Times of India* —The restitution of Gwalior not only is an act which shows that the Paramount Power is extremely desirous of meeting the wishes of rulers of tributary states but it is one which may strengthen its authority in India And this in a two fold manner The British authority rests partly on its bayonets and partly on the contentment of the subjects enjoying its just and beneficent sway The restitution of Gwalior seems to accord with the sound policy which join these objects in a homogeneous whole As it shows to the rulers of Native States that the Government is gratified with the recent exhibition of good feeling and loyalty on the occasion of the crisis in the relations with Russia, so also it shows to foreign powers that the harmony and trust between Government and people is unbroken, and that the military power of the country for defence is increasing As Sir Lepel Griffin points out, the strong points of the military defence of the country should not be fortresses in which armies may be cooped up, centres from which detachments may be sent out to meet any invasion or any foe Fortresses may be of use to secure the safety of women, children, and sick in case of a sudden and local rising 'but beyond this says Sir Lepel Griffin, " we require no fortresses in India, except at strategic points on our north west frontier and to secure the great central arsenals The British did not conquer India by *remaining behind the walls of fortresses*, and if we are beaten in the field which unless we degenerate, we never shall be it will be of no avail to run like foxes or jackals into our holes India has been won in the open field, and must there be defended and maintained, and the less we have to do with fortresses which consume our active fighting strength the better Our army is too good and too small to require those luxuries of bad or indifferent soldiers If the Gwalior fort were held in time of war by a British brigade the enemy would not take the trouble to besiege it It commands no necessary line of communication, and it would be left alone with our troops shut up inside and useless And, on the other hand if it were to be seized during the course of any local revolt, it could be as easily recaptured by British soldiers as has been shown on a previous occasion The restitution of Gwalior, even if it be admitted to be a military loss, is an act which shows the confidence of the Government that it is being trusted by the rulers of the Native States and on the other hand, shows that it believes the sentiments of the rules of the Native States, to be worthy of that confidence And this is the highest triumph that foreign rule can possibly win

THE INCOME TAX AND THE SERVICES

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—If the income tax be imposed on official classes, there will be a feeling of despair throughout the country Government has been warned from time to time that the efficiency of its officers is much impaired by the hopelessness of promotion, and this hopelessness and apathy will be accentuated by the serious blow which now threatens official salaries Two European officers, whose expenses are increasing and whose salaries, owing to stagnation in promotion and to loss by exchange have been reduced by about one-third, the effect of the tax will be disastrous, while native officials regard the movement as entirely at variance with the tradition of the country to tax one's own servants, they urge, is a breach of contract, for no stipulation was made for drawbacks on salaries when service was taken Let Government try a succession tax or a fine upon promotion, if official classes are to be taxed This would be in keeping with native ideas, but the imposition of an income tax will be the source of perpetual discontent The whole measure seems so thoroughly irrational and unfair Here are English officials, on the one hand crippled by the loss in exchange, and they are told that Government too are losers by exchange, and that Government's loss must be made by refunds from its servants' salaries On the other hand Native officials are suddenly told that they are to be *mulcted in perpetuity, to make up a deficit* which has occurred in connection with new departures in foreign policy Had any one of these a voice in the decision which led to the vast and lavish expenditure incurred on the Afghan visit, the camps of exercise and the operations in Burma? Not one of them, for an official is a servant whose first duty is to carry out loyally the orders of Government and not to discuss or canvass the decisions of his master It is a taxation on a class who are doing hard and often unrecognised services and who have hitherto, as history has shown, been specially exempted from direct taxation 'A number of persons, both English and native, who are *entitled to speak with great* authority upon such questions,' have pronounced in favour of the income tax, but it must be remembered that another Bill whose name will never be forgotten, was also vouched for by persons entitled to speak with great authority That Bill gave rise to awkward consequence and from the information which we possess, we are entitled to say that the Bill for the introduction of an income tax will do infinitely more harm in the irritation it will cause, than good from the revenue it will collect

The *Bombay Gazette* —Journalistic discussions of the Income tax Bill are bringing out many suggestions that are reasonable, and some that are not reasonable It is of course quite open to discussion whether seeing that the medium in which the Government of India receive their revenue is a currency of fluctuating value, the pensions which they pay, like other payments which they make for services rendered to them, should not be made in the same medium But such a discussion must in common fairness exclude all thought of interfering with current pensions, or the pensions of people now in the service These are the subjects of solemn contract, and they must be solemnly held aloof So then, whatever else may be said in regard to the proposal which a native correspondent made yesterday that " all pensions, salaries and allowances must be paid in silver," it is obvious that the proposal, if considered at all, must be confined altogether to the future Any attempt to apply it to the pensions of people now in the service would be to demand of it a breach of contract, and would be as dishonest as it would be unreasonable Very unreasonable, too, is the suggestion of the same writer that the interest on debt should be paid in silver that it is a " fiscal monstrosity that a Government which receives its revenue in silver should pay interest on its debt in gold and that the Government of India only loses this because India is ' the milch cow of England Discussions of this sort are not at all helpful to the course of economy and financial reform We cannot, at a stroke of the pen, convert the sterling debt of India or the capital of its railway companies from a sterling debt into a rupee loan nor can we at a stroke of the pen, or even by any double barrelled act of legislation in India and in England decree that the interest which has been paid in sovereigns shall henceforth be paid in rupees at the conventional rate of ten rupees to the pound sterling Nor has it been by any means in order to use India as the milch cow of England that the Government of India has from time to time gone to London to borrow money, any more, for instance, than it was all together with milking proposition that the Bombay Port Trustees asked Lord Kimberley to let them borrow for the dock extension works in London, or that it is because of these same milking propensities that the promoters of the Indian Midland Railway went to the City for the capital of that line, the interest of which will necessarily have to be paid in the appreciated sovereign, albeit that the earnings of the line will be in the depreciated rupee

COLONEL OLCOTT ON AGRICULTURE

The *Madras Mail* —A lecture on Practical Agriculture was delivered by Colonel Olcott, at the Agricultural College, on Saturday evening, when Mr W R Robertson President of the Association presided There was a large gathering including Rajah Sir T Madava Row K C S I, Dr G Oppert M J Mills, Esq, the Rev Mr Lendbetter, Dewan Bahadur R Raghunatha Row, and Mr M Rathna sabapathy Pillay We may mention that at the outbreak of the American war Colonel Olcott, as agricultural editor of the *Tribune*, author of several standard agricultural works, founder of a school for the teaching of agricultural science and American correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, was well known as one of the authorities in America on this speciality, as well as one of the introducers of the Sorghum or Chinese sugar cane which is now one of the most important American crops Colonel Olcott said that, in order to bring about any improvement in the agricultural system of this country, knowledge of improved methods must be diffused among the people, and he would suggest, as one of very best means of effecting this object, the introduction of local and national Fairs, or Shows, similar to those held in the United States and in Europe especially in England, France, Germany and Belgium Such Fairs were also among the oldest of primitive Aryan institutions, and were mentioned in the oldest books, such as the Mahabharata Their value was thoroughly known *to the Aryans As an example of the* usefulness of these Fairs he said that at the one held at Philadelphia in 1857 by the United States Agricultural Society, a Committee, of which he was a member spent some three days in examining the various implements, to the number of some hundreds, in order to award premiums for the best But when that Committee came to discuss their award the Colonel suggested that it was impossible for the judges at any Fair to make a true report unless they had seen the implements actually at work He therefore proposed as the first preliminary step that no award should then be made but the Society should be urged to arrange for some public trials on a grand scale and under stringent conditions This proposition was favourably received and a few months after a field trial of reapers and mowers was held at Syracuse Up to that time there had been no proper opportunity of comparing the relative merits of the various reaping and mowing machines in the market but at Syracuse some two hundred patents were tested thoroughly and scientifically at all points by experts who each reported on one feature about which he was most capable to judge The consequence of this trial was that for the first time definite scientific principles were laid down for the construction of reapers and mowers, and a complete revolution in the construction of those machines was then inaugurated Colonel Olcott said that for the last twenty odd years he had paid scarcely any attention to agriculture and therefore did not profess to be *au fait* as to the latest discoveries in agricultural chemistry, etc, in fact since his time, the whole nomenclature had changed But there were certain general principles, like the alphabet of a language that did not change, and to these he would confine his remarks A man who would attempt to cultivate ground that was as rocky that no amount of labor or expense would drain, or the elements of plant structure, would be the exact opposite of a practical farmer He would be a mere ignoramus however much he might boast of his superior knowledge and sneer at " book farming The two great sources of plant nutriment were the soil and the atmosphere and the object of practical farming was to open and disturb the compacted particles of the ground so that the chemical agents in the atmosphere might act upon them, and make available what the plantroots were fitted to absorb By means of diagrams on the blackboard and the exhibition of a Hindu plough, he illustrated the mechanical principles involved in tillage The *test of excellence in an implement was to get* a maximum of work done with the minimum expenditure of brute force He spoke particularly about the plough explaining its use and the points in its construction He gave an account of an American subsoil plough invented by his old teacher, Professor Mapes, which had proved very useful, and which closely resembled the common Hindu plough, then exhibited, but was free from its mechanical defects He described at length a method of root cultivation as used by himself up in the farm of the School above mentioned With regard to crops, care should be taken to find out exactly what crops were best suited to the *land under cultivation and to the nearest ac*cessible market The point to aim at was the obtaining of the greatest amount of nutrition with the least possible exhaustion of the land What was taken from the land should be returned to it in the shape of manure, for the land was the farmers bank In passing, he would remark that the Indian system of neglecting cattle manure, by allowing the beasts to wander about as they choose, seemed to him a very wasteful system were the cattle kept together in one place and " soiled," or fed upon nutritious foods grown for them, they might be made profitable through the manure alone, provided that a common sense means for saving it were followed He then spoke of the necessity of attending to the breeding of cattle, that by careful choice of sires and dams cattle might be produced that, for the same expenditure in food and keep, would give far better results in speed, constitution, early maturing, milk, wool, meat and labour He said that older than the Bible and other ancient Western books, the Hindu Shastras contained detailed accounts of agriculture and agricultural processes There were books in Sanskrit solely devoted to manures Yet this source of information, so precious to India, had been shamefully neglected hitherto by Hindus and steps should be taken to find out and publish what the Shastras had to say on these points Besides the merely material properties of plants whether as growing in the *ground, or as analysed and split up into their* component elements by the chemist there was above and beyond all the mysterious, the almost metaphysical life principle as to which Western science was dumb, but which was treated of in the Shastras, together with its relation to the life principle in man and in animals According to Western science, there was certain stage in which the protoplasm of an elephant, could not be distinguished from that of a tree plant, and the great problem as to the cause of the differentiation of that unitude takes place in protoplasm had hitherto baffled modern scientific methods of investigation He really practical agriculturist needed capital either in money or in labour, but he must have intelligence to enable him to use that capital to the best advantage He must be economical and, above all things, temperate, for drunkenness and profligacy could only lead to ruin There then should be combination Individuals should combine in villages, villages in districts districts in Presidencies, and Presidencies in the nation He heard that in Association was being formed that was true He firmly trusted that it would speed to accomplished fruition, but to succeed there must be the right man at the head of it, man of indomitable courage and perseverance for they were certain to meet with opposition from those who forgot that every good book on agriculture was the stored up record of practical experience Then there must be emigration Where there was too much pressure on the soil in certain districts, the inhabitants of those districts must emigrate to other districts where there was less pressure and more room And if they would not do this willingly, Government must kindly but firmly insist on their going to some place prepared for their reception where they would not starve for want of sustenance Another necessity was good means of transportation It was useless to raise products if there were no accessible markets Then he would recommend a liberal patronage of the Savings Bank If, instead of running themselves by reckless expenditure for their ceremonies in order to make a great show, they would save their money then in bad years they would have a nest egg to fall back upon, and sufferings during times of famine would be greatly mitigated

He Chairman congratulated the Association on having heard such an admirable address His attention was forcibly drawn to Col Olcotts admirable description of the agricultural Fairs held in the United States, and to the useful work they educationally and commercially do and he was glad to know that there was some prospect of an Agricultural Association being established in this Presidency, with branches in different parts of the country to work on lines something similar to those of the American Agricultural Association, for he believed that the American Agricultural Show system is far more suited to the requirements of agriculture in this country than is the system on which shows are established and worked in Great Britain Any Agricultural Association to be successful, must be established and worked entirely by those classes which are especially interested in the land, and the Association must, as far as possible, be free from official control Colonel Olcott had well described the deplorable condition of the ryots in many parts of India, and had quoted Dr Hunters statistics, showing that at certain seasons of the years a large proportion of the agricultural population do not at night know where they will get their food for the next day, but the real state of the country was unfortunately not generally so well-known as it ought to be He begged to convey to Colonel Olcott, on behalf of that Association, their hearty thanks for his eloquent address

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1886. No. 6

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kannada per annum	Rs	10	0 0
English ,,	,,	6	0 0
Kannada ,,	,,	5	0 0
Local subscription	,,	5	0 0

N.B.—Subscribers are requested to give the Publisher the earliest information of any irregularity in the receipt of the paper, and to remit the amount of subscription payable in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion per line	0	2	0
For each additional insertion, per line	0	1	0

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(Vol. VII, October 1885 to September 1886.)

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

London 31st Jan.—Mr Gladstone is consulting with his colleagues. It has finally been decided that Lord Hartington will enter the Cabinet.

Constantinople 31st Jan.—M. Tricoupi will be the Greek Minister to be accredited to Bulgaria. He will be instructed to ask the Sultan to withdraw his troops and Servia will be requested to withdraw her troops.

London 1st Feb.—The statement that Lord Granville had been summoned to Osborne is untrue.

Mr Chaplin has declined the post of First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Northbrook will probably be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

London 1st Feb.—It is finally announced that a new Cabinet has been formed with its composition as follows:—

Mr Gladstone First Lord of the Treasury.
Sir Farrer Herschell Lord Chancellor.
Earl Spencer Lord President of Council.
Lord Granville Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Earl Rosebery Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Mr Childers Secretary of State for War.
Lord Kimberley Secretary of State for India.
Mr Bryce Secretary of State for Scotland.
Sir W. Harcourt Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Marquis of Ripon, Lord President of the Council.
Mr J. Morley Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Mr Chamberlain President of the Local Government Board.
Mr Mundella President of the Board of Trade.
Mr Dodson Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Mr Shaw Lefevre First Commissioner of Works.
Mr Arnold Morley Postmaster General.
Mr G. O. Trevelyan Secretary for Scotland.

The appointments of Secretary of State for War and Postmaster General are not yet definite.

Both Mr Mundella and Mr Trevelyan will have seats in the Cabinet.

London 2nd Feb.—The *Times* in a leading article says that the agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey recognises the treaty of Berlin with the exception of the articles concerning the Organic Law. Prince Alexander has accepted the Firman of Investiture, which is to be forwarded to the Sultan. His Highness in the agreement undertakes to defend the frontiers of the Sultan.

Constantinople 2nd Feb.—The Sultan has issued an Imperial Irade ratifying the agreement arrived at between Mr Tricoupi and the Grand Vizier regarding the Bulgarian crisis.

London 3rd Feb.—Mr Chamberlain has written a letter to his constituents in Birmingham in which he states that the first duty will be to examine the social condition of the people, especially with regard to crime, the proper settlement of the question of the agriculturists, and the chief points in dispute between the Governor and the Legislature of Ireland, with the great increase in Ireland by gas, and on the cost of the Civil Service, and pointing more distinctly the contrast in Legislation for the two countries. Mr Gladstone says he has left the responsibility but has consented in the belief that he is engaged in a work of peace.

Public meetings in favour of Mr Gladstone's proposals were held in Manchester and Liverpool on Monday, at which resolutions were passed approving the Government's proposals.

London 4th Feb.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from London stating that Mr Gladstone has privately intimated that he will support Lord Ripon's Chandos proposal to appoint a Select Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 8, 1886.

PLACE! PLACE! PEACE!

The tour of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has, as a matter of course, called forth comment in the columns of several of our contemporaries, both at home and abroad. The Maharajah's tour could not but fail to attract attention, both from the fact of the extensive track of country over which he was to travel, and also from the fact that he was accompanied by the Dewan and part of the official establishment and by several other leading officials of the Native Government of Mysore and a portion of their establishments. In fact, this last tour in the districts of his state by His Highness was laid out and has been accomplished on a scale which has been hitherto unprecedented, and it has, therefore, so acted to itself that attention which, perhaps, would not otherwise have been accorded to it. Both our local English contemporaries of the *Daily Post* and the *Spectator* have devoted large portions of their space to the publication of accounts of the travels of His Highness in various parts of the Province, and these accounts show the loyal enthusiasm and welcome with which our Maharajah was everywhere received. There were numerous addresses presented to His Highness, in which, amidst the many expressions of loyalty and gratitude, several suggestions were made for the public good and the advancement and progress of the Mysore state—suggestions to which we hope to see carried into action, if any of them can be practically acted upon; it seems to us that this extended tour of His Highness the Maharajah can be of little value, nay, would be tantamount to a wastage of time and money if nothing should come out of it, which would be of general use to the people and the state. The condition of the Mysore country has been, during the past fifty years, one of profound peace, a peace struggled for and inaugurated by the British Government of India, since 1830, when the old Maharajah was deposed and up to the time when the state was restored to his present Highness in March 1881. It is beyond all doubt one of the distinguishing marks of the native state of Mysore is the profound peace that reigns throughout the country, and which enabled the Maharajah, during his recent tour, to pass from town to town, and hamlet to hamlet, in so much assured security. Tom Moore, in one of his Irish Melodies, lamenting the security of travel in Poland, in the old days, describes princes as wearing the most costly gems on her person, and yet walking throughout the length and breadth of the land without the slightest risk of being waylaid and robbed. It seems to us that the perfect security with which His Highness of Mysore travelled through his Province might be compared to that which Moore's heroine experienced; notwithstanding the fact that His Highness's safety was well looked after by the Mysore Police, spurred on to activity and watchfulness by the head of that department. But present actions were apparently superfluous, and we might well congratulate ourselves on the existing peace that now reigns in the Mysore state. Our contemporary of the *Bangalore Spectator*, writing on the present peaceful condition of Mysore, says:—"Mysore is now so peaceful, that a military force in it, of any kind or any smallness of strength—even of a corporal's guard—would seem to be superfluous." We are sorry for our contemporary, but truth and candour compel us to say that the above assertion is not true to the face of it, and it seems to us that the statement was made by a writer whose enthusiasm on the perfectly peaceful state of Mysore has carried him away into the regions of a lofty imagination—an imagination which appears to assume that the days of the predicted millennium have dawned, if not on the world in general, at least for the Mysore Province. We call upon the reader—only his imagination must be equal to that of our contemporary—to think what the Mysore state would be, if there were no military force in it, of any kind, of any smallness of strength, even of a corporal's guard! Fancy, dear reader, the Silladar forces of His Highness beating their spears into pruning hooks, and the Barr Sepoys beating the barrels of their muskets into ploughshares! Our contemporary evidently thinks His Highness of Mysore a very prince of peace, who, unlike other earthly princes, does not stand in need of any outward semblance of power and dignity which usually accompanies princes and kings, especially when they make progress through their dominions. The Mysore Province may be in a very tranquil condition, indeed, and its inhabitants may be very peace loving and peace abiding, but not to allow the prince of Mysore even a "corporal's guard," seems to us exceedingly hard, both on the Maharajah of Mysore and his people. Whether our contemporary means, in the extract from his article above given, to insinuate that it is time to disband the armies of the native princes of India, making a beginning with the peaceful state of Mysore, it is difficult for us to say, but it is evident that if we deprive the Maharajah of Mysore "even of a corporal's guard," we may as well begin to disband the armies of all the native princes, because it is clear that there is no monopoly of peace in the Mysore State, but all the other natives of India are in an equally tranquil condition, and their rulers move about the country in precisely the same way as His Highness of Mysore moved about the other day, namely with "a dozen native policemen," as an escort. This, again, the territories comprising British India are in as profound a state of tranquility, and though it may not be said of British rule in India in those days, as was said of the rule of Alfred the Great, in ancient England, that a man might hang a golden bracelet on a tree by the roadside, and no man touched it, still there are no wars and there is no "dissentient voice" raised against British rule in the country. It appears to us, therefore, that, if, as hinted by our contemporary, at the present time, "a military force in Mysore, of any kind, or any smallness of strength—even a corporal's guard—would seem to be superfluous," it follows, *a fortiori*, that there is no need of any military force whatsoever for any part of India, either British or native state, and that we might safely be introduced a measure disbanding the British Army (native and European) and the armies of the native states, and the various police forces only need be kept on for the detection and punishment and suppression of crime, and to act as escorts to native princes and British magnates, when they go abroad on their travels. Acting thus on the peace principles propounded by our contemporary for Mysore in particular, and applying them to the native states and British India generally, we propose to abolish all the armies in British and native India, and convert the men thus disbanded into peaceful husbandmen and agriculturists, bazaarmen and shop-keepers, so that the productive resources of the country may be developed and trade and industry promoted. Having thus carried into universal practice the special suggestion with regard to the

Mysore state inside by our contemporary, we in India, without distinction of race or creed, may sit down, each in his own vine and his own fig tree, and welcome the millennium, when the British and their Aryan brethren that is, we Indians on one side of the North West frontier, and the Russians and Afghans who will then be Russia's allies, on the other side, may shake hands all round and celebrate a general jubilee, which will never, never come to an end! Thus as hinted at by our contemporary, and as dished for him by us "peace hath its victories no less than war"

HINDU MUSIC

Amongst the arts which have been revived in these days in India is the art of music, we mean of course, Hindu music, an art which has been almost neglected since the invasion of the country by successive European nations ending in the supremacy of the British. The old Hindu rulers and their successors the Mahomedans, were great patrons of music, and no court of a King Hindu or Mahomedan was complete, without a regular paid staff of musicians, who resided within or quite near the walls of the palace and were required to be in daily and nightly attendance, indeed, to be ready at a moment's notice. The chiefs and nobles under the King, following the practice of their royal master, maintained also permanent bands of paid musicians. This most artistic and beautiful custom, as we have said, ceased with the final subjugation of the land by the British, and now our native princes and chiefs for the most part neglect, if not altogether despising, Native music do not maintain bands of native musicians as did their ancestors but they affect to patronise and to be fond of European music, and they gratify this false taste by the purchase of Paris music boxes and the maintenance of brass bands on the European system, with bandmaster and all complete. There is no doubt that the requirements of modern civilisation and manners, and the increased intercourse between native chiefs and princes and the members of English society in India make it almost incumbent on our native princes and chiefs to maintain a band of musicians trained on the European system and playing European music but while we are quite ready to concede the necessity for this modern innovation in the establishment of a native prince we must at the same time, deprecate the false fashion by which the cultivation and patronage of pure Hindu music are neglected. It is gratifying however, to note that of late, in the Mysore Province the cultivation of pure Hindu Music has been revived, and there seems to be every prospect that the revival will be continued and lead to substantial and pleasing results. The *Bangalore Spectator* notices this revival, when our contemporary says, in his issue of Saturday last —"Nothing since a party of famous Native musicians played in the Hall of the Central College before a mixed audience of Europeans and Natives, and a few days ago, the celebrated musicians of the Maharajah of Travancore's Court visited Bangalore, and played in several places to gentlemen specially invited to hear them. One public spirited Native gentleman of the Civil and Military Station, issued invitations to attend a musical soiree, given at his residence last Saturday evening, several European gentlemen accepting these invitations. The performers were the Travancore Court musicians."

While on this subject, we would call the special attention of those fond of the first that a new French savant in music, M Fouard Remenyi, has come out to this country with the special object of cultivating Indian music, and, if possible, of improving its status and appreciation with the world. Subjoined is the letter of M Remenyi to the Calcutta *Englishman*.

"Before leaving Calcutta, I wish to express my gratitude for the great kindness which I have received both from the Calcutta public, and from connoisseurs and native musicians of learning. I think I was right as to my *aperçu* on my arrival not to judge too hastily of Hindu music from the common airs known to Europeans, and influenced by them.

The shortness of my stay in Calcutta has only allowed me to take a superficial view of the structure and scientific basis of Hindu music. But that view was based upon a very complete life knowledge of the structure and the system of music, because musical interests have only one language to a scholar. This is the great advantage which music possesses over the other arts.

I hope and intend to go more deeply into the peculiarities of Hindu music during my travels in India. But again I repeat with emphasis that the first step to reform and generalise Hindu music is to simplify it. It has far too numerous grammars and modes which even to a musical scholar have grown into a jungle like labyrinth.

In this labyrinth the scholar sees flowers and fruits of rare beauty, but they are smothered under a too luxuriant tropical vegetation.

Without simplification Hindu music is doomed to stagnation and to the neglect of musicians who have advanced to the European stage of simplicity and refinement. Because in this matter simplicity is refinement.

The European nations started also with a very complicated system of intervals and modes which had their origin in the East. This is well shown in the account which Dr W W Hunter gives of the birth of Indian music in his *Imperial Gazetteer*. It is the only learned account in English which has been yet given of Hindu music, and it shows clearly both the complicated structure of Hindu music and its connections with the Low Ancient nations as Dr W W Hunter says even in the time of Guido d'Arezzo (11th century). From this time, while Hindu music is still the progress of European music is twelvefold.

Bon voyage.

EDOUARD REMENYI

Calcutta 30th January 1886.

Occasional Notes

The Gaekwar shortly leaves Baroda on a tour to Southern India.

It is the intention of the Maharaja of Cashmere to perpetuate the memory of his visit to Calcutta by erecting a much needed ward in the Leper Asylum.

It has been decided to arm the Native Army with the Martini Enfield and not the Martini Henry. So the sepoys will retain their Sniders for some time to come.

Messrs Kirby, Thompson and Co have been given the contract for the first section of the Indian Midland Railway and will commence operations immediately.

A dreadful railway accident occurred near Vaddam in Chili on the 16th ultimo. A train conveying troops was wrecked, and thirty passengers were killed including eleven officers.

The Russian Trans Caspian Railway is reported to be finished as far as Ano. Trains are running to Askabad. The sections between Askabad and Merve are being pushed on.

It is stated that the Nizam is not yet able to leave his room, as he is still weak. Dr Lauric has advised a change in order to recruit, and it is not unlikely that His Highness will go to the Neilgherries shortly.

A correspondent from Assam states that a wonderful kind of rice is produced in a certain part of the province. Its chief quality is that, if kept for about a quarter of an hour, in cold water or milk, it becomes boiled and eatable. This is developing the country at too rapid a rate.

A Government circular has been sent to the Russian newspapers, forbidding them to publish reports about the construction of Military railways, the movements of troops and other kindred matters, statements on such subjects being the exclusive privilege of the official organ of the War Ministers.

On the 4th ultimo, the Greek Government addressed a vigorous Note to the Powers declaring that Greece keenly feels the loss of thousands of Greek nationality, involved by the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, and demanding as compensation the restoration of the original boundary fixed by the Berlin Congress.

In order to encourage the growth of the date palm, which might afford a considerable supply of food for the people in time of famine, and which is but little affected by drought, the Government of India has ordered 50 lbs of the best varieties of seeds from Bussorah for an experiment. The seed will be planted out by the Forest Department.

When the Viceroy has completed his Burmah tour, His Excellency will cross over from Rangoon to Madras, where he will remain two or three days as the guest of Mr Grant Duff, eventually reaching Calcutta about the end of the first week in March. The Commander-in-Chief accompanies the Viceroy from Rangoon to Madras, and from here goes on to Bombay to meet Lady Roberts before starting on his tour along the North West frontier.

It is reported that the Nizam's Government has made a debit to India stock, intends to purchase one hundred thousand rupees and six thousand from Messrs Agnew and Company. It is said that the Nizam will be able to get one hundred Arab mares from the export of Arabs. Besides, a strict prohibition has lately been put by the Turkish Government on the exportation of Arabs of all sorts from the Turkish dominions.

The new Press Bill introduced by the Liberal Government on the 4th ultimo by the Right Hon Sir Richard Temple, Bart, and Mr Evelyn Ruggles Brise, C B, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, was read a first time. The Bill, as introduced, is practically the same as the Bill introduced by Lord Ripon in 1882, and withdrawn by Lord Dufferin in 1884.

A number of Indian students distinguished themselves at the late Civil Service Examination held at the close of last year. Amongst the list of candidates who have been granted certificates that they have successfully passed a public examination we find the following names:—Aswini Coomar Banerjee, Middle Temple; Allu Singh Brar, Inner Temple; Syed Mahomed Imam, Middle Temple; and Pujare Lal Inner Temple. Among the students who passed an examination in Roman Law was Kumud Nath Sen Gupta, Medical Hall, Calcutta. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, Lincoln's Inn obtained a prize of £5 for Roman Law, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law and Legal History and Private International Law.

It was notified in London on the 4th ultimo, that Her Majesty has approved of Major General Sir H L Macpherson, C B, Colonel of the Bengal Staff Corps, being appointed to command the troops in the Madras Presidency, with the rank of Lieutenant General, in succession to Lieut General Sir F S Roberts, V C, G C B. Nothing is said in the notification about the appointment being *sub pro tem*. It is supposed that General Macpherson will assume the command of the local army before the Government proceeds to Ootacamund, but no intimation has yet been received in Madras as to the steamer by which he intends to come out. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for distinguished gallantry at Lucknow on the 25th Sept 1857. Sir Frederick Roberts (then also a Lieutenant) won his Cross for gallantry in January 1858.

The Bombay High Court having expressed its opinion on the subject of the rules for regulating the principles on which the seniority of members of the Civil Service who elect to enter the Judicial Department should be determined, and, having regard to the necessity that members of the Covenanted Civil Service should receive adequate judicial training, before being appointed District and Sessions Judges, the Governor of Bombay in Council has added the following rule to those published in 1873 —"Except for special reasons, no officer will be appointed a District and Sessions Judge until he shall have actually served for three years as an Assistant Judge, or in one of the following appointments, viz,—Judicial Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, Judge of a Court of Small Causes."

Local and Personal

Elephants Lease.—The Mysore Government has notified that when a person sends an elephant in the Province and wishes to buy the tusks they may be sold to him at 7 per cent, of the market selling price of ivory.

Leave Orders.—The Mysore Durbar having allowed the Exhibition Grant to the several Departments on account of the famine orphans up to the 31st December last, it is intimated that the Grants will not be allowed from that date.

Quarries.—The Mysore Government has sanctioned the payment of Rs 100 to the family of Jumada Jandulla of the Forest Department, who was killed in the Kolar Hills, while in the execution of the public duty.

In Mahakuta Pariksha—Mr Bowring B A and Mr G Barth, Executive Engineer, Mysore, W D have gone on to Shimoga and Tarikere in order to begin the work in connection with the Mahakuta project on which Dewan of Mysore has set his heart.

Account Current.—We have to acknowledge, with thanks the receipt of—"The Mysore and Coorg Directory for the year 1886 and An Address to My Countrymen, by a Hindu," both of which have come to hand too late for notice in this issue of our journal but which we shall review at length next week.

The Amrut Mahal Department.—We are glad to learn that the Amrut Mahal Department of His Highness the Maharajah's Government is in a satisfactory condition. The Madras Government has ordered for a supply of 500 transport bullocks for the Commissariat Department, to be delivered by October next.

An Execution.—We understand that the necessary arrangements are being made at the Bangalore Central Jail, for the execution of the man Ibrahim Ayub Mastalli, who was found guilty of the murder of his master by the Sessions Judge of the Civil and Sessions Division of Bangalore and sentenced to death. The sentence having been confirmed on appeal by the British Resident, M C L R Cuddeford, on the 28th Ultimo. The hanging will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

The Pettah Market Show.—On Tuesday morning last, at 8 o'clock, the annual Pettah Market Show took place. It was, as usual, held under the auspices of the Bangalore City Municipality, whose Vice-President Mr A Stephenson Clarke and Mr J Cameron, Superintendent of Government Gardens, made the most excellent and praiseworthy exertions in getting up all the arrangements and produced results which were most gratifying. The show was attended and opened by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, who came up riding from his palace on the High ground, precisely at half past eight, the time appointed. There was, as usual on such occasions, an immense concourse of people of all classes, but the crowd within the market was limited to admission by tickets at one anna each, and the show was not thrown open to the general public till His Highness had left. By the way, we forgot to say that the Maharajah was received by the Municipal Commissioners, headed by their President Major A H Macintire, Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district. The show of fruits and vegetables was very good, especially in English fruits, the apples being most satisfactory, and the English vegetables, which are now so welcome an addition to our indigenous

productions We have humbly to con gratulate the Market Committee on the success of their popular enterprise.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE AND THOUGHT READING —Mr Stuart Cumberland was present at the Maharajah of Mysore's new palace at Bangalore, on Wednesday night The large drawing room upstairs was brilliantly lighted, and the room was gathered, besides the native members of the Maharajah's Court, some thirty representative Europeans of the place The various experiments presented by Mr Cumberland were strikingly accomplished, and they were watched with the deepest interest by all present The experiments were performed in the following order —

1st —General Lee —who at first declared himself to be unsympathetic to the subject, but who was found to be an excellent thought carrier —undertook to think of an object in the room It was the leaf of a foreign writing pad With great rapidity Mr Cumberland dragged the gallant officer to the spot, correctly indicating the leaf thought of

2nd —The Maharajah himself took part in this experiment, helping and himself to be as good a subject for thought carrying as any in the room He, too, thought of an object in the building It was a hand mirror, and the quickness with which Mr Cumberland found His Highness's thought was almost startling

3rd —A gold sleeve pin, and he sought him as before, and quickly found the pin in Mr Cumberland's hand Mr Cumberland's difficulty in this experiment was to know whether the pin —a single one in the back of the shirt —was correctly located

4th —Lord Charles was asked to hide a pin, whilst Mr Cumberland was absent from the room He hid it, sticking it in the dress of a lady present It was but the affair of an instant with Mr Cumberland, so soon as he had grasped the Colonel's hand, to rush to the lady, and drag the pin from its hiding place

5th —The Dewan was the subject in this experiment, which was a difficult one He thought of a date of which Mr Cumberland could know absolutely nothing At the first attempt, Mr Cumberland was only partially successful, but a moment later he wrote out the date 1743, correctly

6th —This proved a real tax of the evening was undoubtedly this illustration It is one in which Mr Cumberland has already been signally successful with several native minds and in which he surpasses above all the greatest wonderment We refer to the writing out of a word in a foreign language of which Mr Cumberland knows absolutely nothing On this occasion, His Highness decided to think of a word in Canarese —a language of which Mr Cumberland probably, never heard before Taking a piece of chalk in his right hand and holding the left hand of His Highness, Mr Cumberland approached without the slightest difficulty, turned on a black board in front of him —in Canarese characters —the word *mutiny* (rum) So clear and distinct was the writing that those present who know Canarese, at once read the word written on the slate

7th —The blank test concluded the programme A gentleman, a thorough sceptic, by the bye, had in his possession an English bank note, the number of which he wished to know Mr Cumberland should read Major Martin the Private Secretary to the Maharajah, was selected as the subject with whom the experiment should be performed He proved to be a good thinker, for Mr Cumberland, with very little delay, wrote the five figures comprising the number of the note upon the black board

Extracts

THE SADDU KOTACHEROO

The Theosophist —In the village of Kotacheroo in the Tamkoondu taluq, Arcot District lives a Sadhu whom I had after an absence of three Sadhus is not known Old people affirm that his present appearance—that of a man of about forty years old—has not changed since they first saw him in their infancy fifty or sixty years ago His name, native place and parentage are unknown In person he is of moderate stature rather brown than black

He has cured many people of their maladies simply by his touch I do not say he has cured all I think those he has thought fit to touch he has really cured To others a touch has failed and applications to him from different places as far as 400 or 500 miles off In fine he is now looked upon as a superior being As I have seen but I will describe him The Sadhu has a hut or house He lives in the open air and has for his shelter only a few grass blades—I do not mean that he will not accept anything, gratefully if any one will gladly offers him a little, he takes but a morsel He generally lives on boiled or burnt gram The Sadhu takes no sleep at all, sometimes he sits upright

The Madras Mail on Madras Sadhu and the Hindu Mail on The Sadhu is very amusing and I regret I can dispose of him in short to a good idea

I took with me a Brahmin friend to get me an interview with Sadhu His Brahmin said that the Sadhu understood Yogam from long and knowing what he has undergone, as *Arabian Nights Entertainments*

I hope some of your Bangalore friends will come to Madras to see the Sadhu and I shall be glad to come to the Mail Sadhu fully warrants to come to Bangalore I shall be very glad to get for friends if any

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH ON HINDU SOCIAL REFORM

Professor Wordsworth has addressed to Mr Malabari a letter on the question of infant marriage and enforced widowhood It is an important contribution to the growing literature on the subject, and deals with it in a singularly judicial manner to appease spirit The Professor's views may be summarised thus

1 Infant marriage is an irrational practice—one which must seriously hamper any society that adopts it 2 The condition of the widows in India is also one which must command unmixed sympathy and But "perverse and cruel as such practices are" "their moral and social consequences" are not "so disastrous as regular reformers would wish us to believe" 3 However these customs are inconsistent with the new life into which India is by being impelled and that the new ideals of that life no less than its material circumstances and conditions must tell more and more against them 4 *The fact* is, that the customs are slowly being silently though slowly, undermined by the operation of external forces, it is not prudent to attack them openly since open attacks create opposition rouse prejudice and lead to more harm than good

NATIVE STATES AND THEIR ARMIES

We hope before the Government of India make up their mind about the scheme to utilise the armies of the Native Princes they will consult the Princes and see whether the scheme is such as to meet with their approval As it has been at present put forward it is we presume not likely to be well received by them We understand that it is proposed to make the number of men proportionate to the population and revenue of each state, to place the armies on the nominal footing of Imperial troops, and to place a number of British officers in command This last proposal particularly is somewhat objectionable It will at once put the authority of the Princes into their armies Under any circumstances nothing should be done hastily and without taking the Princes and the public into confidence

The Bombay Presidency Association has presented a memorial to the Government of India on the Income Tax Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Viceroy The principal points referred to in the memorial are —(1) that the Bill should not have been brought forward before placing the Financial Statement before the public (2) that the necessity which in the opinion of the Government has arisen of *strengthening the frontier* defences of the Empire by an increased expenditure should have been met by retrenchments, (3) that an Income Tax should not be resorted to, since the amount of its yield will be only £700 000, (4) that the import duties on cotton goods of the higher kind should have been remposed (5) that the rate of the tax should not be more than 2 per cent (6) and that the tax should be assessed only on the excess of each person's income over that minimum of Rs 1 000 that minimum being in the case of *every person in the country* free from the tax'

THE RESIGNATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE MINISTRY

The present deadlock created by the Irish difficulty in the House of Commons is indeed very much to be regretted by all loyal subjects of Her Majesty The Conservative Ministry, after having been in office for nearly ten months, has resigned, having been defeated on the question of allotments of lands The Home Rulers, it is said, voted against the Ministry Parnell has thus proved himself the master of the situation, and one may well look with some concern to the future when one finds that the Irish question is becoming more difficult of solution than ever But the responsibility of the present deadlock must be shared by both the parties—perhaps more by the Conservatives than the Liberals Every one was aware before the last General Election that the one question which the Parliament of 1886 would have to deal with would be Home rule concerning Ireland, and yet neither party took care to appeal to the country upon it Both Liberals and Conservatives wilfully chose to wink at it—the latter because they expected Parnell to throw his votes on their side and thought, therefore that it was more prudent for them not to fire cream stones to remain silent and say nothing on the Home rule question the former because they thought that as Parnell had gone over to the opponents they should ignore him and his demands Patriotism and the general interests of the Empire should have dictated to either party a wiser course and let them to be more straightforward The Conservatives who had condemned coercion during the election contest went in for it immediately on the assembling of the Parliament The Liberals have been all along for coercive measures So far both parties seem to be taken now as agreed that it is necessary for the preservation of law and order in Ireland to enforce coercive legislation of some kind there But it is as to granting Home Rule to Ireland that the difficulty of the situation becomes serious The Radicals are disposed to grant to that country a local Parliament for the management of local affairs, the Parliament retaining authority in matters of imperial concern Whether the Moderate Liberals will agree to this is doubtful But some concession will have to be made to Ireland and Mr Gladstone may well be looked upon as the only statesman who can be expected to crowd his services to the country in the dilemma with a solution that shall satisfy the Irish without damaging the Empire

INDIA ABANDONED

The *Indian Planter's Gazette* —For years we have been pledged to employ more natives in every department, but still we refuse to make use of the highest native talent even in positions where it could not fail to be useful The ablest financial minister India has ever yet seen was a Hindoo employed by a Mahomedan emperor whose grandfather conquered India If we cannot rise to the magnanimity of an Akbar, we ought at least to use in some way the great financial ability the country affords What Sir Ashley Eden formerly did in India is still open to all The work done by all our greatest administrators was based on the high native character, they raised the people to their confidence by personal intercourse, by endeavouring to understand and foster native ideas, fears, hopes, and ties, even amusements But now circumstances have changed the rich will come out to India no longer look upon the country as their home, no longer attempt to get as near the people as their predecessors It is very clear that so far as the main principles of our administration are concerned we must remove from the natives the excessive pressure of European and European system of taxation This can only be done by re-introducing as much as native administration The highest posts in the service must be open to them so long as we remain in the country but the sooner we admit that native administration is desirable in many grounds, the better for the country We must have decentralisation because it is utterly impossible that all matters can be referred to Simla or England Some control and discipline we must have but an supervision, because we have no intention whatever of leaving the country and we must have native administration because it is the only way of giving free scope to those native arts and manufactures which have been nearly crushed out under our system This only will India become prepared for that self government which on all the noblest outcome of our rule The drawbacks to our rule since the mutiny are only too apparent, but they can all be remedied Can only not however by carrying out the bar question of locus India Pickup into so many races and religions the natives would never settle down to the peaceful management of their own affairs We have conferred peace, order, and general security, but we have not attempted to build up any native system fit to take our place Our controlling influence once removed, all the elements of disorder would burst forth Mahomedan and Mahratta, Sikh and Indian would commence a bloody struggle for supremacy The latter are now the only tribes would descend into the plains, Bengal, from Segowlie to Calcutta, would simply become part of Nepal, and the last state of India would be out of comparison worse than the first, or than any other state it has ever experienced

THE BRITISH RESIDENT IN MYSORE AT MERCARA

The *Madras Mail* —Mr Gardlestone, the Officiating British Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg arrived at Mercara on the 18th of January On the 20th a darbar was held in the Palace which was attended by the European and Native officials, and about a hundred leading Coorg head men and Chiefs Among those present were Colonel Cooke, Commissioner, Colonel Burton, Chief Engineer, Major Newill, Assistant Resident, Messrs C J Weir, C S, District Magistrate M Robinson Civil Surgeon, F B. Dickenson, Dy Conservator of Forests, E Marsden Inspector of Schools, F Sharp, Executive Engineer, the Rev G Richter, W J T Morgan Solicitor, W E P Brown, Planter, W K Gompertz, Assistant Commissioner, Mr. M B Poonja, Munsiff, the six Subadars and a large number of the Paraphernalia of Coorg The Proceedings were opened by Mr Gompertz introducing the various Subadars, and leading Native gentlemen to the Chief Commissioner. As each was named, he made a profound salaam When the ceremony, which took about a quarter of an hour was over, Mr Gardlestone rose, and spoke as follows, his speech being translated by the Head Shirastadar —

"I am very glad to have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of the leading Coorg officials, the Municipal Commissioners, the Headmen and Chiefs of the Province I will on some to speak to you on some subjects which are in my opinion very important, and which I hope will prove of interest to you I regret that I cannot speak to you in the vernacular of the Province, Canarese My Head-Sheristadar will translate what I say The first subject I wish to introduce to your notice is that of Education I am glad to be able to congratulate you on the excellent results that have been obtained as to Education in Coorg, when compared with what has been done in other provinces of India A Province which has done so well, can, however, afford to do better All concerned should strive after still higher results I can name no subject more important—none which better deserves the utmost attention of you Coorgs, than the education of your children, and I am sure you will not shrink from any sacrifices, nor spare any efforts to accomplish this most laudable object. I do it, on the other hand, however, wish to urge you to over educate your sons and daughters Your main object should be, so to educate your sons that they may be able to maintain and protect the rown interests They ought to be able to keep their own accounts, to read and write their own letters, and even if necessary, to measure their own fields. In Coorg, as elsewhere in India, I fear that perhaps too exclusive attention has been paid to classical education, and that it has been regarded as valuable chiefly as being a means of obtaining Government employment Now we shall be very glad to employ as many educated men as we can, but education appealing every day, the supply of qualified candidates is fast overtaking and exceeding the demand, indeed the time has already come when there are simply no vacancies for many men who have passed the various tests for Government employment I am far from wishing to say anything that will lead you to think that I undervalue purely classical education, but there are other branches of education which ought in the present circumstances of the country to be considered as equally important I wish, therefore, to persuade you to think more in the future of *Technical* education, of the arts and sciences, of the various branches of industry by which European nations have in modern times obtained much wealth and prosperity In particular there are two branches of study which have hitherto, so far as I know, received little or no attention in Coorg, but which I consider deserving of special notice. They are Agriculture and Veterinary Science The farmers and land holders of Coorg seem to me to have tried to cultivate two, or at the most three paying crops—rice, coffee, and cardamoms But scientific agriculture would double or treble your crops even of these products, and doubtless careful observation, coupled with comparative knowledge of what has been done elsewhere, would lead to the introduction of other articles of cultivation Government will be glad to assist in any practicable way—

gart ticularly in the matter of scholarships At Canton has been already given to the subject, and I have recently mentioned the scholarships for students from Coorg in Colleges in Madras and elsewhere where technical education is imparted. I am quite willing to go still further in this direction, and given the scholarships, if necessary Another point to which I particularly wish to direct your attention is the necessity of keeping up study and self improvement in the years which succeed school life A great deal of trouble is taken to educate boys, but as soon as they have school, and succeed in obtaining employment, they appear to think that the great object of their work in school has been attained, and that thenceforth they need study no more They make no effort to improve, much less to extend, or deepen their knowledge This is a great pity I am a stranger in your country I speak not from personal knowledge of you and your habits, but from what I have learnt by careful attention Perhaps something might be done by having libraries at Taluk and Nad Cutcheries A collection of useful books and works on popular science might be bought, magazines and periodicals containing interesting articles on current events, and so forth, might be taken in and circulated I should be glad to receive any suggestions on this point from any European or native gentleman In my remarks on this point I have had chiefly in view the improvement of your minds I now wish to speak to you of the care of your bodies I am sorry to learn from the Medical authorities, that in many parts of your country there exists a strong prejudice against Vaccination, and that consequently many cases of death from small pox are not unfrequent Now vaccination has been at work for many years and by this time you ought to have learnt the advantage the great necessity, if vaccination is to be made patient where vaccination is impossible I regret to learn that there is quite a scarcity in some cases to supply the wants of the community I hope that soon you who live in Mercara will set a good example to your fellow townsmen in this respect, and do all you can to influence others to get their children vaccinated How much better it would be if the law were actually and rigidly complied with! If not, however, the rules which have been laid down by Government after due and careful consideration, will have to be respected The health, nay the lives of the majority must not be put in jeopardy by the senseless contumacy of a turbulent minority In the Nads, where vaccination is not compulsory I expect every Government servant to use his influence to the utmost to assist the vaccinator I lay very great stress on this point, and I shall direct the Commissioner, in awarding promotion to officials, to consider, among other things, whether they have done their duty in this respect A third point I will notice is—the means of communication Coorg is, we know, a hilly country I fully admit that to make and to maintain good roads is a difficult matter But there are other provinces in India just as hilly, some provinces—which I know well—are much more hilly Results which have been achieved elsewhere need not surely be despaired of here! I have not seen very much of Coorg yet but from what I have seen I cannot but say there is very great room for improvement Now one great difficulty in this matter is reported by the Engineer to be the want of labour There is a great deal of work to be done at a certain time of the year If not done then the climate prevents its being done at all At that parti cular time labour must be procured Some of those before me are land holders Cannot you with your large gangs of labourers help a Government which is so anxious to do its best to help you by giving you good roads? By helping Government you help yourselves You well know that the produce of your fields and estates cannot be carted away unless the country has good roads, and you know how difficult it is for the D P W to secure coolies in the working season If then the officer in charge of the roads asks you, through the Subedar, for help in the matter of labour, can you not put your labourers at his disposal for a time? I am not asking you to do what has never been done before You are aware that in the old days when rajahs ruled in Coorg, all roads were made all public works executed, by forced labour The difference between those times and the present is that you were then compelled to give the services of your labourers for nothing, while now all that is asked is that you will lend them to Government for good wages "A fair day's work for a fair day's wages" is all that is wanted, and the benefit will be chiefly your own'

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

MEETING IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, *27th January*.—*The Pioneer*.—The general meeting of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, for which the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was created under her lady ship's auspices, was held this evening at two o'clock in the Town Hall, and commanded at half past seven the Excellency the Viceroy presided, and on his right on the platform was seated Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, while on his left was the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal Behind these sat a dozen gashed party composed of Members of Council, ladies and gentlemen from Government house and in society the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and many distinguished native gentlemen There was a large attendance in the body of the hall and the speeches were listened to with marked attention, showing how deep was the interest felt by all, with the European as native, in the philanthropic movement with which Lady Dufferin's name will ever remain associated in India

His Excellency the President, in opening the meeting said —'Ladies and Gentlemen, —I do not remember ever having taken part in any public proceedings with greater pleasure than I now experience in presiding over this meeting one of the most important, perhaps, that has ever been held in India and upon the successful issue of which a vast amount of human happiness is dependent In the first place, it is always a delight to me, as it is to all her subjects, to obey the behests of our Sovereign, and in endeavouring to launch a scheme for the improvement of the medical treatment of women in India we are fulfilling the special intention of Her Majesty the Queen In the next, place I am standing before you as the advocate of an undertaking which has been initiated and shaped by one for whose goodness, wisdom, and sympathy of purpose I have the most respectful admiration But however strongly the considerations I have mentioned may lead me to plead with all the earnestness I can, the cause of the Association we are about to found will more powerful inducement than either has been constantly present to my mind, and that is the firm conviction I entertain, that if only we are able to carry out in its full integrity and to the required extent the programme we have settled, there will ensue, in the course of time, a great alleviation of suffering among the millions of women of India than has been afforded them during the whole of the present century, either by the spread of civilisation or by the efforts of the Government After all ladies and gentlemen, if we analyse the conditions of human life and catalogue the material causes of its sorrows, where shall we find a more fruitful cause of unhappiness than in bodily pain and sickness, and the multiform miseries of ill-health Not only do they paralyse our physical energies and activities and render more or less of those pursuits and industries upon which the well being of those nearest and dearest to us so dependent but they penetrate our mental faculties, and what is even worse, they too frequently enfeeble and ruin the healthy tone and life spirit of our moral dispositions Happily Providence in this case, as in many other, has provided men with the means if not of extirpating at all events of diminishing to an extraordinary degree, much of the suffering to which I have referred Within the last few years the true principles of sanitat on have been registered, the causes and sources of many preventible diseases which raged like a plague amongst the human race have been discovered, and their propagation has been almost completely arrested Means have been found for assuaging the intolerable agony with which surgical operations were formerly accompanied, and the average duration of human life in those countries where the medical art is afforded a fair field has been sensibly prolonged It is perfectly true that India, in common with other Asiatic countries, has greatly benefited by the triumphs of the medical science of the West, who is thus paying back the benefits which, at the early dawn of modern history she received from the physicians of the East But how ever admirable and efficacious may be the curative school of medicine in this country, it is a patent fact that the benefits it is able to confer remain almost completely beyond the reach of one half of the Indian community Custom, decorum, the traditions, I will not say of immemorial ages because I believe those expressions would be historically incorrect, but of many generations, coupled with an instinctive delicacy of sentiment, which, in fact is by no means absent in other countries, have more or less closed the doors of the zenana to the visits of properly qualified members of the medical profession As a consequence the duty of combating those terrible bodily afflictions to which women, even more than man, are liable has necessarily fallen into the hand of a class of female practitioners, who, however great their deftness and zeal, are utterly incapable of fulfilling the heavy responsibilities imposed upon them, and who are useless for dealing with those patients at certain critical conjunctures are, I understand, of a peculiarly delicate and malicious character The object, then, of our present effort is to found an Association which, in its ultimate development, shall supply the women of the land, from one end of it to the other with proper medical advice and attendance under such circumstances as to their own most cherished ideas, feelings, and wishes, and in considering this object we must remember that, in some respects, the maintenance of a high average standard of health amongst the women of this country is even more important than that of doing so amongst us the men The sickness of a man may, indeed mean loss of employment and many distressing consequences, but the ill health of the women of a household is a detriment to perpetual inroads upon cheerfulness and discomfort, as well as legislation in the strength and vitality of both constitutions Whether, therefore, from the point of view of pure humanity or from that of utility we are bound to strain every nerve to remedy this great defect in our present social system Now of the various branches which seem best suited to progress it has been in the means which have been discovered of alleviating the special sufferings, and in effecting what we are partially half, and knowing what we do about the system in accordance with which they are at present treated in India, we may well comprehend how great and important is the obligation of placing within the reach of our native female fellow subjects every beneficial alleviations which he or been so providentially enabled to make surgery If the efforts of this Association were confined to this one object it would amply justify its existence But our ambition extends much further than this It is with the whole range of maladies to which flesh is heir that we are about to contend, not only in the great centres of wealth and population, like Madras and Bombay where the battle, indeed, has been waged for some years past under very encouraging auspices but through out the whole region of the Mofussil Our ambition is eventually to furnish every district no matter how remote, if not with a supply of highly trained female doctors, at all events with nurses midwives, and female assistants who shall have such an acquaintance with the treatment to be in a great measure based upon those who no have enjoyed I Of course where there are instances of the Faculty permit of a more highly organised and effective system, there our efforts will be in no ambitious It would be altogether out of place for me, however to attempt to explain the practical details of our scheme I have already detained you too long, but I trust there is no one whom these words may reach who will not be willing to come to our assistance, to join with us in this noble work and in their respective spheres to contribute to lighten the burden of physical misery by which at this moment and for ages past the women of India have been oppressed Sickness and pain is the common lot of humanity Rich and poor the people of all lands, and the professors of all religions are enlightened in this universal fraternity Will many we hope, then, that on this occasion the ultimate consummation of India will unite in one determined earnest effort to counteract its offects The response which has been already made from all sides to our original appeal proves that this will be the case From a hundred different quarters both from small and from great, from the princes of the land and from individuals in more humble stations, we have received replies as well as considerable material assistance, has been received The sum already subscribed to the central fund amounts to a lakh and a half and the branches are also doing well But I need not remind you that the amount altogether inadequate to what will be required for any extensive operations What is wanted is a permanent annual income, whether derived from the interest on our capital or from yearly subscriptions those who will hereafter address you will explain more fully than we can from recent data For the moment I will simply content myself with saying that I hope that when our report has been distributed and has been fully considered by the leaders of public opinion and by those upon whose assistance we must so largely depend for success, what has already been done will receive a still more energetic impulse, as well as material assistance upon a far larger scale and in a more permanent form"

The Hon'ble C P Ilbert presented the Report of the Central Committee, and explained its contents, as briefly as possible, though necessarily at considerable length

The Bishop then moved the first resolution—'That this meeting approves of the formation of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, and commends the work of the Association to the support and sympathy of all classes of the community'

The Hon'ble Justice Chunder Mukhab Ghose seconded the resolution Surgeon Major Cleghorn supported the motion Sir Stewart Bayley then moved 'That this meeting accepts and confirms the report of the Central Committee with the audit accounts thereto attached, and approves of the terms of constitution appended to the report'

Mr Kenrick seconded the resolution The report and accounts required no words from him to recommend them to the acceptance of the meeting, and the terms of the constitution appended to the report he had no doubt would meet with their approval He could honestly recommend them to put money into the scheme to they could see a return which would amply reward them. He had seen much improvement in India and great advancement in the people during the last few years, but he truly believed that, if the noble and generous efforts of Lady Dufferin for the amelioration of the condition of native women was sustained, and the interest awakened was to continue to the end, they would have a greater and nobler advancement than they had yet witnessed

Pundit Jeswan Shah supported the resolution No one who could feel the unfortunate position of the women of India could help being grateful to the Countess of Dufferin for her kind interest and warm sympathy with the helpless of her sex

The Hon'ble Mr Goodrich spoke as a member of the Madras branch of the Association He then read a telegram announcing the gift of Rs 10 000 by the Maharajah Gajapati Row of Vizagapatam

Mr Broughton, Secretary to the Bengal Branch, spoke of the working of the Committee

Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, in moving a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding, said the report omitted to mention Sir Walter Delmar's gift of Rs 500 a month towards the relief of female native practitioners

The Hon'ble Syad Amir Hossein seconded the motion He felt sure that the whole of India would feel grateful to His excellency and the Countess of Dufferin for the noble activity they had shown for the welfare of the women of India

The Viceroy said 'I have not thought it advisable up to this point to interrupt the proceedings of the meeting by asking you to accept, one by one the various resolutions which have been submitted to you by the speakers who have had the honour of addressing you I thought it would be more convenient, as all those resolutions are but parts of a whole, to put them to this assembly *en bloc* Before however, I do so I may perhaps be permitted briefly to express to all those present my deep thanks for the kind manner in which they have been good enough to receive the observations relative to myself which have been submitted to them by the three last speakers This is the first occasion upon which I have found myself surrounded by such a large number of my native fellow subjects I cannot help expressing to them my deep and heartfelt satisfaction at the thought that we shall be thus united in a common endeavour on behalf of an object which I can assure them is as dear to the hearts of their European fellow subjects as it can be to their own (Loud applause) I do indeed, believe, and fervently trust, that the speech of the Bishop of Calcutta will be fulfilled, and that a community of interests and endeavours will still more irresistibly unite in the bond of common loyalty and common friendship all those who, whether natives or Europeans are proud to be subjects of the Queen Empress and citizens of her Imperial dominions (Applause) I have to propose to you the acceptance of the resolutions which have been severally moved"

The resolutions were then put and carried unanimously

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BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 11, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1886. No. 7

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Paid in Advance per annum Rs 10 0 0
Half-yearly do 5 0 0
Quarterly do 2 8 0
Single copy 0 0 3

N. B.—Subscribers in the Mofussil should remit the amount of their subscription by Money Order.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Half do 2 12 0
Quarter do 1 8 0
Each insertion of a column 0 12 0
Each insertion of a half column 0 8 0
Each insertion of a quarter column 0 4 0
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Vol. VII, October 1885 to September 1886.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

London 7th Feb.—Parliament stands adjourned until February 15th.

Belgrade, 6th Feb.—The Servian Government has declined to discuss the second Note of the Powers, requiring Servia to demobilize her forces forthwith.

London 6th Feb.—The *Standard* this morning, publishes a telegram stating that the Great Powers have sent a Collective Note to the Greek Government, again urging caution with respect to her intended attack on the Turkish fleet.

Constantinople, 7th Feb.—All the Powers except Russia have approved the agreement concluded between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Bucharest, 5th Feb.—The special plenipotentiaries of Turkey Servia and Bulgaria have commenced exchanging views for settling the *initiatives of peace between Servia and Bulgaria.*

Paris, 8th Feb.—An enormous mass meeting of fifteen thousand men was held in Trafalgar Square this evening at which resolutions were adopted appealing to the Government and Parliament to make efforts to relieve the existing distress among the working classes. Many Socialist deputies were present, who made most passionate speeches, and worked upon the minds of the crowd to the greatest excitement. A procession followed. A mob from Trafalgar Square proceeded along Pall Mall, Piccadilly and Oxford Street, which thoroughfares they paraded up and down, took entire possession of the streets, and without alarm. Five windows of the principal Club houses were smashed. *All the shops* in Regent Street, and *carriages* and pedestrians were stopped and robbed. The Police were not strong enough to cope with the rioters and have now forces on duty which are to be reinforced by a special force sent for which on a riot occurred in restoring order. Number of arrests of ring leaders were made.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 15, 1886.

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

It will be remembered that, very recently, it was announced with much pomp, and circumstance, by Lord Randolph Churchill, the then Secretary of State for India, was determined that a Commission of enquiry should be formed to investigate the question of expenditure by the various Governments and Administrations in India, and as a whole, how much was spent, from year to year, on this the greatest and richest dependency of the Crown of Great Britain. It is satisfactory to know that in this measure, Conservatives, Liberals, and Radicals, all agreed that the proposed Commission was the best thing that could be adopted for the good of India and her people, so that, though there has been (as was fully expected) a change of Government in Great Britain, the Conservatives, as a minority, having recently turned out of office, by the Liberals, and the latter have resolved to carry into practical effect Lord Randolph Churchill's original happy idea. The present Liberal Government has determined to appoint the proposed Commission, in all respects, the names of the President and members have appeared. But it is one thing to propose a just and proper measure, and another thing as to the means and methods adopted in carrying it into effect. In an enquiry of this kind, the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council should have taken special care that the members of the Commission were as much as possible non-official and unbiassed persons. At all events, one half the members of the Commission at least should have been non-officials, taken from those who represent the commerce and trade of India its industries, its arts, professions, and callings—men, in short, who would have come to their task without the slightest touch of that unjust and unfair esprit de corps, by which officials are influenced, for the perpetuation of an oppressive political administration, of which they form a unit, and out of the income of which their own high salaries and emoluments are paid to them, as regularly as clock work, and after that, the annual pension paid with equal regularity, and then (as in the case of the Covenanted Civil Servant) to the widows till their decease. The most gross and palpable defect, then, in the composition of the Finance Commission is that it is mainly composed of officials under the Government of India, with only one *quasi* official and only one real non official. The following gentlemen have been nominated as members of the committee for the examination of expenditure :—President, Mr C A Elliot, Chief Commissioner of Assam, members, the Hon Mr Justice Cunningham, Hon Dr W. W Hunter, Hon Rao Bahadur Madhavgovind Ranade, Mr J Westland Comptroller General, Lieut.-Colonel Pilgrim, Accountant General, P W Department, Mr H W Blair Settlement and Agriculture Commissioner, Madras, Mr Robert Rhodes, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal. As will be noted, there are eight gentlemen (including the President) composing the Commission, and of these *seven are and can least effectually*, one is a non official, the Honorable Mr Ranade, a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, who was nominated to her present seat by the Government of that Presidency, and the last member is *the only non official member*, namely, Mr Robert Rhodes, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal. It seems, indeed, almost a farce that such a Commission was appointed. We are inclined to think that the composition of the Commission will not meet with the approval either of the Conservative, the Liberal, or the Radical Press, in England, or of the general English public. In this country, we need not talk to them, without hesitation, that the constitution and character of this Finance Commission are already condemned, alike by the majority of the English Press in India, and of the Native Press without one dissentient voice. It appears, in fact, to us as a "packed" Commission, just as, in the old days of injustice, there were "packed" juries, to obtain a verdict in favour of plaintiff or defendant, as the case may have been. What possible sympathy can such a Commission of officials have for the great body of the non official population of India for whom, ostensibly, the Commission of Enquiry was formed? The representatives of the Commerce, the Trade, the Arts, Industries, and Learned Professions of India have all been left out. What, then, are we to look for in the "report" of a Commission so formed, so one and all in the constitution and character? It would seem that the evidence of competent persons connected with all the departments of political, commercial, industrial, and professional life in India, is to be taken by the Commission. But what of that? The six official members of the Commission, being in an overwhelming majority, will act on the recommendation, and suggestions of the non official witnesses, be they ever so numerous and strong, so that, it is to a chance to me, that the Commission will uphold and support the *ante status quo* of financial expenditure in India, and the country and its toiling population will be no better and no worse off than they are at present, from the investigations and report of the Commission. We think, therefore, that the composition of the Commission is ill considered and effective reform. The Government of India may, of course, if *not the six official members the only* non official, but, surely, in justice to India and its varied populations, the Government is bound to add, at least, six non-official members, who may be enabled to take part in the deliberations which, we presume, will be had, before a final report is made to the Home and Indian Governments. Facts is, in short, as this Finance Commission at present stands, no *bona fide* one to opposition of character, and so long as such is the case, there can be no public confidence whatever in the deliberations of the Commission, or the results which it may embody in the elaborate "report" which it is sure to present to the Government of India and the Home Government. Like the fabled mountain in labour, we are afraid, the Commission is doomed to bring forth but a ridiculous mouse.

NATIVES GOING TO EUROPE.

Among the innovations for the good of our country, India, and of our countrymen throughout the land, it is, surely, that innovation, introduced of late years, by which a pure native of India has the option given to him of going to Europe, chiefly to Great Britain, remaining there for a number of years, studying and passing examinations for some definite profession, or acquiring general and useful knowledge, and then returning to this country, to pursue the given profession, or to apply the acquired knowledge, in such a manner and by such methods as shall redound to the credit of the man and be productive of the highest advantages to our country and countrymen. But like *widow re-marriage*, or *any other* social question of the day, which has, in these times, stirred the depths of Hindu society and caused public agitation in different parts of the country, the question of a pure Hindu going to Europe, may be said to be still in an unsettled condition, in the first stage of agitation, indeed, when the reformers are still in the minority and are opposed by those who are deemed the wisest amongst them, the Pundits and others who profess to make the national sacred and moral writings the study of their lives, in order to benefit, as they say, their fellow countrymen. But in spite of the pundits and their prohibition against crossing the "black water" to foreign shores, and the opposition of the aged and the strictly orthodox amongst us, there can be no doubt, for the proof is on the very face of it, the number of educated pure natives of India who have gone to England and returned, has increased, and there is a perceptible increase in the number every year. If only the Secretary of State for India in Council, in England, will raise the maximum of the age for competition for the Indian Civil Service, from 19 years to 21 or 22 years, we shall have a fair and legitimate impetus given to the natural desire in our educated young men to go beyond the bounds of their country, in order to acquire that knowledge and experience which must, as a matter of course, be of the utmost advantage, not only to the possessor, but also to his countrymen at large. At the first start, as we all know, the opposition to pure Hindus going to Europe, was *tremendous, and the result of their* temerity to the first batch or two of adventurers was very unpleasant and, even painful. They were mercilessly outcasted and ostracised from Hindu society, and they were driven, actually against their will and wishes and desires to place themselves on what may not inaptly be termed "the isthmus of a middle state." They were not considered Hindus by their own countrymen and they could not, of course, consider themselves Englishmen, simply because they had been to England. English Society, in India, indeed, was ready to receive them, if they would only adopt English manners, customs, and habits, and here was the hitch. A man cannot be expected thereto entirely denationalise himself, and not feel the pain natural to so cruel a call on his fortitude, whatsoever may be gibly said about being a cosmopolitan and liberal,

* "An Address to My Countrymen" by a Hindu—Madras. Printed at the "Hindu" Press, No 9, High Road Royapettah—1886. Price and postage 8 annas.

and so forth. Citizens of the world are not so common after all, and you may be sure that *they* are not the true patriots whom their countrymen should honour Of late, however, much of the opposition and prejudice against pure Hindus going to Europe has worn away, and we have no doubt that, in a few years hence, it will altogether disappear.

The above observations have been called forth by a perusal of the pamphlet before us, the title of which we have given below. The author of it confines his remarks entirely to a consideration of the question of pure natives of India going to Europe, and he views the prohibition of it and the opposition against it from almost every point of argument and illustration that can be put forward. It is needless to say that our author takes the fair and honest and independent view of the subject that only unprejudiced thinkers can take In fact, he appears quite an enthusiast on the question, as he discusses it in these pages, and the language he employs is frequently marked by a fervid vehemence, which may tend to shock delicate nerves and ears, and he hits out at the pundits without mercy. The work, on the whole, is well conceived and well executed, and worthy the perusal of all those who take an interest in a question which has not as yet been settled quite to the satisfaction of the educated sections (every day increasing) of modern Hindu Society

Occasional Notes.

It is rumoured that the ex king Theebaw will get an allowance of Rs 6,00,000 per annum

Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Calcutta, has taken his passage to England by the steamer leaving Calcutta on the 24th proximo

The new Prime Minister of Nepal, Maharajah Sir Shumshere Jung Bana Bahadur, has sent a donation of Rs 5,000 to the Doveton College, Calcutta, where he was educated.

An Agricultural Meeting will be held at Wadwan on the first three days of March All the chiefs of Kathiwar have promised their co operation, and a large gathering is expected

The Maharajah of Mysore has granted Rs 1,500, as a donation from the Mysore Government, to Mr Prothap Chunder Roy of Calcutta, who has translated the *Maha bharata* into English

The Asiatic Society of Bengal has nominated Dr R Hoernle, its Philological Secretary, as its representative at the International Congress of Orientalists which is to be held at Vienna during the current year.

Efforts are being made to induce the native dealers in Ceylon to send a collection of gems to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and some success has been attained in the project A large collection of pearls, sapphires, and cat's eyes especially, has been promised

The rajah of Chamba has subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the funds of the Punjab Chiefs' College, and Sardar Attar Singh of Bahadur has subscribed Rs 500 Sardar Mohammad Inayat Ali Khan, of the Malar Kotla family, has promised a subscription of Rs 1,000

The elder brother of the Gackwar has been appointed Commander in-Chief in the Baroda State, a post that has been vacant for some time past It is said that His Highness intends making provision for his brothers and cousins, by giving them high posts in the State, that they might not live an idleness

It is now definitely settled, a Deccan paper states, that the Viceroy will not go to Hyderabad, as the heat in the Deccan at the time of his return will be anything but agreeable. After touching at Madras, His Excellency intends to return to Calcutta by sea, where a grand reception is in contemplation for him.

The Indian Copyright Bill is hung up for the present Lord Randolph Church hill some time ago wrote, as Secretary of State, saying that the English Government were preparing a similar Bill for introduction into Parliament, and under the circumstances he would prefer that the Indian authorities should hold their hand for a while

A Contemporary says that as the local Government has intimated its resolution that the present house tax in Calcutta shall be raised to 10 per cent, a protest against such enhancement is intended Some of the Municipal Commissioners are moving in the matter, and a memorial to both Houses of Parliament against the measure is under consideration.

The latest educational idea of the German Government is an oriental Academy, in which young men would be trained for diplomatic and consular work in the East If, as is proposed, the Academy spoken about in Berlin, should be associated with the University there, the Government would have at its command an agency of great value to the diplomatic service of the country

The most efficient and the cheapest remedy for the preservation of books, &c, from the attacks of white ants and other insects is a simple solution of perchloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), in the proportion of one part by weight of drug to 111 parts of water This solution has been recommended by the Government of India, which has adopted it in the preservation of public records.

It is said that one remarkable feature of the last year in Russia was the continued expression of popular hatred of the Germans, in spite of the increased friendliness between the two allied Governments This anti German feeling was embittered by the expulsion of Russian subjects from Germany, as well as by the opposition of the German nobility in the Baltic provinces to fresh measures of Russification

A rumour which continues to be discussed by a portion of the Native Press, credits the Government of India with having under consideration a scheme for the re-organisation of the Native armies in India In reply to this, the *Englishman* states that it has "the best authority for stating that the Government of India has no intention whatever or interfering with the organisation of the Native armies, and that consequently the rumour is entirely without foundation"

The appointment of Nawab Abdul Latif to be Minister of the Bhopal State is one on which the subjects of that State may well be congratulated He has been a leading Mahomedan gentleman of Bengal and has actively striven for the enlightenment of the community to which he belongs Besides, he has taken part in many of the public movements in Calcutta and is altogether popular with all classes of people In the new sphere of duty to which he has been called, we have no doubt he will acquit himself with credit and deserve the gratitude of the people of Bhopal.

The horrid custom of human sacrifices to the cruel goddess Kali is not, even yet, quite a thing of the past About five years ago, a village headman within the Native State of Patna, Sambulpore district, in the Central Provinces, sacrificed a human being before a temple dedicated to Kali near his village The man was tried and sentenced to be hanged This year Mr Chisholm has gone to the Bastar Feudatory State, to enquire into the murder of a man said to have been offered as a victim to the goddess Kali Rumour has it that the high priest of the temple has made a clean breast of the affair He killed the man, he says, because he was ordered by the Chief to do so The priest has been committed for trial

During the Delhi *tamasha* the Maharajah Holkar, who, at all times, is brusque in his manner, asked Lord Dufferin whether he intended to annex Burmah His Excellency answered gracefully "All that I wish to annex is your Highness's friendship" Holkar shortly afterwards observed that Lord Dufferin had not yet sent him the promised photo of the Rewal Pindee Durbar His Lordship, turning to Mr McKenzie Wallace, asked him to make a note of it, upon which the Maharajah asked in the calmest way "Is this gentleman your Excellency's private photographer?" Lord Dufferin said "No! Lady Dufferin is my private photographer, this gentleman is the keeper of my conscience"

Tuesday last was the first day of the *Vasanta-Panchami*—which is observed as a State holiday at Baroda The annual *Vasanta Panchami* Durbar was held on that day. It has its own peculiar ceremonies Red powder and coloured water, the emblems of the *Vasant*, are sprinkled on the officers assembled in the Durbar During the regime of former Princes, the sprinkling of coloured water was freely indulged in, but the present Gaekwar has little sympathy with this primitive custom Three weeks hence comes the *Ranga Panchami*, on which people besmear their friends and relatives with red powder, and pour on them vessels full of coloured water The late Gaekwar used to go round the town of Baroda with vessels filled with coloured water, which was pumped on make-believe females indiscriminately

The following letter has been sent to the Principals of the various medical schools in India —Government House, Calcutta, Jan 30—Sir, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress having graciously signified to the Countess of Dufferin her intention of presenting medals to the most distinguished female licentiates in the medical schools of India, I am directed by the Lady President of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India to inform you that the Central Committee propose awarding them in the following manner —A gold medal will be offered for annual competition in each of the four Indian Universities, Bengal (Calcutta), Bombay, Madras, and Punjab (Lahore), students at the Agra Medical School being allowed to compete at Lahore These medals will be called the "Queen Empress Medals," and will only be awarded to candidates who attain a high standard of proficiency His Excellency the Viceroy has placed five silver medals at the disposal of the National Association, and the Central Committee propose offering them for competition among the female students of the Hospital Assistant Class, one to each of the medical school at Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, and Madras These medals will be called "The Viceroy's Medals" The details of competition for the above gold and silver medals are now under consideration, and the condition will be made public hereafter Her Excellency the Lady President would be obliged by your kindly giving due notice of the above to the female medical students at Yours, &c"

Local and Provincial

Mr. F B Clerk —Mr F B Clerk, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore district, has been appointed a second Class Magistrate, under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

Mysore Convicts —During the years 1884 85, the Mysore Government paid Rs 10,500 for the maintenance of Mysore convicts at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, a British Penal Settlement.

Travelling Batta —In modification of existing orders the Dewan has ruled that Deputy Commissioners of Districts will draw Batta at the rate of Rs five per diem and mileage at 8 annas a mile

Mr H Hudson —We learn that Mr Hudson, the Controller of Mysore Accounts will proceed on a month's privilege leave from the 1st proximo It is reported that this officer will return from the State service in April next, with a gratuity of Rs 3,000

The Mahabarata —We learn that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has been pleased to grant a sum of Rs 4,500, as a donation from the Mysore Government to Mr Prathapachender Roy of Calcutta who has translated the Mahabharatta into English

The Sacred Cow —In considering a petition from the inhabitants of Mysore, on the subject of the slaughter of cows and bullocks in that city, the Municipal Board has resolved to prohibit such slaughter within Municipal limits, with effect from the 1st April next

Closure of Forests —All the State Forests and Plantations in the Kankanhully, Closepet, Magadi, Kunigal, and Doddaballapur Taluks, have been closed from the 1st inst against sportsmen and others, who will not be allowed to enter unless under special permission

Royal Durbar —A grand durbar was held at H H the Maharajah's Palace, Thursday afternoon, in honour of the third anniversary, according to the Hindu reckoning of the birth of the Crown Prince of Mysore A large number of European and Native gentlemen were present

Brigade Parade —There was a grand review parade of all the troops in the garrison of Bangalore, on Saturday morning last, on the South Parade Ground, C and M Station, Bangalore, at which His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore was present, in consequence of which the concourse of natives of all classes on the ground was tremendous

Pasture Lands —The Superintendent of Revenue Survey has recommended to the Darwar that a liberal construction should be placed on the meaning of the word 'Pasture' in the title Deed, Form C, for office lands, and it has been ruled that the tenure of lands held on gross assessment may be held to include the concession to grow grasses for fodder

An Execution —The unfortunate Govindaraja Moodelly, convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of his mother, by the Civil and Sessions Judge of the C and M Station, Bangalore, was hanged, within the precincts of the Bangalore Central Jail, at 6 30 A M, on Tuesday last He died, as we understand, without making a confession either way, either as to his guilt or his innocence, but he met his fate with apparent unflinching fortitude

One Anna Stamp Duty —The Governor-General in Council has made the following rule, in supersession of rule 7 of the rules promulgated by Financial Notification No 1289, dated 3rd March 1882 —"The duty payable on any instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, or Lahore, and by the Commissioner of Stamps at Allahabad

The First Arts Examination —The following candidates from the Province of Mysore have passed the F A Examination of the Madras University held in December last Those marked * have passed in the first class —

Bangalore		Nanjapa C
H Lakshmi nara Murti	M	Narasa Ayyangar, M T
Dasa, "		Narayya Bangal re
Gopalakrishnayya B		Ranayya, Kolar
Govinda Raja B		Ramayya, M
Jagadisa Ayyangar K		Srinivasa Ayyangar B G
Krishnamurti I		Subbi Ra K
Kempu raj a Murti C		Venkatanara Iyar M
Ramanarayya B		Venkata Ayyangar K
Ranga Rau M		Venkatarayana G
Ranga Rau S R		V K Narasinga Iyar M
Seshu ta Aiyar D S		Venugopala Devagar, K
Seshanna Rau, B		Virappa N
Subbanna B		Subbanna
Subba Rau B		Ananda Rau Mysr
Venkataramayya T		Gopi Jana
Mysore.		Gurudasapala Nayak A
Krishnappa K		K anta Ayyangar
Krishna Rau R		Narayana Iyengar M A
Krishnamurti A		Rangana B
Lakshmana Rau T G		Subba Rau K
Sankar Rau K		Venkatayya P

A Libel Suit —We note that the directors of the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, through their Secretary Mr W South, have filed a suit for damages to the extent of Rs 20,000, against the proprietors and editor, Messrs Pereira and H W Oloff, respectively, of the *Bangalore Spectator*, for alleged libels contained in the issues of the *Spectator* of the 2nd, 7th, 24th, and 30th December 1885, and 2nd January 1886, which libels are said to have lowered the credit of the Company, depreciated the value of the shares, and generally produced

an unfavourable effect on the public mind Mr J W Hayes, Jr, barrister-at law, appears for the plaintiffs, and the hearing of the suit for issues has been fixed for the 24th instant.

GRATUITIES TO THE SILLEDAR FORCE —On the recommendation of the Military Secretary, the Government of H H the Maharajah of Mysore, have been pleased to sanction the gratuities to officers and men of the local Silledar Force, at the rate of three months' pay for every five years' service, when the length of such service is more than five and less than ten years These gratuities are ordinarily grantable to officers and men who may be included or discharged on medical certificates declaring their physically unfit for further active Two Mysore Government has also sanctioned a Rule contained in Para 370 of the Bengal Presidency Army Regulations, which provides for the granting of special gratuities to officers and men physically disqualified for Military service, on other than medical grounds

GOLD MINING LEASES —His Highness the Maharajah's Government have altered the rules for Gold Mining leases published on 20th July 1887, by making the following addition in regard to leases which may here after be granted 'Every assignment of the right, title and interest granted by the lease, whether such assignment be made by the lessee or their successors by assignment, however remote, shall be subject to the payment to the Government of Mysore of a time which shall be regulated as follows —namely for the first assignment a fine of one tenth of the consideration therefor and for every subsequent assignment a fine of one tenth of the excess, if any, of the amount of consideration for such assignment over and above the amount of consideration for the assignment immediately preceding it' All applications for leases for Gold Mining purposes should be presented to the Secretary to the Dewan at Bangalore Deputy Commissioners, Sub Divisional officers and Amildars have been requested to return all such applications and refer them to the Dewan's office

MYSORE AND COORG DIRECTORY, 1886 —We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a copy of the "Mysore and Coorg Directory for the year 1886," being the fourth of a series the first of which was begun in 1883, by Mr J W Hayes Sr, an advocate of the Mysore Bar and proprietor of the Bangalore *Daily Post*, a gentleman well fitted for the compilation of such a work of general reference, by being a native of the Province of Mysore, its knowledge and experience are extensive The Directory is very properly described as a "comprehensive reference and guide, containing accurate information as to the physical, political, social, and commercial conditions affecting the two Provinces of the Mysore Imperial Land" The work is replete with information of a kind to serve the wants and purposes of all classes of the community, and a short "Retrospect for 1885, by way of introduction, and a list of thefts of the past year, for the former of which the compiler of the Directory acknowledges indebtedness, for the most part, to *Madras Mail* and for the latter to the *Madras Standard* The Directory itself consists of (1) Calendars, (2) Geographical, (3) Administrative, (4) Official Rules and Regulations, (5) Public Institutions and Offices, and (6) Miscellaneous, the table of contents having a well digested and copious alphabetical index immediately following it Part II contains an accurate full text of all the legislative acts in force in the Mysore Province, that is to say, acts passed in the legislative department of the Native Government of Mysore and also the principal local enactments in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, such as the Municipal Regulations, the Hackney Carriage Act, &c This part of the Directory alone is well worth the price charged for it In fact, the Directory is full of the most interesting, useful, and general information regarding the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg The paper and typography are exceptionally good, and the whole work has been turned out in quite a finished style by the *Daily Post* and *Examiner* Press We have no hesitation in recommending the Directory to the patronage of business men and the public in general

General Summary.

MADRAS

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY OFFICIALS —We understand that the officers and officials of this line of Railway whom the Southern Mahratta Railway company decline to have in their service, will be sent away with a bonus of three months' pay —D P

THE VICEROY'S EXPECTED VISIT TO MADRAS —It is said that their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in Chief of India will arrive in Madras on the 21th instant by the gun boat *Sphinx* from Rangoon The same boat will convey their Excellencies back to Calcutta on the 3rd proximo

A VETERINARY COLLEGE IN BOMBAY —The *India Punched* hears that after all the local Government has resolved upon opening a Veterinary College in connection with the Reverend Dadabhai Patel Hospital for Animals the newly appointed principal of the institution is in Bombay —A I

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND —Mr P S Ramaswamy Mudeliar, C I E our well known fellow citizen whose name is already honorably associated with so many deeds of public and private charity, has contributed Rs 1,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying Female Medical aid to the Women of India

VAKILS' FEES —Sessions Judges have been empowered by Government to sanction a fee not ordinarily exceeding Rs 25 in each case to Vakeels engaged to defend prisoners in murder cases In important cases, however, it is left to the discretion of the Judge, should he consider a higher fee necessary, to award any additional amount not exceeding Rs 25, which he may consider called for under the special circumstances of the case

VACANCY IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL —His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram will vacate his seat in the Legislative council on the 28th instant and the Hon'ble Mr Hamayun Jah Bahadur will vacate his seat on the 11th March Here is another golden opportunity for His Excellency Mr Grant Duff to introduce fresh blood in to the Council Only His Excellency should deviate from his immemorial practice in filling the same gentlemen when they vacate their seats

APPEARANCE OF CHOLERA IN MADRAS —We regret to hear that cholera has made its appearance in Madras, two cases, in which both the victims (a woman and a girl, native) died having occurred in Koilpet near the Basin last week Dr D R Thompson the District Surgeon has been doing his best to trace the source of this outbreak, but we have not heard that any definite conclusion has been arrived at on the point We are however, glad to state that the affected locality is being very carefully looked after by both the District Surgeon and the Police, and we trust the precautions that are being adopted for the purpose will serve to keep out the disease from other parts Meanwhile, it behoves the residents of Madras to be on their guard —*Times*

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY —The directors of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company announce that they are prepared to receive tenders for debenture stock (in sterling) of the Company to the amount of £1 200 000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on principal and interest guaranteed out of the revenues of India by the Secretary of State for India in Council This stock is not redeemable for fifty years, but will be redeemable at par after that period upon one year's previous notice having been given in the *London Gazette* by the Secretary of State for India in Council This issue is stated to be made by the Company, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the acquisition and further construction of the Mysore State Railway, to connect Mysore with the company's original system In the event of the Southern Mahratta Railway being handed over to the Secretary of State for India in Council under the existing contracts with the Company, the liability of the Secretary of State is to be substituted for that of the Company in respect of the debenture stock —*A I*

A NATIVE VIEW OF LORD DUFFERIN —The *Desha Mitra* (Surat), in an article in a recent issue, pens the following words into the mouth of Lord Dufferin "My God!" Lord Ripon was indeed a fortunate man When Lord Ripon went home the entire Indian population gave tangible proofs of their love and esteem towards him, whereas they have commenced to look daggers at me But the people are not to blame in the matter What wonder is there that the people should grumble and murmur when we have "swallowed" Burma, and have netted a large number of the people within the meshes of the Income Tax But I am unfortunate that these two occurrences have taken place in my time Oh fate, Oh luck! art thou awake or sleeping? But no, I have come, under ill omens from my native country I have been scarcely twelve months in India, and the people are fast becoming my enemies How shall I be able to pass the remaining four years? Oh my God, hear my prayer —

Oh God, I feel that I am weak,
All I prone to every sin
But thou, whose vast to those who seek,
Will give me strength within"—P

Extracts

LORD KIMBERLY

The *India Prakash* —We do not regard with satisfaction this return of Lord Kimberley to the India Office Mr Gladstone could have given us a stronger, more liberal, and more capable man to guide the destinies of the Indian Empire at a moment when the military policy is carrying everything before it and leading the country into financial chaos and general discontent Lord Kimberley is one of those men who are behind the times, and while formerly at the India Office he was a mere tool in the hands of those antiquated gentlemen who compose the India Council But we take it that he is installed in the *gadi* at the India Office, because Mr Gladstone could not just at present spare a better and more capable man Mr Gladstone has however, greatly declared that his policy with reference to India will be a great step towards 'widening the material liberties' and that he continues to press the progress of Indian reform He has taken Lord Ripon into the Cabinet, and the presence of our popular ex Viceroy there is something from which we may well expect to derive some benefit, though at present we have to regret the re-entry into the India office of one who has nothing of statesmanship about him

TROUBLES IN STORE THROUGH UPPER BURMA

The *India Prakash* —The Upper Burman, it would seem, is not after all going to be such a lad of roses as adventurous politicians have asked the public to believe Saturday's *Times of India* says —"The frontier of Burmah seems to require some discussion China lays claim to Bhamo and territory along the Irrawaddy as far as the Shweloe river" The *Bombay Gazette* of the same date —"The claim to suzerainty over Burma on which the Court of Pekin relies is very shadowy, but China knows how to make use of shadows, as the French have found to their inconvenience in Tonking"

The country is massive conquered and annexed than coming events have begun to cast their shadows before In his hatred to pay for the luxury of a frontier on the North West and is paying for it dearly even now, when Lord Dufferin has contrived to have another million sterling added to the Income Tax, and when annexation and fresh conquests have great charms when he painted out that the annexation of Upper Burmah would only prove the beginning of differences between our Government and the Chinese It is already becoming apparent how true his Lordship was right and his critics wrong These differences may be settled now in some way or other, but the country knows to its cost that when such differences once begin, they do not end, however much they may be patched up for a time

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA

A recent number of the *Norse Tremya* thus deals with what it calls the 'Calcutta project' for the defence of India "In connection with this project, the following works are to be undertaken Peshawur is to be strongly fortified Jamrud is to be converted into a considerable fortress, whilst a strategic railway is to be laid down along the banks of the Indus which is to connect the most important points on that river The whole of these projects have been definitely worked out and the decision of the English Government is only awaited before the commencement of operations The estimated cost of the whole defensive project is put down at £80 000 000, and it is said that the entire scheme will be completed within ten years The Calcutta project has its supporters and also its unfavourable critics Amongst the number of the latter is the author of some notes on the defence of India which have recently appeared in the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung He is of opinion that if the project be carried into execution, it will result in the scattering of England's resources, which would be the more disadvantageous seeing that her army is already a small one The author of the notes referred to combats the opinion of General Balmerle, of the Austrian service, who has approved of the 'Calcutta project,' and states that though his arguments might apply with force to the line of the Rhine, they do not seem respect of a river of the extent covered by the course of the Indus Furthermore, due weight should be given to the relationship between the strength of the forces in operation and the extent of the front along which they would be placed in position The author of the said notes concludes his contention by asserting that if only the Russians move through Afghanistan on India in sufficient force, and do not make the mistake of scattering their troops, they will not find it difficult to break through the line of the river Indus'

THE ENGLISH POLICY

The *Leicester Daily Post* —'But while he does all this there is still another thing he must not leave undone He must not overlook that the strongest of all defences against a Russian invasion is a contended, progressive and loyal people Lord Dufferin may lavish millions like water in creating his network of military lines and his impregnable strongholds, in order to repel an attack from without But unless he can rank the natives themselves upon his side, and win their respect and confidence by a beneficent rule, all his colossal defences will be in vain How can he succeed to undertake the value of a strong and friendly Afghanistan, or lament the English subsidy which alone enables the Ameer to hold his own, he we still would suggest that this country should be faithless to its engagements so long as Abdur Rahman is loyal to his trust Still the sooner India can dispense with its "buffer" state the better Whatever may be the military precautions our empire can never be really secure unless it is 'broad-based upon the people's will —founded upon the welfare and intelligent loyalty of the teeming millions of our fellow subjects in the East And how is it to be achieved? Not by swollen military estimates, colossal armies, or chains of impregnable fortresses Still less by diverting the taxes extorted from toiling ryots to the "gunpowder and glory business," with its sequel in spoliation and plunder If India is to become permanently strong it can only be by efficient, enlightened, and progressive rule Every nature must be taught that so long as England retains its empire, no more distinction of race or caste, or creed can debar him from all the incalculable advantages of civilised government, or exclude him from that distinguished career in its service for which he may be conspicuously qualified"

THE ANNEXATION OF BURMAH

The London correspondent of the *Times of India* writes —

The movement in protest against the British annexation of Burmah has made considerable progress since the receipt of news indicating that the occupation has not been so easily completed as was promised, and we may expect that by the time Mr W A Hunter, Mr Henry Richards, and the rest move the amendment to the Address on the subject, there will be much further development of public opinion At present, in London at least, it is quite a mistake to represent that there is any "public" opinion at all on the subject In this, as in many other matters—especially those relating to India and the East—London waits for its 'opinion' to be pumped into it by 'agitators' of one sort or the other But in this Radical, of course, to the great masses of the people In the "City proper" there can be no doubt of the overwhelming preponderance of the approval of Lord Dufferin's course, and the same is evidently the case among the commercial interests of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland The people of the Northern centres will be dumb on the subject until the Caucus leaders see "which way the cat jumps' If it is found that Burmah may be converted into a useful mantle to hurl against the Government the word will be given from National Liberal Club But, at present, it is perfectly well known that the Radical Triumvirate do not see their way to giving a lead on the subject, and the game accordingly falls into the hands of the enthusiasts who are now to the trade The amendments to be moved by the member for Aberdeen will, in the first place protest against the annexation of Burmah, and secondly, as annexation is irretrievable against any part of the military expenditure being raised from Indian resources

In the second count Mr Hunter and his friend will have many sympathisers Some of the most influential of the merchants who have been arguing annexation have from the first contended that as the advantage would be mainly to English trade, the cost should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer The issue of the debate, of course, is not doubtful — a more serious encounter on the subject will take place when the papers are available In the meantime, it is worth while noticing that the Radical weekly journals—the only newspapers which the town and county workmen population read—are strongly denouncing the annexation

THE TWO MILLIONS

The *Andhrapatrika* (Madras) says —The Indian Government wish to raise two millions, for defensive works on the N W frontier, a portion of which is to be met by new taxation, and the other by reduction of expenditure which reduction we apprehend would be made in respect of useful public works Hungerness itself to us, that by reducing, by one fourth of the amount, the salaries of the Government and Revenue Board Members, their secretaries and the several Collectors and District Judges, &c, and also making the parties interested pay for their yearly exodus to the hills there would be a clear saving of some three lacs a year But if this is not less bio we strongly advocate the re-imposition of the import duty on cloths. Lord Lytton, in abolishing this duty, made it appear that he wished to benefit the poor people of India, but he really had the weal of the English manufacturer at heart In this hot climate of India, any increase in the price of cloth, consequent on the re imposition of the import duties, will not affect us to any appreciable extent, because the generality of the people feel quite comfortable with three cubits of cloth for the waist, and two over the shoulders. Also when a ryot or a day labourer works in the field, he finds it cumbersome to have more than a piece of cloth, two cubits long by six inches wide, with a small piece over the head as a protection against the sun Moreover these English cloths do not last more than six months, while the country one will last a year In every district thousands of the weaver caste who had hitherto lived by hand looms, have found their occupation gone by the abolition of these import duties, and their caste prevents them from taking up any other profession The astute Englishman is not unaware of all these facts but his avarice thirsts after money, and the Government is unable to take any steps calculated to affect his interests While, therefore, advocating the re imposition of import duty for the above reasons and urging the necessity of putting a stop to the waste of public money in the manner above mentioned, we would draw the attention of the proposed finance commission to the desirability of the distribution of salaries to officers in the Civil and Judicial Branches in due proportion to the amount of work devolving upon them As for instance, the payment of same salary to the District Judges and Collectors of Tinnevelly and Tanjore Districts as well as to the Chingleput and Madras seems to us to be ridiculous Lastly we may just remark in the big salaries and allowances of civilian wallahs from the Governor General downwards

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES

(Madras Times)

The system of appointing District and Sessions Judges in this Presidency—whereby a Civilian who has spent the whole of his official career in Revenue administration and has had no special judicial training is suddenly made a District and Sessions Judge—has often been commented upon by the public press, and its anomaly exposed as yet, however without any appreciable result. Bombay, where a similar anomaly seems to have existed, has now set an example in this matter, which we trust Madras will not be long in following The subject of appointments to District and Sessions Judgeships has recently been engaging the attention of both the Government and the High Court of that Presidency, and the result is the following resolution just passed by the Bombay Government —"Having regard to the necessity that members of the Covenanted Civil Service should receive an adequate judicial training, before being appointed District and Sessions Judges, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to add the following rule to those published under Government Resolution No 4066 of the 28th July, 1873 —'Except for special reasons, no officer will be appointed a District and Sessions Judge, until he shall have actually served for three years as an Assistant Judge, or in one of the following appointments, viz —Judicial Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, Judge of a Court of Small Causes' The *Bombay Gazette* remarks as follows on the above resolution :—This rule will ensure the appointment of men of experience and mature judgment, and by increasing confidence in the wisdom of their decisions assist in some measure, perhaps, to relieve the present congestion of business in the High Court During the last official year the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction, dealt with 913 appeals from convictions by Courts of Sessions In 124 instances the appeals were summarily rejected, in 78 the sentence was confirmed, in 52 it was modified, and in 39 it was reversed The Court reviewed the proceedings in the cases of 736 persons of whom only 193 applied to it to do so The cases of the other 543 persons were sent for chiefly on an examination of the criminal calendars The Court did not interfere with the sentences of 337 of these persons it confirmed the sentences of 74, it modified the sentences of 68 and it reversed the sentences of 118 In the cases of 33 persons the High Court quashed the proceedings altogether, and in three of it it ordered new trials These figures make it abundantly evident how necessary it is that, in the interests of justice, only officers of experience and competent legal knowledge should be promoted to high judicial appointments

THIS MORNING'S EXECUTION

The *Spectator* —The seventy-nine Madrilenians who on the scaffold this morning for the wilful murder of His mother We look upon this execution with very deep regret and no small amount of shame, for we hold that the man was not conclusively proved guilty of the crime for which he has suffered No man we believe was ever executed on more slender or inconclusive evidence The peculiarities of his innocence were overwhelming, and even the probabilities of it were such as had the case been an English one—we mean tried by Judges in England, and in an English Court—would have entitled the accused to an acquittal There was no will two previously pointed out only one direct witness against him his wife, whose evidence considering that she refrained for several months to divulge the dreadful secret, when, as she stated, she was in bodily fear of her husband, and might have as easily got rid of him and her few of him together, as well, or better, a few hours after the alleged murder as a few months—whose evidence, we say, was considering all this open to the very greatest suspicion Besides this as we have also said, there was the almost entire absence of any confirmatory evidence of the actual cause of death,—nothing but a Surgeon's resolvably written memo, the most meagre report of an evidently very superficial examination of the body The features in the prosecution of this extraordinary trial with which we find fault are the reception of the evidence of only one principal witness,—evidence of a very doubtful nature —as conclusive, the acceptance of a dome tic quarrel about the browning of saffron as an adequate motive, when a much stronger motive was proved to be untenable, the attaching no weight to the ready production by the prisoner of the knife with which the alleged murder was committed—an act much more compatible with innocence than with guilt, the receipt without censure of a hurriedly compiled memo, made to do duty for the report of a post mortem examination, the miserably short time allowed the prisoner and his counsel for the preparation of his defence—half an hour, for the defence of his life! and the hearing of his appeal in a distant and foreign district These are, in our view, grave evils in procedure They would not be patiently endured in England

In the whole course of our experience we have never witnessed a more unsatisfactory trial of a case of murder, and we hope never to have to do with another like it

The *Indian Daily News* —" The one safe way —increase the age for the men now coming out are not equal to those who came out under the old standard The other safe way —is to the age as it is or else you will flood the Service with Natives We propose to discuss the question apart from either of these issues The question to be considered is—by what system shall we be likely to secure the best men for the Civil Service? We have no hesitation in saying by reverting to the standard of a 21 years' limit of age, or even by going back to the 23 year standard in preference to maintaining the present one of 19 years We shall give our reasons briefly, and gladly invite discussion on the subject Under the present system whilst it is possible for a boy of 19 to come out in the Civil Service, it is impossible for a man over 21 years of age to do so Now, although a man ceases by law to be an infant at the age of 21 it is somewhat risky experiment to entrust those just out of their nonage with the responsibilities which devolve upon Civil Servants immediately, or very soon after, their arrival in the country it seems absurd to prohibit all but men just out of their nonage from adopting a profession like that of the Civil Service, and from devoting their energies to the more than interesting work which the career of an Indian Civil Servant brings with it There are of course, brilliant exceptions to the rule, but it may fairly be said that few men have their characters formed at the age of 21 They have just emerged from their teens and it is a serious responsibility to place men who are only just freed from restraint themselves in the position which owes the exercise of 3rd class magisterial powers necessarily confers In no profession, or in few professions at Home do men start unfettered at the age of 21 years and at Home, competition governs the practice of all professions Then there would be no danger of unskilled young men succeeding, no matter at what age they might elect to start in life Those who were not the fittest would not survive, and the public would be able to protect itself against incompetency on the part of any section of the community which relies on the public for its support In the Civil Service of India the case is different Once a man is appointed to that Service he has the power of exercising an influence for good or otherwise, which falls to the lot of few men in any other country Nothing but some very discreditable proceeding would remove him from the Service His position is an assured one and he has not to depend upon his own exertions for his daily bread to anything like the extent which a professional man, or a man embarked in business, has to do Would it not, therefore, be wise to ensure that the men who come out to this country in the service of Government should have some further knowledge of the world and of every-day life than can be acquired at school, or at a examination supplemented by a short residence at a University where they are a class by themselves."

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE NATIVES

The *Indu Prakash* —The actions in the first *Punch*, which it records Lord Dufferin as having performed since his appointment as Viceroy of India Lord Dufferin's own behaviour in the presence of the people of India Lord Lytton's appointments and the press opinion as well as the strong feeling in Europe seem to us to have been prompted by his predecessor, Lord Ripon, but we must say that

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1886. No. 8

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese per annum	Rs	10 0 0
English do	Do	4 0 0
Kanarese do	do	6 0 0
Local subscription		5 0 0

N B—Subscribers in the Mofussil both English or the Kanarese edition should invariably send their subscription in advance

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For the first month per line	0	2 0
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Letters Money Orders &c should be addressed to the Manager Proprietor Karnataka Prakasika Office Bangalore Cantonment

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Bangalore City Municipality

NOTICE.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the city Municipal Commission to be held at their office premises (District Office buildings) on Friday the 26th February 1886, at 7 30 A M

I Cash account current, progress report of works, mortuary and Municipal School returns for the month of January 1886

II Final adoption of budget estimates of receipts and disbursements for the official year 1886 87

III Letter No 157, dated 11th February 1886, from the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, proposing for the consideration of the Board the desirability of adopting the practice obtaining in the Bellary Municipality as regards the disposal of town sweepings by burning them in crematoria

IV Docket No 108, dated 12th February 1886, from the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, forwarding two bills amounting to Rs 1 781 1 3, being the cost of medicines, &c, supplied for the use of the Town Hospital and Mutt safety for the year 1885 86

V. Application from the scavengers of the City Municipality, praying for an increase to their salary

VI Application from Municipal schoolmasters, together with a Memorial from the residents of Cotton Pettah, praying for a grant in aid from Municipality towards the maintenance of a Canarese school in the above Pettah

VII Proposal by the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government, to open two branch dispensaries in the town for the convenience of the public

A S SRINIVASA CHARLU,
Vice President,
City Municipality

The "Theosophist"

(Vol. VII, October 1885 to September 1885)

CONDUCTED BY
H P BLAVATSKY

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London 15th Feb—Lord Sandhurst has been appointed Under Secretary of State for War

Mr Jesse Collings has been appointed Secretary to the Local Government Board

London 16th Feb—All those members who are not in the new Ministry have been re-elected for their respective constituencies

The Times this morning publishes a telegram stating that King Milan's resignation has been accepted with Mr Ristic

Sofia 15th Feb—The Russian Bulgarian Treaty was signed this forenoon by Russia

Berlin 16th Feb—Major Bert the newly appointed Consul at Rhodes has sailed for Tongara

Constantinople 16th Feb—The Porte in reply to a despatch received from Russia for explanations regarding the agreement concluded between Bulgaria and Turkey says that the Russian Government will be satisfied as to the agreement, since Turkey will be unfulfilled to the terms of the Treaty of Berlin The reply of the Porte to it has been communicated to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers

Bombay 13th Feb—The Viceroy with Lord Mayo left Malvan at 10 15 A M on the 12th, and at 3 P M, on reaching Vingorla saluted with 31 guns An address was presented by the European community The Viceroy replied to the address and referred to the efforts of the Government of India for some time past, and to the efforts will be specially made for the development of the resources of the country He then proceeded to the Residency Here to Bombay

Bombay 14th Feb—The Viceroy with Lord Mayo left Malvan at 10 15 A M on the 12th, and at 3 P M, on reaching Vingorla saluted with 31 guns An address was presented by the European community The Viceroy replied to the address and referred to the efforts of the Government of India for some time past, and to the efforts will be specially made for the development of the resources of the country He then proceeded to the Residency Here to Bombay

Bombay 15th Feb—The Times of India publishes a telegram from Mandalay, stating that Upper and Lower Burmah will probably be united in one military command under Sir Harry Prendergast with two Brigadiers, while Lord Norman General Colgett is the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force

The Viceroy is not receiving communication with the Home Ministry regarding the future administration of Burmah and will probably make some statement presently

Allahabad 17th Feb—A public meeting against the Ilbert Bill took place last evening A resolution was passed, condemning the measure, and a Committee of eight members was appointed to devise measures for the repeal of the bill

London 15th Feb—It has now been finally settled that the Duke of Connaught will return to India in June and will take command of a division of the Bengal Army

The names of the Socialist leaders in the late West End riots and at whose instigation they took place are Hyndman Burns, Champion and Williams They are charged with having used seditious language

Paris 16th Feb—The Burmese of Mandalay have presented an address to the Viceroy expressive of loyalty, and hope that all nationalities may receive impartial treatment in future

Lord Dufferin in replying, while thanking them stated that he was not prepared with an immediate answer in detail but promised that he would hand them a written one before leaving Mandalay Everything passed off well On the evening of his arrival, the Viceroy gave a dinner to several distinguished personages

The Queen has at Lady the first opened at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the late West Indian riots

Mr Gladstone has written a letter inviting Parliament of all classes and parties to examine their views respecting the needs of Ireland in order to aid the Government in forming a decision in the matter

London 17th Feb—It is understood that the Government is not prepared with any proposals respecting the Irish question

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 22, 1886.

THE BILL FOR THE THIRD BURMESE WAR

It is said, and truly said, that no king goeth to war with his neighbour, until he count the cost, and that it would be foolish for any king to go to war, without overcoming so much prestence The British Government of India, and especially the British Government in England, no doubt, abide by this principle, and try to carry it into practice at all times and on all occasions, on which it may be necessary, and nobody blames them, and, generally, so far as money goes, the British nation wins in the end against any other nation against which it may be pitted It was a favourite, and has become a famous, saying of Napoleon I that the English were a nation of shopkeepers, and, no doubt, they are, but it was no much the wealth of this "nation of shop keepers," as their army (which the wealth went to keep in good fighting condition) that defeated the French at Waterloo and overthrew the first French Empire But it is one thing for a nation to go to war with another furnished with funds found from its own resources, and another thing when it enters upon an expedition and terminates it with the funds of another The British Government, in this respect, resembles the man—to use an anti teetotal analogy—who too niggardly to spend money on drink himself is glad enough to drink a "peg" at another man's expense Our readers will remember how India, some years ago, began to be burdened with the expenses of Great Britain's wars, and even with Great Britain's hospitality to foreign guests whom she chose to entertain with her own burdens. The Abyssinian war undertaken for the relief of a few British missionaries, and the visit of the Shah of Persia to England, on which occasion great and costly hospitalities were dispensed, are both cases in point The expenses attendant on both the war and the hospitalities were deliberately saddled on the Indian exchequer, in spite of the protests of the public and the representations of the Anglo Indian and majority of the English Press. Then came the war with Afghanistan of 1879, and then a half measure was carried through the British Parliament, by which India was generously forgiven half the expense, and the first Indian expedition to Egypt was generously borne by the British taxpayer. *Now*, the old policy of burdening India with the expenses of great Britain's wars in foreign parts seems to be reverted to again It is with surprise, dismay, and a keen sense of injustice, that we view the announcement, by telegram that the Under Secretary of State for India will, this day, move the adoption of a bill, by the House of Commons, that India shall bear the cost of the British Expedition to Upper Burmah. Such a proposal is really too bad. It appears to us that there are a hundred reasons against so unfair a measure, and not one that can be urged in its favour Clearly, the recent British Expedition to Upper Burmah was in reality undertaken for the benefit of a handful of British merchants and of merchants of other European nations, trading to that country, with which the British Government ceased all diplomatic relations, years ago, of its own accord If a small number of European and British merchants chose to mingle themselves with the disturbed politics of Mandalay, which are identical with mercantile traffic to that place, what was that to the British Government? But if it was a matter all important to the British Government in England, of what possible concern could it be to India? and why should India be burdened with the cost of the expensive war which has ended in the annexation—a most unjust annexation, during the past thirty years—of Upper Burmah to the British possessions in the East? If the British Government chose to go to war with the ex-king Theebaw, on account of grievances, real or imaginary, or on account of "British interests," as represented by a handful of merchants, well and good, but let the British public, or, rather, the British mercantile public, those Chambers of Commerce of London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other great British commercial bodies, pay the expenses; but why attempt to saddle India with the expenses? India is poor enough, in all conscience, a famine-stricken and wasted land, with her commerce and trade gone down, and her silver coinage depreciated to half its value, and now in little more than a month hence, to be burdened with an unjust, unnecessary, and oppressive income tax. It is, as we said, some issues ago, in these columns, the same with poverty stricken India whether it is a Conservative or a Liberal Ministry that is in office in Downing Street. Either Ministry and its followers always get into office in the midst of profuse and tremendous promises for the "good" of poor India, but before two months or so are over, comes blind oblivion of those promises, and India's finances are ridden to fatal insolvency by some such unjust measure as that by which it is proposed to burden them with torn cost of war for which India was not in the least responsible It is to be sincerely hoped that the Under-Secretary of State for India will not succeed in carrying his bill, and the British House of Commons will be but just to India and her people

DEFAMATION IN THE AIR

The two principal courts of original jurisdiction in the C and M Station of Bangalore, namely the Civil and Sessions Court, presided over by Colonel W Hill, and the District Magistrate's Court presided over by Major E P Maltby, and the District Magistrate's Court in the city of Bangalore, presided over by Major A H Macintire, are being rendered lively to an unusual degree, by actions for defamation, to which the parties are more or less connected. By way of "riders" to these several actions we have two suits in the Bangalore Sub Judge's Court and the Bangalore Munsiff's Court, in which the same financial speculation appears under a purely monetary guise If the reader will refer to our local columns of this morning he will find that we allude to the actions and a suit for defamation arising in connection with the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, limited, and to two civil suits in which the same company are defendants In our local paragraphs to which we have drawn attention will be given a brief *resume* of each case, so that it is unnecessary to repeat the facts here or to comment on the cases, by way of public criticism, seeing that they are all pending the decision of the Judges and Magistrates before whom they are being heard But this fact does not preclude us, we hope, nor we trust, will it expose us to an action for defamation or a suit for libel, from making the very obvious remark that the air seems full of defamation in the Cantonment and the town of this fair City of Burns, and that all the disturbance seems to arise, or to have arisen, from the same source, namely, the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, limited, out of which, as a matter of course, the Mysore people in general, and the shareholders in particular, hope to reap untold advantages in the not far off future, in the shape of cotton textiles for wear and use, and dividends (half yearly) per cent per share Indeed, when we come to think of it the moral atmosphere of Bangalore, at the present time, like the material atmosphere of London, about two years ago, seems awfully charged with dynamite The combustible materials appear to be working towards a situation like that indicated in a modern New York Street ditty, which runs in the following suggestive strain —

Get away from the wind w,
My love, my dove!
Get away from the window
Don't you hear the row?
Come some other night,
We're going to have a fight,
There are razors flying in the air!

The lines above quoted evidently show that these were rival serenaders "in the same street, for the favours of one lady, and that one party was trying to get her away from the window (where she was listening) lest some of the "razors" should reach and hurt her fair cheek It seems to us that the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Weaving Company is like a belle with too many beaus to her string, in which case, it is as likely as not that the belle may miss her ring, and thus remain for ever in "maiden meditation fancy free," and so lose a great deal of cotton to her hose

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah of Indore has issued postage stamps in his own name

The Maharajah Holkar is dangerously ill, his disease having assumed a serious aspect

It is said that Mr Bernard, Chief Commissioner of Burmah, will take leave shortly owing to bad health

The Nizam is now spending a few days at Golconda His Highness is much better though traces of the pleurisy with which he was attacked still remain

The Japanese Government intends to despatch an official to Europe to examine the methods of conducting official gazettes, and also to learn the general business of wpaper office

Mr Peacock, Secretary to the Bengal Government, Judicial Department, will probably officiate as Chief Commissioner of Lower Burmah during Mr Bernard's absence on leave

A shock of earthquake was felt in Chittagong at 3 23 A M, on the 1st instant The wave seemed to pass from east to west The weather at Chittagong has been very cold of late, the thermometer on the 4th instant going down to 40 degrees

The new Persian Consul at Bombay intends at an early date to call a meeting of the principal Parsee inhabitants, with a view of presenting to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C S I, a gold medal from the Shah of Persia

Several distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Rangoon at eight o'clock on Saturday night, the direction being from west to east Such shocks are usually felt at the close of the rains, but are somewhat novel at the commencement of the warm weather

A most important discovery of Silver has been made at Curran, South Australia The find is regarded as the most important ever made in the Colonies The lode is of immense size Thousands of tons of ore are in sight. Alas! for the poor rupee

It is computed that the total claims against Theebaw, will not exceed 15 lakhs, and may not go higher than 18 lakhs The Persian Consul is one of the claimants for the balance of goods, &c, supplied to the ex King and his consorts, amounting to Rs 18,181

The inquiry now being held in England by the Royal Commissioners into the education of the blind, is to be so extended as to include the education of the deaf and dumb, and such other cases as would seem to require exceptional methods of educational treatment

Mr Vanderbilt's income at the time of his death is calculated as follows —From Government bonds, £703,540 per annum, from railroad stocks, £1,510,000, from miscellaneous securities, £230,114, total £2,363,000 a year or more than £6,000 a day, £250 an hour and £4 a minute

An important memorial on the subject of the Municipal administration of Calcutta, addressed to the Bengal Government, is being largely signed by rate payors and others Already it bears the names of a host of the leading Calcutta residents, including almost all the doctors in calcutta

The signs of civilization will ere long be apparent through Upper Burmah A reading room has already been opened at Mushla, which is supplied with a variety of papers, from the *English Churchman* to *Tit Bits* About 100 books form the nucleus of a library The Mushla Club will be opened very shortly

A widespread impression prevails in Burmah that the Government is in favour of continuing the forest leases of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, and so giving that Company a virtual monopoly of the timber trade of the new province A movement is now being organised in Rangoon to remonstrate against this decision

The Baroda State Library was established in 1877, during the administration of Sir T Madhava Rao, the late Minister In honour of his late marriage, the Gaekwar granted Rs 1,000 as a donation to the Library for the purchase of books It is regarded as one of the educational institutions of the state, the greater portion of expenditure being paid from the State coffers

"It is now rumoured," says the *Indian Mirror* "that Sir Richard Garth will not retire, but will go on leave for six months, and that Mr Justice Cunningham is to be appointed to officiate as Chief Justice during that period in super session of the strong, undoubted and even practically recognised claims of Mr Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, the Senior Judge, to the acting appointment on the score that he had already once before officiated as Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court If this report be true, then it is clear that Lord Dufferin means to reverse the policy not of Lord Ripon only, but of the Liberal Government to whom he owes his own appointment, in every material point, and to propitiate the favor and good will of the Anglo-Indian community by riding roughshod over the feelings and wishes of their Native fellow subjects"

On a point in which the new income tax is almost more objectionable than in any other view, the lowness of its incidence, the *Indian Spectator* says —

"Instead of putting the servants of private persons of Companies on the same footing with the servants of Government by exempting from the tax the incomes of the former when below Rs 100 a month, Government has put them on the same footing by reducing the Government servants to their position The servants of private persons and companies had prayed for bread, and they received a stone in lieu thereof Their desire was to better their own position, but the result has been the lowering of that of their brethren in Government service In our view, not only should private servants have been put on the footing that Government originally intended for its own servants, but most Natives of India should have been placed on that footing,—that is, incomes of all classes of people when below 100 rupees a month, should have been exempted from tax Rs 600 a year is too small an income to impose an income tax upon"

Local and Provincial

Defamation No 1—The suit for Rs 20,000 damages for alleged defamation and libel, on the part of the editor and the proprietor of the *Bangalore Spectator* in the columns of that journal against the directors of the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, of which suit we gave a brief account in our last issue, has been adjourned for settlement of issues from the 24th to the 25th instant, Thursday next

Defamation No 2—In the District Magistrate's Court, C and M Station, Bangalore, on Tuesday last, the 16th instant Mr Sydney Smith, advocate, applied for a summons, on behalf of Mr L Ricketts, against Mr James Scott, of the firm of Messrs, Scott and Co., of Bombay, agents for the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, under section 500 of the I P C The summons was granted and made returnable this day the 22nd instant, but it will, probably, be adjourned

Reward of Perseverance and Merit—Mr M Visvesvarayya B A, B, L, a Mysorean, who distinguished himself in the Poona College of Science, and whose appointment and promotion in the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency we had occasion to speak on previous occasions, how we are now glad to hear, been promoted, *sub protem*, to a First Grade Assistant Engineership, on Rs 500 a month, and in this grade he will be confirmed next year We hope other Mysore students will follow this example

Defamation No 3—On Friday last in the Court of the District Magistrate of Bangalore, Mr Sidney Smith, advocate, filed an application for a summons, under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, in behalf of Mr B Murry Ganjam, Amche Bulshee, Mysore Province, and a director of the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, against Mr Scott of the firm of Messrs Scott and Co, Bombay, and another director of the said Company, as the latter had defamed the character of the former The application was received, but no summons was issued as the District Magistrate was not in at the time

Side Winds —Besides the four distinct cases of defamation and libel, in connection with the Mysore Maharajah's Spining and Manufacturing Company, brief notes of which we have recorded in our local columns this morning, the following, which we take from the *Daily Post* is a sort of "side wind" to the other "big cases"—In the Court of the Sub Judge—Abbs *Vs* Scott and Company This was an action by Mr C C Abbs, Engineer of the Spinning Mills, for balance of wages due, namely, 1,500 rupees Mr J C S Lawrence appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Scott, defendant, in person Mr Scott stated that the action was vexatious and that only 150 Rupees were due on accounts to the plaintiff Mr Lawrance objected to the use of the word vexatious, and replied that if Mr Scott considered the claim *Vexatious* he considered the defence *most Vexatious* His Honor framed issues, and remarked that any observations on the case had better be reserved till after the evidence was taken In addition to the above, there was, we hear, another suit, in the Bangalore Munsiff's Court, against the Manager Mr C Hogg, of the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company by a contractor, for the supply of peon's clothing, belts, &c, of the said Mills.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

The following Candidates from Bangalore have passed the Matriculation Examination those marked * have passed in the first class —

Akbar Mullah G	Imam un Mullah A
Ajyappa Ganjur	Immanuel Chetti A*
Andrews J Hogg	Raghavachari T
Anappa B	Ramachari T
Appannayya H	Rangaiah Mullah A
Aparna Mudali T M	Ramchandra Rao L
Arumuga Aggarwal C*	Rama Rao K
Asad Ahmad	Ramaswamy H
Basavaiyappa H	Ramayya D
Bharadwaj A	Sadhasiva Aiyar S
Bhatta Rao K*	Sahaya T K
Bhima Rao K*	Sankara Rao B
Brown H Robert	Seshachari C
Castello F Louis	Seshadri A
Duckworth W Ernest	Susannah Mary
Fedin M Thomas	Sherwood A Wilbe
Gantichari K	Short H S Fitzr
Gopal Rao S	Singaravelu Mudali V
Grace Mary Anne	Singaravelu Mudali V
Govindappa A V*	Srikantayya Nyamthy
Govindaraja Mudali V	Srinivasa Ayyangar B
Guru Rao M	Srinivasa Aiyangar H
Hanumanta Rao M	Srinivasa Aiyangar, K
Java Rao D	Srinivasa Iyer M B
Jacob F James	Srinivasachari an M*
Krishnamurti V	Srinivasa Rao B
Krishna Rao Attayar	Srinivasa Rao C V
Krishna Rao D	Srinivasaya T
Krishna Rao M	Srinivasulu Reddi Ir*
Krishna Rao S	Subbi Reddi Kolar
Krishnamma Ayyar T*	Subba Rao T
Krishnayya H	Subbayya Setpad in
Lakshmana Rao C	Surayya N
Lakshmanarasimhan M R	Surayya S
Manikka Mudali M	Swetadrinatha Aiyangar S
Moore H F Alan	Thimmappa B
Mohd Abdul Hadi	Venkata Rao P
Muhammad Syed Sheriff	Venkata Rao T
Nallamuti V	Venkatanarasimha Angr, C
Narasimha Aiyangar A	Venkatarama Iyer K
Narasimhachar M	Venkataramana Iyer B E
Narasimaya M	Venkata Rao S
Narasaya Reddi D*	Venkata Rao S a
Narayana Ayyangar N	Vijayaraghava Mudali C*
Narayana Rao D*	Walker T A Wiltshire
Nilakanta Rao S	

Public Works in Mysore—The total amount appropriated for Public Works in the Provinces during the official year 1885 86, was Rs 18,62,000 This was made up of grants from four district funds, viz, Rs 12 00 000 from Provincial Funds, i e from the General Revenues of the Province, Rs 3 77,000 from District Funds, Rs 1,95,000 from Irrigation Funds, and Rs 1,00 000 from Palace Funds, i e, from the personal estate of H H the Maharajah From the Provincial and District Funds, Rs. 1,73,500 were allotted to Buildings, Original and Repairs, Rs 6 02 900 for Communications, Rs 14 600 for Miscellaneous Improvements, Rs. 10,000 for Tools and Plant, Rs 2,01,125 for establishment, and Rs 5,45,375 as a grant-in-aid to Irrigation

The total amount for Irrigation was Rs 3,54,300, for original works, Rs. 2,00,000, for Repairs and Rs. 1,46,075 for Establishment The provisions for these works appear to be rather unequally distributed, ranging from Rs 20 000 for the Chitaldroog Range to Rs 90,000 to Kolar The importance of spending as much money as is available on Irrigation

Works throughout the Province is fully recognised by the Durbar, for an additional two and a half lakhs of rupees was sanctioned in November last to prosecute the construction and repairs of useful works, and it was hoped that this Supplemental Grant would be well expended by the end of March 1886

The grant of one lakh from Palace Funds is devoted exclusively to the extention and improvement of the Palace Buildings at Bangalore —*Spectator*

DEFAMATION No I —Mr James Scott, of *the firm of Messrs Scott & Co of Bombay*, agents to the Mysore Mineral & Spinning and Manufacturing Company, charged Mr. L. Ricketts, Inspector General of Police, Inspector General of Forests, and Statistical Officer, Mysore Province (like "three single gentlemen rolled into one") under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code with having defamed his (Mr Scott's) character. As Mr Ricketts claims to be a British born subject, who cannot be tried, in this country, by other than a British Justice of the Peace, is there is no such justice of the peace (except Major A H McIntire, Deputy Commissioner, who is obviously not in a position to try his own superior in office) the trial of the case was transferred to Colonel W Hill, Civil and Sessions Judge, C and M Station, Bangalore, sitting as a Justice of the Peace The case came on for hearing on Saturday last, when Mr J W Hayes, Barrister at law appeared for the complainant and Mr D Sidney Smith for the defendant Mr Smith, on behalf of the defendant, raised two preliminary objections, first, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and secondly, to the complainant's charge being framed on Saturday, both of which complainants' counsel replied and the court recorded and overruled Colonel Hill then suggested that the parties should compromise the case out of court, and for that purpose retired from the bench for half an hour, at the end of which time he returned but no compromise had been effected Then for three mortal hours, counsel on either side, assisted by friends, began the task of "working up" apologies, to assuage the irritated feelings of both parties, but with no success, till the presiding judge himself "the mildest mannered man that ever stepped down town," was appealed to as an arbitrator (extra judicial) and he corrected and amended the "drafts" of the apologies presented by each party, under the impression that Rs 1 soon was doing a service, after the manner of the blessed peace makers, but to go, the hostilities do not seem to have closed either on the complainant or defendant, or on their respective lawyers (which last, we suppose, is a matter of course) and the end of it all was that the case was adjourned to the 4th Proximo, in order that an application may be made to the High Court of Madras to drive both cases (the other being the case of Rickts vs James Scott, in the District Magistrate's Court C and M Station, alluded to elsewhere, in our column removed either to Major Maltby's Court, or to Colonel Hill's Court, as the High Court may decide

WHAT PASSED BETWEEN THE LADY INDIA AND HER LITTLE PAGE DICK

LADY INDIA —Come hither, my little page, and let me hear from thyself now what of what thou hast been doing, and art now about More than twelve months now hast thou been in my service, and it is fitting that I should now, as it were begin to take stock of thy goings on

PAGE DICK —Oh! beloved mistress, how sweet is it to hear the melodious tones of your silver voice, let me then kiss that honoured hand, Full many I intend of faults and failings, but with this shall no man ever truly reproach me, that I have ever been led by any hopes of lollypops or even of a ride on a gig at a horse, to neglect that perpetual service of thy venerable self and children and household which is alike my duty and delight!

LADY INDIA —*(Smiling)* Truly art thou ever a most sweet spoken youth—and scarcely can I find it in my heart to scold thee—but pathos bethink thee good lad, that there is a limit to the use of even the very best fresh butter and that we would fain see some good works, even as we heard fewer good works *from thee* lightly do they who are skilled in machinery, drop oil into joints and other places where friction is apprehended, to ensure more even and smooth movement, but the oil will not by itself keep the machine going which links the steam or other motive power—and to be plain with thee, my lad, thy pretty speeches seem to me fairer than thy deeds

PAGE DICK —Alas! Alas! that after all my anxious labours, all my efforts for the good management of my gracious lady's household, all my earnest desires to serve her and her children, I should be thus, so cruelly misunderpraised, so sadly unappreciated! *(Weeps)*

LADY INDIA —*(Kindly)* Nay, my my lad, take not on thus, if haply I speak plainly it is in the hope that we may understand each other better and to give thee a chance of justifying thyself, if so be thou canst, do thou But of a truth it hath seemed to me that what thou *hast* done hath ever been that which thou shouldest *not* have done, while that thou oughtest surely to *have* done, thou hast of thyself left undone But, come, I may have judged thee wrongly, speak up my boy and I will gladly hear thee

PAGE DICK —It is clear lady, thou art ever good a mouth! What then say you to my courage and vigour when that cruel bug bear came a fling about in the wood behind the Afghan compound! Did I not rush to close the door, and have I not now hired a whole lot of new gourkhs to keep it finely shut Surely have I had time to cut and think for that great work and is then nothing

LADY INDIA —*(Coldly)* *Something* of a truth it is but is something worse than nothing—that he or he has no more thoughts of entering our yard, than that I shall of stepping into the wood beyond I, but do believe when thou great thee up upon that great Rowalpoth pony and flourished the arms and shouted, the animal became somewhat irritated I ween than it would have been better to let it, as it would drive into that cesspool, it would have been time enough to kneel in the mud when it caught, if ever, half smothered on this side of the pool As for thy new gourkhs, thou hast wasted and art still wickedly wasting on them, much of my money, money that truly I need to feed and clothe my children, whom did but thou *deal with them in a reasonably just and* conciliatory spirit, these would amply have sufficed to keep the gate shut and guard it, my would have done this for me, themselves better for I trow than any hirelings

PAGE DICK —And what then of the man over the way who was impudent and disgraceful? Did I not get up a party and attack him and dig him out of his house and lug him here and have I not taken his house and added it to your ladyships property?

LADY INDIA —*Indignantly* Now, pray I the Lord Lord to grant me patience! not on thee Malapert! dost thou then dare to boast thee to my face of these evil deeds? dost thou think that good can come out of evil, or that this impure, and bloodshed, which thou has brought about and of which the end is not yet can even make thee acceptable in my sight! Nay then is a grievous calumny that thou hast brought on my household and I pray that it bring not down a heavy curse upon me and mine

PAGE DICK —*Sadly* And thus I am misjudged,—thus then is the gratitude I meet with for all my incessant exertions to advance your ladyship's and your children's interests and secure their welfare and happiness Have I lied, have I slumbered? nay have I not, this year and more, toiled and moiled as few servants ever have, over the affairs of your Ladyship's household? and why? had I ought to gain? can I have had any thought but that of your dear children's good? bethink you I pray, my Lady, of all this and judge me not amiss

LADY INDIA —God alone readeth the hearts of men, it may be that thou hast erred in all good faith, thou hast consorted too much with those bad old servants, whom I would gladly now dismiss, entrained upon me by the past arrangements of my late honoured lord and master, Sir John Campany, whom he God be merciful to his soul as he had lived, would long since have fittingly trounced! It may be that thou hast been somewhat misled by these, but then art thou still to blame for having closed thine ears to the advice and requests of my children Come now! Thou speakest charmingly about thy desire to advantage my dear children but how is it that though they have asked but one thing of thee during this past year, though they one and all asked thee for this little thing, the Volunteer Cake, thou didst refuse to give them even this?

PAGE DICK.—*Eagerly* Oh, indeed I *could* not, no I *can't not possibly* have given them that—it would have disagreed with them, indeed it would—indeed I am so anxious to do every thing for them

LADY INDIA —*Mournfully* So sayest thou ever, lad, and it must be conceded to thee that of professions thou hast no lack, of good words great thou ever good measure, pressed down and running over, but of good deeds we would fain see more Much hast thou done that I can only grievously lament—not one thing, as yet, hast thou done or known which my children might rejoice It may be and for thy soul's sake I pray it may be so that thou believest all thy fine speeches, but an this be the case, I fear good youth, it at thou deceivest thyself and that the truth is not in thee—*more cheerfully* Well it may be that thou will'st mend thy ways and will'st strive henceforth to be, rather than, only to seem, my good servant and my children's true friend—go thy ways then for a time yet but mine eyes will be upon thee and it were unjust not to tell thee that my hope of thy mending no more now what they were when my well beloved and trusty servant Ripon gave thee his good word when departing

UNION

General Summary.

MADRAS

THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE TOWER —The Council of the Madras Christian College has now—acting on the advice of Mr Chisholm—resolved to rebuild the tower which fell last year and the work will be begun as soon as possible It will we understand be a little lower, and a little more ornate than before

FOREIGN INDUCTIES —The *Rangoon Times* says that Theebaw has not apparently forgot the old country He sends himself in exile a share of many little debaucheries that he was fleeced accustomed to Consequently he has sent a requisition for various quantities of Sesamum oil, mohwa oil &c., to aggregating in value over Rs 1 000

THE PEACOCK RUPEE —The refusal of the treasuries of Lower Burma to accept the Burma peacock rupees causes traders unnecessary trouble and has delays The coins contain much silver as our own They are received in Upper Burma in payment of Government dues and as we understand the Government of the country we should of her receive them in Lower Burma or sell the mint to —S G

TREASURE TROVE —Two discoveries of treasure trove of more than ordinary value are noticed The first was made in the village of Kalavagatu in the Chittoor taluq North Arcot District on the 9th December last and consisted of four large bronze idols and a Tirukalasu, valued in the aggregate at Rs 1,000 The second, which was made on or about the 14th July 1885 in an open plot of ground in the village of Chaharda, Taluqa Chopda of the Kandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency consisted of 109 gold Vichur and Anurupchas or bars, and a har of gold weighing Rs 12sj The total value of this find is estimated at Rs 4 780

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE —In reviewing the report of the Principal of the Agricultural College on the work of that institution for the year 1884-85 His Excellency the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction that the new class for the benefit of the writer sons contained thirteen students or 19 per cent of the whole number but regrets that the success in the number of passing at their which is the best test of all growing appreciation of the training afforded by the College, will also be continue That progress of the students appears to have been very satisfactory but the Government is not forced the opinion expressed by them in G O, 27th October 1883 No 720, Educational that the system of testing student proficiency by the close marks is insufficient and that it is desirable to substitute an independent examination conducted by examiners not connected with the institution The Director in a letter dated 15th May 1884 that this subject would be considered together with the revision of the curriculum but nothing appears to have been done as yet The Government await further information regarding the necessary steps to be taken for the allotment of lectures on this subject—a necessity which they are not at present prepared to admit Further information will be also obtained regarding the employment of past students of the college as the would afford a valuable means of gauging the appreciation in which an agricultural training is held The facts so far as they are given are most satisfactory The College was worked at a financial loss of Rs 39 619-6 10 the expenditure being Rs 79 242-5 and the receipts only Rs 1722 14-2. The expenditure in 1883-84 was Rs 22 "5 51 and no explanation of the increase is given other than the report itself or in the Director's review The great increase under the head of establishment is due to the fact that the Principal's salary was for the first time included in the educational budget in 1884 85 Previous to that year the Principal's salary was debited to Agriculture service The increase in expenditure occurs under every head except that of Manufactures of Bullocks It is also noticed that under many of the heads the expenditure exceeds the budget grant. These points should have received some notice in the report and the omission will no be supplied

Extracts.

HOW UPPER BURMAH WAS CONQUERED AND ANNEXED

The *Indu Prakash* —The story as told in a Parliamentary Blue Book just out, and in spite of all the anxiety shown by Lord Dufferin and the late Secretary of State for India to prove that inevitable necessity forced the Government of India to make "war" on King Theebaw and take his country, we find nothing in the book to justify the war A good deal is sought to be made out of the massacres of some members of the Royal family by Theebaw and his queen, but not to say that it is a wretched old story, it cannot serve as a pretext even for war Russia is a despotic power, there are other countries where people are treated barbarously Why does not our Government correct Russia and those countries as it has corrected Theebaw? Other excuses given for the war or the domination of French influence and the insulting treatment alleged to have been accorded by Theebaw to the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation How did these affect India? And was the Viceroy acting "legally" in spending Indian money for a war undertaken, in the first place, outside the territories of British India, and secondly, another to meet or repel any threatened or actual invasion of India? These are questions to which not a single fact stated in this Blue-Book is calculated to return anything like a satisfactory answer But the facts there stated make one thing clear—that it was "earth-hunger" which prompted the deed

MR GLADSTONE

The *Statesman* —"Full justice will never be done to Mr Gladstone's character, until after he has passed away from us The principle that really rules Mr Gladstone's life is his deep religious feeling Whatever religion may be to other men, to him it is the great business of a man's life Called to the highest station and the heaviest responsibilities in the kingdom, his outward life is to him nothing more than the outward life of the humblest mechanic Each has his work to do, and the sole question is how and in what spirit he does it It matters little what the work is—the tending of sheep or the ruling of a kingdom The one transcendent thing is the way and the spirit in which the work is done It is this that differentiates him and men like minded with him from other men. We do not mean that Mr Gladstone is dead to ambition or the love of power, or that he always does what is right But we do mean that the guiding principle of his life is an earnest desire to discern what his work is, and then to do it without any fear of his fellow men It is this that gives him so firm a hold upon the respect of the great mass of his countrymen, and of so many of his opponents He is the Puritan statesman of his age, and has his full share of the popular dislike of the Puritan character When he dies, a burst of lamentation will go forth from all Europe and America, and the very men who now dare insult the aged statesman by such writings as we find in the London press, will be the foremost and the loudest proclaimers of the loss which the nation and the world have sustained by his removal Every calumny and reproach will then be silent, and both the press and pulpit will exhaust themselves in the attempt to pourtray his influence for good upon mankind"

EMPLOYMENT OF MORE NATIVES.

The *Advocate of India* —"The time has come, however, when the subject must be considered in a more reasonable spirit than has yet been displayed This feeble attempts that are made from time to time to satisfy natives aspirations do little good, they satisfy no one but the lucky few whose prospects are bettered, and help to irritate the thousands who see all the avenues to honourable and remunerative employment steadily closed to them Under the stress of financial shipwreck the Government will find themselves obliged to consider the possibility of at once curtailing expenditure without sacrifice of efficiency and doing something for the educated classes who are looking for a share in the administration It is not merely a question of conferring a few loaves, or even five hundred, appointments on natives what is wanted is, that the Government should acknowledge, as far as all, that, other things being equal, natives have a prior claim to appointments in India We are not disposed to go as far as to urge, as has been done, that such appointments should be made even when they entail sacrifice of efficiency Reasonable men would be satisfied with a much less radical measure, and one which would not imperil the interests of the thousands of ignorant and helpless people entrusted to our rule. It would be sufficient if recognition were accorded to the principal for which we contend. It would open the way to far-reaching reforms calculated to secure the lasting welfare of the country, and, in course of time, within its purview would come the all important question of self government in its more extended sense It is surely a reproach to our civilization that the affairs of this vast country should be administered without much reference to the non-official classes, European and native who have been, and are doing, so much for its prosperity

COINAGE IN NATIVE STATES

The *Deccan Times*—It is the intention of H. H the Gaekwar's Government to introduce into Baroda Territory a new coinage The existing Baroda rupee like our Half Sicca is of lower value than the British rupee, and has long caused the greatest inconvenience to the people who trade in those parts of Gujerat where the coin circulates It is said that it is intended to retain the present value of the rupee which will bear His Highness superscription A correspondent interested in the movement writing to a contemporary, points out that this would be a grave mistake, as the matter of exchange gives an immense amount of trouble to officials, merchants and others, whilst the poorer classes suffer from the machinations of money dealers and other unscrupulous people The exchange is perhaps one movement, but there are other and graver evils connected with the irregular shaped coin that will be effectually met with by a new coinage whether that coinage will be of the full value of the British rupee or not We have on a former occasion commented the evils of the Half Sicca coinage, the make and shape of which is so unsatisfactory as to open the door to fraud of all kinds The present action of H H the Gaekwar *Government will entail no small sacrifice* on the Baroda revenue, for all old coins will have to be called in, yet the measure will confer ever lasting benefit on the country, and it is highly commendable that the Government are prepared to make the sacrifice We trust the day is not far distant when a similar reform, which had long been contemplated by the late Sir Salar Jung will be introduced into Hyderabad, and the Half Sicca rupee, with *all its disadvantages be a thing of the past*

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE

The *Amrita Bazar Patrica*—The Parliamentary Committee, if composed of honest and right minded men, must be forced to admit one great truth It is that, one of the great evils which India suffers from her connection with British rule, is the costly system of administration introduced into the country This costliness of the system is grounded upon an utterly selfish basis The administration in India is costly because the English saddle classes must be provided for Hence the luxurious posts are created, and hence men are imported from Europe to do the work which could be done easily by local and therefore cheap labor This is the reason why the administration is so costly and this is one of the reasons why the India Government have never been able to carry out the policy of retrenchment which is no doubt the proper remedy for bringing financial condition in a solvent state Indeed the only legitimate way of effecting retrenchment in India is the larger employment under *Government of the natives* of the soil This would be only an act of justice and of true statesmanship It would at once remove the financial difficulties of the Government, and at the same time, the relief thus obtained would be a permanent one It would also increase the comfort and contentedness of the people, for then the affairs of the country would be better taken care of, and it would create a lively attachment for the British crown Indeed, the first work of the Committee should be to recommend for the cheapening of the cost of the administration of the country The charge of civil and criminal administration in petty and unimportant matters might be made over to the people, who would gladly do the work, and do it cheaply This will set free a considerable amount of money which may be applied either to the reduction of the debt, or the construction of the frontier fortifications and the defence of the Empire from foreign aggression

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF DISTRICTS

The *Spectator*—With the opening of the official year 1886-87, it is probable that the mapping out of the Province into eight Districts will be arranged and carried out Prior to the rendition of the Province, Mysore was divided into eight Districts, forming three divisions the former being administered by Deputy Commissioners and the latter by Commissioners The Division Commissionership being abolished just before the change of Government took place, the late Dewan Mr Rungacharlu, made further reductions in establishments by abolishing two districts, those of Chitaldroog and Hassan—and instead forming three sub divisions, with officers at the head of each, to all intents and purposes doing the work of Deputy Commissioners, but without the enhanced emoluments

Since these reductions were effected, and we believe even before the death of the late Dewan, it was felt that the step was a mistake and one that should be rectified for various cogent reasons The matter has, we believe, given the Darbar much consideration, and in November last, it was finally decided to reconstitute the two Districts—Hassan and Chitaldroog—and no after a period of nearly *five years, we see that the lines laid down by* the old British Commissioners are to be pegged out again This is a further proof that the administration of Mysore by British Officers has not been of the happy go lucky style, and that in all things it was the endeavour of the Commissioners to forward the interests of the country entrusted to its administration As at present *contemplated the new* Chitaldroog District will comprise the talugs of Chitaldroog, Kankuppa, Davangere, Harriyur, Challakere, and Holalkere, and possibly Pavagada That of Hassan will include the talugs of Hassan, Manzerabad, Belur Arsekere Hole Narsipur, Arkalgod, Channarayapatna Attecoopa and Nagamangala With the formation of the new Districts it has also been decided to reconstitute the following talugs, which, on the breaking up of Hassan and Chitaldroog in 1881, were made into Sub Divisions of talugs, viz, Malur in the Kolar District, Devanhalli in the Bangalore District, Malvally and Arkalgode in the Mysore District and Kankuppa in the Chitaldroog Sub Division, while the Kunigal talluk will be transferred from Bangalore to the Tumkur District These arrangements will possibly render some changes of boundaries in some of the existing talaks necessary, but as such changes will, it is understood, be attended *with some inconvenience*, we are prepared to believe that the taluq boundaries will not be interfered with, unless it is shown to be absolutely required

The Dewan has adopted a praiseworthy course in inviting Deputy Commissioners and Sub Divisional officers to study the subject carefully from all points of view and after consulting the Amildars and Deputy Amildars concerned, to submit their reports, at an early date on the changes they consider to be absolutely necessary, accompanying such reports by carefully prepared maps explaining all the changes proposed

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

The *Vibavarta*—In the absence of the instructions of Government defining the scope of the inquiry to be prosecuted by the Committee we may draw the attention of the Committee to the following considerations—

(1) That as the native population of India and the cost of its maintenance are increasing, while the charge that it has been imbibing has *exceeded its legitimate* aspirations for obtaining its proper share in the Government of the country, it is of paramount importance that the natives of India should be employed in greater numbers and in the higher grades of the Government service

(2) That the great aim of the present system of Government in India is the amount of *very costly supervision* in every office and it is here that the strength of the Committee will be tested The greater the reduction in supervision charges the greater the credit to the Committee It is certain that there is much of *necessary* supervision, and that the other wise costly supervision can be reduced by the employment of cheaper agency without in any degree impairing either the strength or the efficiency of the offices

(3) That a great deal of unnecessary details in the accounts of the different Departments, which require the maintenance of large establishments in all parts of the country should be unscrupulously done away with

(4) That number of Reports and Returns to be prepared by the different offices should be carefully reviewed

(5) That as the pension charges of European servants are considerably greater than those of the natives of India no European should be employed on appointments, not specially reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service by the Acts of Parliament

(6) That all the appointments in the Uncovenanted Service should, in future, be exclusively reserved for the natives of India

(7) That with a view to find employment for the industrial classes of natives, and for the ultimate benefit of this country, Government should open extensive work shops in different localities in India for the manufacture of the numerous articles of stores that the State in its various Departments and the Guaranteed Railway Companies have been bringing from the United Kingdom, and that the Government should otherwise strongly support indigenous industries

(8) That as the salaries attached to the higher grades of the service in India, compare very favorably with those for similar places elsewhere in the world, they should be reduced so as to be commensurate with others

(9) That the high grades of the Military *Service should be widely thrown open for the* Natives of India

(10) That no recruits should hereafter be obtained from England for the Covenant and other Services, the vacancies as they arise, being filled by eligible natives of India

(11) That in order to secure efficiency in the natives of India, the Civil Service, the Military Service, the Medical Service and the other Services Examinations should be held *in different localities in India under the di*rection of the Indian Universities to which the necessary number of Colleges may be created and affiliated But this purpose the standard in existing Indian Colleges may, if necessary, be raised and new classes may be added to them The University Acts may, if necessary, be revised for this purpose

(12) That the Guaranteed Railway Companies should observe economy in the same way as Government by employing native agency and obtaining stores in India

(13) That the other and subordinate establishments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments are most of them very low paid and require to be placed on a better footing

(14) That the Government of India should publish every year along with its accounts a statement of establishments, superior, subordinate and otherwise, paid out of the Indian Revenues by it and the other Local Governments and Administrations during the preceding year or the year for which the accounts are closed

This will give Government and the country an idea as to how the charges are incurred The Guaranteed Railway Companies also should prepare and publish in India similar statements for the same period

(15) That all the officers indenting for *English and other Foreign Stores should have* positive instructions to so frame their estimate of works for which the Stores are required as to do away as far as possible, with the necessity of having to indent for English and other Stores The present instructions of Government are at present worded by so framing the estimates as to necessitate the use of English Stores which of course may not be available in India These estimates therefore should very *carefully be examined before sanction*

(16) That a statement showing the quantities and values of Stores of English and indigenous manufacture used and indented for by every Department of Government and the Guaranteed Railway Companies should also be published along with the financial accounts

These and other considerations that may hereafter be urged are as much for the forthcoming Parliamentary Committee as for the Committee appointed by the Government of India, and, we trust, they will be supported by the Press and the public

MR RAGUNATHA ROW'S VISIT TO COMBACONU

Mr S Sathianathan, M A, F R S, (Cantab), Government College, Combaconum, writes to *Hindu*—"The visit of Dewan Bahadur Raganatha Row to this enlightened, but extremely orthodox, place has given a fresh stimulus to the cause of social reform His deeply interesting and earnest lecture on the subject of infant marriage in the Porter Town Hall, on the 9th instant, seems to have had a remarkable effect on the not easily to be moved Combaconum audience A sincerity—a deep, great, genuine sincerity, as Carlyle would put it—pervades everything the Dewan says, and thus is, after all, the secret of his success It has often been remarked to me that the good cause Mr Raganatha Row advocates is injured by his 'uncontrollable enthusiasm' A well-known, but somewhat eccentric, English philosopher makes out that there is a true and a false enthusiasm, and that the only way of distinguishing between them is by applying the test of ridicule There is not needed the dangerous test of ridicule and raillery to distinguish between true and false enthusiasm, for ridicule is more a weapon of rhetoric than logic But it is not difficult to see that Mr Raganatha Row's enthusiasm has even stood the test of ridicule and raillery, and those who had the rare privilege of listening to the address of the champion of the 'married martyrs of India' could not but be impressed with the idea that a cause which could elicit such an amount of the true enthusiasm from so talented a gentleman must be the right cause and the true cause In one respect, more especially, the visit of Mr Raganatha Row to Combaconum is very welcome He had the privilege of addressing a number of young students who, more than any others, are alive to the reality of the doctrine that sincerity is the test of truth The students of the local College have all along taken a deep interest in everything connected with social matters, and, of late, the members of the College Club have taken up the question of social reform as right earnest, and I am sure that, with the able support of their esteemed Professor, Mr Sundarammah, M A, they will be able to achieve some practical good, but, as I have already said, the visit of Mr Raganatha Row has given them fresh encouragement, and his impressive address, I have no doubt, will have the effect of rousing them to more practical work After all, it is the younger generation that must be influenced, and in this respect the schoolmaster has an imperative duty to perform The ideas of the old soon become stereotyped, it is only the young mind that is impressionable, and in order to bring about a marked change in social matters, say within ten years it is high time that efforts are made to sow the seeds of reform among the youth of the country Therefore, if I may be pardoned for my boldness I will earnestly request Mr Raganatha Row never to forget the young students of the various schools and colleges A few words, and those spoken with the enthusiasm that characterize the utterances of the Dewan, will have a magic influence, and though the result may not be immediate, they will, in time, have their due effect One or two things the Dewan said struck me as very important and the native manner he put them has made them appear still more striking He boldly and distinctly stated that there was not the slightest use in clamouring for political rights unless some improvement was effected socially There has been a good deal said about the success that has attended the mission of the Indian delegates to England I dare say the mission has been productive of some good, but at the same time, I think that the delegates would have done much better if they had told the English at home something about the efforts that are being made by their countrymen to bring about a better state of things morally, socially, and intellectually Somehow or other an Englishman has the idea that a Hindu tries to reform everything else in the world except his own sweet self Trying to secure political independence without social *redependence is like trying to build a house* from the top Social freedom should invariably precede what is so grandiloquently called political emancipation Then again with respect to Legislative interference, (by the bye the expression Government co operation would be far less objectionable), I don't see why there should be this hue and cry raised against it As Mr Raganatha Row put it so forcibly, 'We have got into such a muddle that there is no other way of extricating ourselves except with the aid of Government This question of Government co operation in social matters has been altogether misunderstood If there is a law passed fixing, for instance, the minimum marriageable age, it will not be an instance of Government interfering with the rights of the people, it will only be an instance of Government checking the illegitimate autocracy of a tyrannical society, and it must be *remembered that liberty consists as much* in checking the tyranny of society as in giving full scope for the free exercise of the rights of individuals Let me conclude with one more point There are five men in India who have been working for more than a quarter of a century, of course independently of one another, in the cause of social reform I allude to the well known Vidhasagar, of Bengal, Mr Ranade, of Bombay, and Messrs Raganatha Row, Chentsal Row and Veerasinhgam, of this Presidency, and all these have come to the conclusion that *without Government co* operation very little could be done If there is any body who has a right to be heard on this subject, it is these men, who know full well the difficulties they have had to contend with, men who have unselfishly devoted their time and talents to the cause of the public, and yet it appears to me very strange that the opinions of these men should be regarded as the outcome of mere 'uncontrollable enthusiasm,' by persons who neither know the difficulties of the task of social reform, nor have any conception of the peculiar *form social problems* assume in India, men who, perhaps, have not even taken the slightest interest in public matters, much less sacrificed anything for the good of their country"

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1886. No. 9

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese	per annum	Rs	10 0 0
English alone	do		6 0 0
Kanarese do	do		5 0 0
Local subscription			5 0 0

N B—Subscribers who prefer the English or the Kanarese portion of the paper alone will please to state the same distinctly in making their payments

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For the first insertion per line 0 2 0
For each subsequent insertion following the first 0 1 0
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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 23rd Feb—In the House of Commons last night Sir J Shuttleworth the Under Secretary for India introduced his resolution that India should bear the cost of the Burmah Expedition, and in doing so, spoke in defence of the expedition and the reasons for which it was undertaken He also defended the annexation of Upper Burmah As regards the amount of the cost he was of opinion that £300,000 would cover it Government he said was most desirous of maintaining friendly relations with China and he had reason to believe that the Chinese Government reciprocated this wish

Dr Hunter proposed an amendment but the House of Commons eventually agreed to the resolution by 297 against 82 votes

The House of Lords agreed without division to an identical resolution which was introduced by Lord Kimberley Secretary of State for India In a debate on the subject the Duke of Cambridge warmly praised the work done by Military and Civilians engaged in the Expedition It will thus be seen that the above measure of spoliation of India's revenues was carried by an overwhelming majority in a Liberal House of Commons, and without the slightest demur in a Liberal House of Lords, to whom the measure of spoliation was proposed by a Liberal Secretary of State for India, who supported that great liberal measure the Ilbert Bill There was only one real friend of India, and that was Dr Hunter, whose amendment was amply swallowed up by the number of unthinking and illiberal Liberals who voted for the resolution The fact is, that India has not much to gain or hope for from the Liberal party or a Liberal Ministry. It has become the fashion with our countrymen to swear by the Liberals, and to look to them only for any hope or aspiration of political progress; but our countrymen have now, surely, come to find out on what a broken-reed they lean, when they turn their eye, to the Liberals We have, surely, come to discover that—

> —— 'Tis all a cheat,
> Yet fooled by hope, we flatter the deceit

Let us look the matter fully in the face It was the late Conservative Government that sanctioned the expedition to Upper Burmah, and it was they who deposed Theebaw and sent him into exile. They left the question of annexation an open one, before they were ousted out of office Then the Liberals came into office. They not only deliberately ratified all the acts of their predecessors with regard to Upper Burmah, but they also ratified and confirmed its annexation, and now they have with equal deliberation saddled India with *all* the costs of the war! India, indeed, with regard to Conservatives and Liberals, is like the mariner of old who sailed between Scylla and Charybdis—if he avoided the one he fell on the other

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH, 1, 1886

ANNEXATION AND SPOLIATION

Any body who thinks that the acts of territorial annexation and spoliation, on the part of the British Government are things of the past and will never be repeated, will be quite mistaken Of late years, no doubt, there has been an apparent desire by the British Government to do her Eastern possessions justice, neither to indulge in the wanton policy of annexation of the territories of the native princes, nor to impose fresh and intolerable financial burdens on British Indian subjects But the innate greed for the acquisition of new territories, and the instinctive desire to cast pecuniary state expenditure on other shoulders than the rightful ones, still remain unradicated in the breasts of the British statesmen, be they Conservative or Liberal Whether it be a question of annexation of territory or of paying for the expenses of war, there seems to be an insatiable desire in the one direction, and an utter indifference in the other, that are constantly observable in the conduct and policy of the British Government This spirit of absolutism, on the one hand, and of indifference, on the other, broke out, with unusual ardour, but recently in the case of the annexation of Upper Burmah and the payment of the expenditure on that expedition by India As to the first act, it was one absolutely without any reasonable or justifiable grounds whatever There can be no doubt that Upper Burmah had been terribly misgoverned, and thousands of atrocious deeds done in King Theebaw's name, which, if that monarch was not altogether responsible for, he might have taken measures, to put a stop to their repetition Admitting, therefore, that Theebaw's deposition is justifiable, there is and there can be no justification whatever for the seizure by the British Government of the whole of Upper Burmah and its annexation as part and parcel of the British possessions in the East There was one alternative available, which, besides being the fairest and most equitable, ought to have been tried, before the adoption of so drastic a measure as absolute annexation We refer to the alternative of placing on the throne of Upper Burmah, some one of the many members of the Royal Burman family of whom there is more than one at least, not merely worthy of the honour, but capable of administering the Government in a manner far more satisfactory than it was under the weak and easy going ex King, and the Government under a ruler so selected would, as a matter of course, have been administered under direct British supervision and surveillance, and thus the national self love of the Burmese would not have been hurt, and the British Government would have secured the allegiance of a loyal and contented people, instead of, as the Government is at present compelled to do, having to employ a large military force to hold the country, to proclaim martial law, and generally to incur the trouble and expenditure of 'pacifying the country," a process which will occupy a good number of years. What was, in short, done in the case of Baroda, might have been done in the case of Upper Burmah, and would have been attended with equal success

But if the annexation of Upper Burmah was wrong in itself, from whatever point of view we may look at it, what shall we say of the deliberate manner in which the finances of India have been saddled with the payment of the war expenses? It seems to us nothing short of spoliation of the already shortened and burdened revenues of India When it is considered that there was no concealment of the fact that the recent expedition to Upper Burmah was undertaken in behalf of "British interests" in that country, that it was the great mercantile community of England which compelled the Government to undertake the war, and when it was over, to annex the country, and considering that India has gained little or nothing by the annexation, it is hard, very hard, and unjust that the revenues of the latter country should be made to pay all the expenses If a Conservative Ministry had done this thing, then, there could be some understanding of it, for it would have embodied a policy consistent with conservative character and tradition, but it was a Liberal Ministry which both proposed and carried the measure into effect It was a Liberal Under Secretary of State for India who introduced his resolution that India should bear the cost of the Burmah Expedition, and in doing so, spoke in defence of the Expedition and the reasons for which it was undertaken He also defended the annexation of Upper Burmah As regards the cost, he was of opinion that £300,000 would cover it Government, he said, was most desirous of maintaining friendly relations with China, and he had reason to believe that the Chinese Government reciprocated this wish

Dr Hunter proposed his amendments, but the House of Commons eventually agreed to the resolution by 297 against 82 votes

The Lords agreed to an identical resolution without division, which was introduced by Lord Kimberley In a debate on the subject, the Duke of Cambridge warmly praised the work done by Military and Civilians engaged in the Expedition It will thus be seen that the above measure of spoliation of India's revenues was carried by an overwhelming majority in a Liberal House of Commons, and without the slightest demur in a Liberal House of Lords, to whom the measure of spoliation was proposed by a Liberal Secretary of State for India, who supported that great liberal measure the Ilbert Bill There was only one real friend of India, and that was Dr Hunter, whose amendment was amply swallowed up by the number of unthinking and illiberal Liberals who voted for the resolution The fact is, that India has not much to gain or hope for from the Liberal party or a Liberal Ministry. It has become the fashion with our countrymen to swear by the Liberals, and to look to them only for any hope or aspiration of political progress; but our countrymen have now, surely, come to find out on what a broken-reed they lean, when they turn their eye, to the Liberals We have, surely, come to discover that—

> —— 'Tis all a cheat,
> Yet fooled by hope, we flatter the deceit

Let us look the matter fully in the face It was the late Conservative Government that sanctioned the expedition to Upper Burmah, and it was they who deposed Theebaw and sent him into exile. They left the question of annexation an open one, before they were ousted out of office Then the Liberals came into office. They not only deliberately ratified all the acts of their predecessors with regard to Upper Burmah, but they also ratified and confirmed its annexation, and now they have with equal deliberation saddled India with *all* the costs of the war! India, indeed, with regard to Conservatives and Liberals, is like the mariner of old who sailed between Scylla and Charybdis—if he avoided the one he fell on the other

THE CASE OF BUKSHI SETHOO RAO

Seven years after the date of the delinquation, that is, in 1879, during which a warrant of arrest has been pending against him, Mr Sethoo Rao, late Treasury Bukshee, was arrested at Hyderabad, through the treachery of a friend in whom the old man trusted too implicitly, and who coveted the reward of Rs. 1,000 offered by the Mysore Government Mr Sethoo Rao was brought to Bangalore on Wednesday last, and, with what seems to us, vindictive haste, he was put up for trial the very next day, and then he was brought up again for trial on Saturday last, before Major A H Macintire the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district, but the further hearing of the case has been postponed to this day, Monday. The services of the Government Prosecutor Mr Singara Char were put into requisition and, on the first day, Mr Sethoo Rao was undefended, but, on Saturday, Mr B Srinivasa Iyengar, Advocate, put in an appearance for the aged accused, who, it is said, made some sort of confession, on the first day It will be seen, therefore, that all the heavy artillery of the law was brought to bear on the case against Mr. Sethoo Rao. These things were done, of course, with the sanction of the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, as represented by the Dewan. But it seems to us that the Government of His Highness and its chief adviser the Dewan appear to forget the just and equitable old maxim that "a gun is too big to shoot a fly," and that it does not need a huge iron wheel to crush a moth. The Mysore Government seems also to have forgotten that

old familiar, and yet ever new, strain of Shakespeare on the virtues of Mercy, wherein he says —

The quality of Mercy is not strained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blessed,
It blesses him that gives and him that takes
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings
But Mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings
It is an attribute of God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When Mercy seasons justice

Now, we conceive—in common with the vast majority of the people of the Mysore Province—that there is no case in which the sovereign ruler of the country should lay aside the scales of justice and take up the wand of Mercy, than this case of Sothoo Row All the facts and circumstances of the case point to the fact that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore would be but doing what would be but highly honourable to himself and gratifying to his people, were he to exercise his prerogative of mercy, and grant Mr Sothoo Rao a full and free pardon All the money about Rs 2,70,000, that he is alleged to have misappropriated, has been recovered, so that the Mysore State exchequer has not lost a single pie If Mr Sothoo Rao, is prosecuted, is found guilty, and condemned to imprisonment, for a longer or a shorter term, as the case may be, no possible moral lesson, in our opinion, will be taught The man is seventy seven years of age, feeble and worn out and in ill-health, and if he is sent to prison to pine away the remainder of his life, what possible good could the Mysore Government have accomplished? Some years ago we think, a year or two before Sothoo Rao's case, a European named Taylor, a Clerk in the then Chief Commissioner's office, misappropriated a sum of public money, and then left Bangalore, nobody knows whither to this day A warrant was issued and a reward offered for his arrest, but in the meanwhile, the members of his family (as in Mr Sothoo Rao's case) paid up the sum he misappropriated The warrant was then cancelled and Taylor and his offence were heard of no more Why not the same mercy be extended to poor Sothoo Rao In common with the public, we hope to hear that His Highness the Maharajah has exercised his prerogative of pardon in Mr Sothoo Rao's case

Occasional Notes

It is settled that the formal installation of the Maharajah of Kashmir will take place early in April

The Viceroy has sanctioned the grant of three months' privilege leave this season to officers in Burmah who can be spared

The 26th Punjab Infantry has been ordered to Burmah, replacing the 3rd Madras Infantry, whose term of foreign service has expired

Sir Comer Petheram, the *Englishman* says, has definitely accepted the appointment of Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, in succession to Sir Richard Garth

Sir Richard Garth leaves India for good on the 24th proximo, the state of his health being such as to render his continued stay in the country a matter of anxiety He retires on full pension

Morar and Gwalior will be surrendered to Scindia in the last week of March There will be a great military display on the occasion, in which the Agra garrison will take part

An expedition is likely to go up the Chindwin River from Mandalay shortly It is believed that the country can be settled from the Mandalay direction, and the troops from Assam will, therefore, not be used.

A Certain number of Covenanted Civilians will be employed in administering Upper Burma No further reduction in the number of troops garrisoning the country is likely to be made until next cold weather

The Budget will be published on the 19th proximo The Viceroy will probably remain in Calcutta till the end of March, and then pay a visit to the Punjab, eventually reaching Simla during the last week in April

The Burmah command will be under the direct authority of the Commander-in Chief in India instead of the Commander-in Chief in Madras The garrison, until the civil administration has been organized, will consist of about 11,000

Reuter informed a contemporary of ours on Friday that Russia had assented to the Turko Bulgarian agreement, except the clause referring to a military alliance between Bulgaria and Turkey That clause was that, in case of need, Bulgaria would have to contribute between 50 000 and 80,000 men to the Turkish Army

It has been decided that all Infantry Battalions are to be trained in the use of machine guns, which are henceforth to be employed generally in the service They will be used chiefly with advanced troops, as being more easy of transport than field guns, which, to a certain limited extent, they will supersede

A Bavarian gentleman, Mr wolff, together with a pupil, has travelled to Rome by bicycle from Trente in six days, notwithstanding that they encountered snow and storm in the valley of the Adige In the last part of the journey, the travellers did the distance from Pisa to Rome, 400 miles, in 20½ hours.

The Bombay Government has formally accepted the offer of one lakh of rupees, made by Mr Harkisondas Narottamdas, for the erection of a female hospital containing clinical wards for the instruction of medical students The Government will contribute a lakh and a half towards the completion of the building

The Viceroy, before leaving the palace at Mandalay on the 18th, directed the head Phoongyees Mondaly to assemble and restored to them several valuable Buddhist images, some studded with jewels, which were found in the palace and were held in great veneration, in consequence of their having been placed in the consecrated buildings round the palace

Education has been making rapid strides in the Baroda State Hardly a day passes without some advancement in this direction The diffusion of knowledge among the agricultural and other lower classes seems to be the prime object Higher education is at a standstill As an experiment which, if successful, will be a clear improvement on the system in vogue in Government schools, a music school has been opened from the 1st instant

A Mandvie correspondent says that the officers in charge of the loot there—Colonel Badgen, R A, Colonel Eyre, Madras Fusiliers, and Major Limbert—"are getting sick of being general dealers, storekeepers, and salesmen There are heaps of things, curious and valuable to those who can find room and carriage for them The precious things are few, as a whole day was allowed to the women of the Palace to clear the rooms of anything they cared to take away It must have been particularly annoying to the captors to find scores of jewel cases, *caskets and drawers, where good things* ought to be, spoiled and empty"

Some figures from official sources in the *Investors' monthly Manual* give a very gloomy view of Russian finances There is a deficiency in the income as compared with the expenditure during the nine years ended 1884, of £132,275,000 Since 1860 the public debt has more than doubled, the total being in that year £250,000,000, as compared with £,510,275,000 in 1884 The interest on the debt has, in the same period, increased from £9,600,000 to £10,938,000 "If ever" remarks the *Times*, 'a nation stood in need of a policy of 'peace, retrenchment, and reform' it is Russia in existing circumstances."

The *Rangoon Gazette* "sincerely trusts that the British Government will not give in to the preposterous claim of the Chinese Government to Bhamo, and the territory down to the Shwe kee river . This particular claim of China for territory is particularly absurd It is true that Chinese armies have, at different times, in ages long gone by, invaded Burmah and conquered it, but these conquests produced no permanent effect A Chinese Governor at Bhamo, cut off from any effective control, might prove a curse to the country, a barrier to trade, and a neighbour, only a shade less troublesome and obstructive, than King Theebaw was

America boasts of big things in all directions and can now add one of the biggest explosions to the record On the 16th ultimo, a dynamite packing house in which three thousand tons of dynamite were stored, caught fire, and, in a few moments, the entire stock of explosives went off with terrific force and noise Three workmen were the only persons near when the explosion occurred When they saw the fire they ran for their lives, and just escaped in time After the explosion, they returned to the place, but found nothing left of it but a few splinters and nails At a house *10 miles distant, the plastering was shaken* from the ceilings and the windows shook violently

As we said elsewhere, says the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, the declaration that Burmah will be governed by the military authorities till November, bodes no good to any party concerned It means that there would be no law and Government in the country for 8 months at least and the military authorities will be licensed to do whatever they like with the people without let or hinderance And the means that India will have to keep an army in Burmah for eight months at least *The Englishman* the other day was deploring, that Turkey was being ruined by the action of Bulgaria and Servia which compelled her to keep an army at war footing at an enormous cost But who will sympathise with India for being robbed and ruined in this manner? We believe yet a few more lessons are necessary to teach Lord Dufferin that there is a God in Heaven who never approves of the doings of the aggressive and the unjust. Lord Dalhousie failed, so did Lord Lytton, and Lord Dufferin might have profited by their example Lord Dufferin went to Burmah to give peace to the people He comes back by perpetuating anarchy there

The *Deccan Times* says —His Highness the Nizam it is finally arranged, will meet the Viceroy in Madras It is probable that the Minister will also go in attendance, but our latest advices state that this has not yet been quite settled His Highness and suite will leave on Saturday or Sunday next accompanied by the Resident and his staff It is most satisfactory to learn that His Highness will be able personally to announce to the Viceroy that the fraternal restrengthenment between him and his Dewan, that has for so many months clouded the political atmosphere at Hyderabad, and has to such an extent retarded the course of general reform upon which the State has but recently entered, has come to an end, and that the cordial relations that should always subsist between the Ruler and his Minister, if a strong and good Government is desired, have been re established The most pleasing feature about this gracious act on the part of His Highness is that it has been quite spontaneous, without any interference or pressure, direct or indirect, from the Resident or the Government In this fact is the best guarantee for its permanence

Local and Provincial

Jamabunday —On Saturday last, Captain A H Mcmorine, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore district, was to leave head quarters for the Coongul taluk, on jamabundy work

H H The Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by the members of his suite left Bangalore for Mysore town, on Saturday last, at 12 A M by special train

Sivarathree.—On Thursday next, the 4th Instant, all the public offices and courts in the Province and the C and M Station will be closed, on account of the great feast of "Sivarathree"

The British Resident —Mr. C E R Gillestone, the British Resident at Mysore, with his staff and office establishment, left Mercara for Mysore, on Monday last, and arrived here on Friday evening last

Car Feasts —The car feasts of Nanda and Avani, in the Kolar district, will begin on the 5th instant and continue for a week Thousands of persons both from the Mysore Province and the Madras Presidency flock to these feasts

Execution —The two prisoners who were condemned to death, by the Chief Court of Mysore, at the last sessions, for the murder of the notorious Anne Gowdah, of Coongal, will be hung at tomorrow, at 6-30 A M, at the Central Jail Bangalore

Native Regimental Sports —The annual athletic sports of the two native regiments in garrison, namely, the 10th and the 14th M N I, took place on the South Parade ground, opposite the Gymkhana, C and M Station, on Friday and Saturday last, and were witnessed by thousands of spectators of all classes of the community

Repeal of Act VI of 1865 —The Government of India has under consideration the repeal of the Mofussil Small Cause Act VI of 1865, and has published a draft bill in the *Gazette of India*, which has been submitted to all Civil Judges under the different administrations, for their opinions and suggestions Colonel W Hill Civil Judge of the C and M Station, Bangalore, has undertaken, after carefully considering the provisions of the proposed measure with a view to submitting his opinions and suggestions thereon

Mr D Sothoo Rao —The late Peishcar Bukshee, Mr D Sothoo Rao, of the Mysore Province, who absconded in the year 1878, after certain large defalcations were discovered in his accounts, was, last month, found at Hyderabad, through information (?) in whom he placed implicit trust, and who had run away from the town of Rs 1,000 offered by the Mysore Government Mr Sothoo Rao, who is now 77 years of age was brought into Bangalore on Wednesday night, and was put upon his trial, before the District Magistrate of Bangalore on Thursday

The Dewan's Departure For Madras — Mr K Seshadri Iyer, the Dewan of Mysore, was appointed by his Under Secretary Mr P N Purnaya, left this for Madras, by the Mail Train, last evening, to meet Lord Dufferin the Viceroy of India who is expected there this day We think it would have been better if, instead of deputing the Dewan, the Maharaja himself had taken this opportunity to make the acquaintance of Lord Dufferin, as he did with his predecessor This, we think, would have been a better arrangement in the interests of the State of Mysore

The Travancore Artist —Mr Ravi Varma, the well known artist of Travancore, is at present in Madras, engaged in painting a life size portrait of H H the Maharajah of Vizianagram Very recently he painted the likeness of the Maharajah of Mysore, for the London Exhibition and was awarded Rs 3000 and two elephants. The likeness of the Maharajah of Mysore and the Takore Saheb of Bowneggur have already been despatched for exhibition, and some fancy pictures from the brush of the same artist are likely to find a place in the Exhibition Hall at London —*Madras Times*

A Curious Accident —We believe that, on Friday last, a most unique accident occurred in the compound of the Division Cutcherry, by which Mr M Steele, Manager, English Department of the Deputy Commissioner's office, lost a valuable pony and dog cart on the spot It would appear that Mr Steele's trap, with the pony harnessed to it, was standing near the portico of the Cutcherry, when the animal suddenly gave a lurch and went whirling *about, round and round, the result being* that the trap was over-turned and the pony fell heavily to the ground, hitting [illegible] head

against a gratuite at no When the traces were cut, the pony was found to be quite dead, having fractured its skull The dog cart was entirely smashed up—B S

B Murrygungiah ... James Scott—Mr B Murrygungiah, the Amchi Backsetto of Mysore, and a director and shareholder of the Mysore Mahajahi's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, charged Mr James Scott, of Messrs Scott and Co, of Bombay, also a shareholder and director of the said Company, has been being working as agents by contract to the company, with the offence of intentional insult, under section 504 of the Indian Penal Code The case came on for hearing before Colonel W Hill, Sessions Judge, C and M Station, sitting as Justice of the Peace, on Thursday last, Mr G Sidney Smith appearing for the complainant and Mr J W Hayes, Jr, and Mr J C S Lawrence for defendant An application by the latter to apologise having failed, the case was proceeded with and Mr Scott was convicted and fined Rs 50 which was paid on the spot

The Directors, M M S & M Co to The "*Spectator*"—The suit in which the directors of the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, (Ld) through the Secretary M W Smith, have brought against Messrs M B W Olcott and the proprietor Mr I Peiris, of the *Bangalore Spectator*, for the recovery of Rs 20,000 damages on account of alleged libels published in the paper against them came on for settlement of issues on Friday last, before Colonel W Hill, Civil Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore Mr I W Hay, Jr, has instructed and Mr J C S Lawrence, Advocate, appeared for plaintiffs, and Messrs G S Smith and J A Ivarra Advocates, for defendants After several preliminaries objected to on behalf of defendants, were put forward, argued on both sides, resolved and overruled by the Court, and a motional amendment in the title of the plaint and another in its verification were made the following issues were settled —(1) whether all or any of the statements contained in the plaint are false, malicious, libellous, or otherwise? (2) whether the statements complained of are privileged? (3) whether the allegations in para of the plaint are correct with respect to the depreciation of the stock mentioned in the aforesaid publications and (4) what damages, if any, the plaintiffs entitled? The trial hearing of the suit was then adjourned to the 19th and 20th proximo

Extracts.

THE DACOIT MOVEMENT IN LOWER BURMAH

Rangoon *Feb* 20—The Burmese magistrate at Myaukpee in the Shwegyeen district has been suspended for having his post named a family A Burmese inspector of police has been appointed to officiate for him temporarily

Three Phoongyi leaders of the late Shan risings have been arrested for by the Karens and the Pegu police The heads of two have been sent to Maulmein in spirits for identification The third is lying wounded in a Karen village near the Kolabo frontier

The rebels in the Salween district are reported to be actively dispersed and to be flying in all directions A Burman inspector of police has distinguished himself in the Shwegyeen district His party has killed a leader for whom a reward of 5,000 rupees has been offered for several weeks

Whilst the prospects of peace and tranquility have been speedily restored in the Salween and Shwegyeen districts, an unexpected disturbance has broken out in the Maubin district near Pangoon A band of 100 men attacked the police thannah, killing the sergeant and two constables, wounding others, and plundering and burning one village Assistance has been sent from Rangoon in a steam launch

News has come from Thayetmyo of an attack by Toungdwin-gyee rebels on 60 sepoys of the 26th Madras Infantry under Lieutenant Dobbs The sepoys fought splendidly utterly routing their assailants, killed and six wounded

Captain Parrott, Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy, with the police, has managed to break up two gangs of dacoits, killing several and recovering a large amount of property Many of the men belong to the Maubin district which seems now in an exceptionally disturbed state—*Bombay Gazette*

THE ANNEXATION OF UPPER BURMAH

THE VICEROY AND THE BURMANS

Monday, *Feb* 20—The following is His Excellency's reply to the address of the Burmese deputation which waited on Monday The address was given in on the 12th and the reply issued on the 18th It was delivered to them —

"I am unwilling to thank you for the friendly sentiments which you have expressed in your address, and I feel sure that your countrymen should have accepted in a friendly spirit the new order of things which has been established amongst you Upper Burmah has been pronounced by the Queen Empress of India, and by your Sovereign herself, to be the wish and pleasure of Her Majesty's Government that it should be annexed to the British Empire, and I am charged by Her Majesty and by Her Government to assure you that your property, welfare, and interests will remain under the care of Government to further which Her Majesty has graciously commanded me to act on her behalf with all my power and influence I feel sure that the measures which I am about to propose for the consideration of your countrymen will tend to the prosperity and contentment of the whole country, and I look forward to each one of you availing himself of the opportunities of employment which will be afforded by the new administration Several measures for the purpose of opening out the country will be proposed by me, and your co-operation will be expected by the officers of your ancestral establishments placed under the protection of the laws and I trust one and all of you will be ready to assist in this work Every one of you should understand that the object of the Government of the Queen Empress is to develop the resources of the country to the utmost of its power, and to promote the welfare of the people by introducing the blessings of peace, order and good government, and to protect and to encourage peaceful and honest subjects

The address will be printed in the vernacular and translations will be sent to you I will put this with as many of the other points as I can conveniently do in my speech to the Council"

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

The *Pioneer* says —The Government of India and the Secretary of State have settled the question of the recruitment for Indian Civil Service for the next five years, the term for which the Presidency and Province will require being exactly laid down This means that during the current year and annually afterwards up to and including 1890, the number of candidates who will be accepted at each open competitive examination will be determined by that of a *tabuine* statement now drawn up It has been the practice to determine annually in a haphazard fashion how many recruits are wanted for the Indian Civil Service In future a quinquennial period will be taken and a table drawn up so as to regulate the flow more equally than has hitherto been the case The candidates who are successful this year in the open examination will come out in 1888 and thus the quinquennial period really propides for actual arrivals in India up 1892 Taking the various provinces we find that Bengal will get 9 recruits in 1888 1890, and 1892 and 8 in 1889 and 1891, Assam, 2 in 1889 and 1 in each of the other years British Burma 2 each year except in 1889 when only one will be sent North West Provinces and Oudh 8 in 1888, 1890 and 1892 and 7 in 1889 and 1891, Punjab 3 in 1888 and 4 in each succeeding year Central Provinces 3 in 1888 and annually afterwards, and Bombay and Madras each 8 annually, save in 1888 when Madras will receive only 5 Burma under the new conditions, will probably require more than we here give, but in the case of the other Provinces the figures are to be rigidly adhered to as far as possible extra recruits being filled up from the uncovenanted service, wherever this is possible Summarising the figures we find that in the five years Bengal will require 18 civilians the North-West and Oudh 42, Bombay 30, Madras 29, the Punjab 19 the Central Provinces 11, British Burma 9, and Assam 6, this gives a total of 183, or practically 38 annually The table has been worked out actually and the system now adopted will prevent those blocks in promotion which have had such lamentable results in the past Burma we may add, now recruits direct from home instead of from Bengal, and this is a distinct advantage, as candidates selected for this Province can take up the Burmese language during their two years probation in England

GRANT OF A GRATUITY TO THE TROOPS EMPLOYED IN UPPER BURMAH

The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in sanctioning the issue of a gratuity to the troops and Volunteers, the Naval Brigade, and the Indian Marine engaged in the recent operations in Burmah, all those being also included in the grant who advanced beyond the frontier of British Burmah under the immediate command of Lieutenant-General Sir H N D Prendergast V C, K C B, before the 29th November 1885

2 The gratuity will be issued (at the rate of Rs 24 per share) to all British commissioned warrant, and non commissioned officers and privates according to the rank or relative rank of the recipient upon the following scale —

	Shares
Lieutenant General Commanding the Force	272
Brigadier General	47
Regimental colonel or departmental officer having the relative rank of colonel	40
Colonel (other than above) and lieutenant colonel	32
Major	16
Captain	12
Lieutenant	7½
Warrant officer	4

Non commissioned officers and men according to the following classification —

	Shares
Class I	3
Class II	2½
Class III	2
Class IV	1½
Class V	1

The gratuity to the Naval Brigade will be issued under regulations which will be promulgated by the Commander in Chief on the East Indies Station

The details of the gratuity admissible to the Indian Marine will be notified in a marine Circular

3 The gratuity to the native troops will be issued on the following scale —

	Rs
Subadar, Rissaldar Major, Rissaldar Woordie Major,	120
Jemadar, Ninth Rissaldar	48
Havildar, including Havildar of Artillery Buglers, Farrier Major Drum, Fife or Trumpet Major, Hospital Assistant, and Daffadar	24
Naik including Naik of Artillery Drivers	16
Sub-Hospital Assistant, Private, Farrier Saddler, Trumpeter Drummer, Fifer, Bugler, Driver of Artillery	12

4 Gratuity is indispensable to followers, regimental or departmental

5 The gratuities will be paid in anticipation of audit, and the sums required should be drawn (either in cash or by transfer remittance receipt) on the authority of a comp or station order from the Field Paymaster or from a civil treasury

A LEGAL QUESTION

A curious question of legal ethics came before Mr *Justice Jardine* and Mr *Justice Bashwood* at the High Court a few days since This was whether a Hindoo wife could be legally convicted of stealing from her husband In the case in which the question arose Mr Ingoley, the Session Judge of Sholapore Bazapore, had sentenced a woman to two years' imprisonment on a charge of stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs 1,000, and she appealed to the High Court against the sentence, her legal representative arguing that the ornaments formed part of the woman's *stri Dhanam* or marriage portion, and that the husband had no right or control over them The High Court have not yet given their decision on the point, and we only draw attention to the case now, because a case in which a somewhat similar point is involved is engaging the attention of the law courts in England In this case the question is not whether a woman can legally steal her husband's property, but whether a husband can legally steal his wife, or what amounts to it The facts of the English case which we refer are briefly these —A young man aged 25, by trade a bookbinder, married a widow of some seventy summers, who possessed property to the extent of about £9,000 The marriage, as may be imagined, did not prove a happy one, and after living together a few days the pair separated Some time afterwards the woman who was paralysed and bed ridden was forcibly removed from her native house, where she was residing, by her husband, with the aid of several men. A charge of assault was preferred against the husband by the wife's friends, and the case coming to the attention of the police magistrate at Lambeth when the last mail left England From the evidence given in the case it appeared that the wife was averse to residing with her husband, but on the other hand it was evident that her mind was in a very weak state, and it may be held that he was legally justified under the circumstances in acting as he did It will be a singular commentary on the working of the law in different parts of the Empire if it is held that a Hindoo woman in the Bombay Presidency may steal her husband's property, whilst a young British workman in London is denied the luxury of disposing as he desires of his imbecile and ancient bride

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The *Hindu*—Primary education cannot be placed on an efficient and progressive basis, except by extensively utilizing private native agency, and that such agency can be secured only from the intelligent classes, who, having received a University education, may be expected to possess a love of knowledge and the capacity for imparting knowledge according to approved methods The serious responsibilities connected with the primary instruction, and importance of teaching are hardly recognized in India In England and other European countries, the importance attached to efficient primary education is manifest from the fact that the science pressers are usually written by the greatest scientists In India, on the other hand, the village school master is generally a person who has failed to obtain a living in other ways, and is held in very poor estimation One of the many subjects which occupied the attention of the Education Commission was how to prove the social status of the teacher in an indigenous school The Commission devised several remedies, but the one which commends itself to one judgment is to improve the pial school master off the face of the creation by a gradual process of supplanting him by educated agency. With as much faith in the application of the female and much ignorance of teaching as Mr. Squeers, of Dotheboys Hall, and with all that gentleman's habit of flogging the boys by way of object lessons, the pial school master does not deserve to be tolerated any longer than we can help it If the gradual replacement of these men is desirable, it is necessary to extend, or at any rate abstain from restricting the sphere of higher and secondary education But leaving this aspect out of consideration, let us see what the gain will be to primary education by a diversion of funds. In his evidence before the Education Commission, Mr Justice Muthusamy Iyer estimated that a complete system of elementary education for the 7,500 villages of this Presidency would involve an annual outlay of £2,000,000 (from supposing that the estimate is not unduly liberal, and making large allowance on the cost it cannot possibly fall short of £1,500,000 The amount now spent on primary education in Madras from all sources is £134,441 and the amount that would be set free by the sacrifice of higher education is £15,000 Considering the gigantic character of the work of *mass education*, the additional £15,000 will be but a drop in the ocean and the gain from the new investments utterly inappreciable Such an appropriation of funds would also *frustrate the intentions of the* Government of India expressed in the resolution appointing the Education Commission, that all branches of education should move together Primary education has already been absorbing more than a fair share of the expenditure on education and any deduction from higher education will swell the disproportion

JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

Joint stock enterprise has made great progress in India in recent years. In 1880 81 there were at work in the country 475 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 19 74 10 150, and a paid up capital of Rs. 14,96 66, 364 Every year since that period has witnessed a steady increase in the number of companies at work and the amount of capital invested The figures for last year, which are the highest ever recorded, are as follows —*Number of companies at work*, 697, nominal capital, Rs 27,85 56, 908, paid-up capital, Rs. 20 63,58,444 The investment most popular with capitalists appears to be mills and presses of working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk, 896 lakhs of the total paid up capital being devoted to enterprises of this description Bengal stands at the head of the list of provinces in the returns,

here being in that presidency 232 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 11,67,05,500 and a paid-up capital of Rs 2,43,58,342 Bombay, however, is very little behind, and if the relative size of the two presidencies is taken into consideration, our presidency is really a long way ahead of Bengal, and, in fact, of every part of India The number of companies at work is returned at 175, their nominal capital at Rs. 11,23,31,130, and their paid up capital at Rs. 8,54,22,011 Madras is far behind both Bengal and Bombay, for although she has 159 companies, their nominal capital is only Rs, 2,74,02,928, and their paid-up capital Rs 1,03,03,359 0 6. It is interesting to note the description of company which preponderates in each presidency. In Bombay, of the 174 companies, 104 are mill and press companies, and about two-thirds the total amount of capital returned is invested in this class of enterprise Next on the list come 45 trading companies with about one sixth the total capital invested In Bengal the chief form of investment is in tea companies, of which there are 121, with about one-third the total capital Trading companies stand next on the list, with about one-fifth the total capital, and then come mills and presses (jute and cotton) with about the same proportion of the total capital. With regard to Madras loan or banking companies appear to be most in favour, 115 of the total 159 companies registered in that presidency coming under that head These companies absorb about two-fifths of the total paid-up capital, their nominal capital being about four times greater In regard to paid-up capital the loan and banking companies are nearly approached by the ten cotton mill companies in extense in the presidency An important class of companies which figures in the return, for Madras, are the mining companies, ten of which are in existence with a nominal capital of Rs. 44 25,000 and a paid up capital of Rs 31,58,779-13 8 The North West Provinces and Oudh head the list of the minor provinces, with 42 companies, possessing a nominal capital of Rs. 95,91,000, of which Rs 81,22,212-2-10 were paid up Then comes the Punjab with 17 companies, with Rs 48,11,000 nominal capital, of which there was paid-up the sum of Rs. 38,51,200 Joint stock companies are a profitable source of revenue to the Government, the fees levied amounting to Rs. 32,705 12 3 and the expenditure to only Rs 2,944 5 4, a clear balance of Rs 29,721-6 11 thus accruing to Government.

MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS

On the 3rd instant Mr F. N Thorowgood, Superintendent, Madras Harbour Works, reported to Government:—

North Pier, Superstructure—It was not until the 15th January that the masons and plate-layers could get to full work at removing the old rails and re-laying the new roads in cement concrete, as described in paragraph 2 of my last report. By keeping the men at work overtime, as soon as the sea became smooth, the new lines of rail were completed by the 20th January; the work done being 1883 lineal feet of permanent road for the cranes, 1,938 broad gauge railway, and 1,792 feet of narrow gauge railway, all this securely bedded into the concrete blocks with Portland cement A temporary line was also laid down to the extreme end of the standing portion of the pier, 2,250 feet from commencement, from which heavy boulders were thrown into the sea to form the hearting or core of the 'wave-breaker."

North Pier, foreshore and base—The fine working weather set in about 15th January, and since then the boats have been depositing rubble base and the divers have been busy blowing up concrete blocks which lie in the line of foundation. A total of 2,765 tons of material was deposited during January, of which 1,539 tons represent pieces of demolished blocks, 57 in number. The blocks were as usual broken up with dynamite, fired by electricity. There were 2,992 tons of very large boulders thrown over the side of the pier to form the hearting of the wave-breaker, and these boulders will now be covered with 30 tons blocks deposited by the Titan crane, preparatory to setting the abutment of the new superstructure

South Pier Works—At the south pier, all force had to be put on to re laying the railway lines, as in December. There are now 1,657 feet of crane roads built in, and 1,747 feet of both broad and narrow gauge road. On the 18th January the south pier Titan crane, having been thoroughly tested, was advanced forward on to the south pier satisfactorily, a distance of about 1,300 feet. At the rubble base of the south pier the divers have been blowing up a few concrete blocks to the extent of 135 tons.

Pallavaram quarries—From Pallavaram quarries the outturn was small during January as the lines of both piers were impassable during the alterations and consequently very little rubble stone was required. Only 5,908 tons were received. The quarry lines at Pallavaram were thoroughly inspected on 13th January by the Locomotive Superintendent and District Traffic Superintendent of the South Indian Railway in company with Mr. A L Pogson and myself. More siding accommodation is required there, and is now being provided, for which purpose I have had to detail several plate-layers from the Harbour Works Trains have resumed running to the number of four daily, and with the new siding accommodation this will be increased to six.

Cranes and Plant—As already reported, the south pier Titan has been completed, tested, and travelled out. The large and special crane for the wave-breakers was completed on the 20th January, and from that date I have been putting it through a series of tests for balance

Its stability appears to be precisely as shown by calculation.

Survey of Base.—Another piece of work that has been completed in January, and without which we could do nothing, is the survey of the whole of the rubble bases or the new work by Mr Pogson, and this could not be attempted until the 18th January.

TELEGRAPH RULES

The 18th February 1886

The Honorable the President in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 7, Act XIII of 1885, entitled the Telegraph Act, to make the following modifications with effect from the 1st April 1886, in the rules and rates for Inland and Foreign Telegrams, viz —

INLAND RULES

Cancel the present rule 37 *viz* —

*Prepayment of Reply.**

RULE 37 —The sender of a message can prepay a reply, depositing for this purpose a sum not less than eight annas and not more than two rupees, and not including any fraction of an anna, but the message to which a reply is prepaid must not be addressed to more than one person On depositing the corresponding sum, the sender can add (free) the words "Reply paid" or "Answer paid" and the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited The terminal station pays to the receiver on telegraph or postage stamps, or in money, the amount prepaid leaving it to him to send his answer how and when and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all, The reply, if sent, is considered in every respect as a fresh message.

When a message to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a station where there is no Telegraph Office, the amount is forwarded to destination from the nearest Government Telegraph Office in postage stamps in an unsealed cover, the sender must accordingly prepay the postal insurance fee two annas

Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a "Reply paid" message, the terminal station sends a service telegram to that effect to the sender and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Clerk's office, Calcutta

It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply The duty of the terminal station consists simply in paying to him, in stamps or in money the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it, *and substitute*—

Prepayment of Reply †

RULE 37 —The sender of a message can prepay a reply, depositing for this purpose a sum not less than eight annas and not more than two rupees and not including any fraction of an anna, but the message to which a reply is prepaid must not be addressed to more than one person. On depositing the corresponding sum the sender can add (free) the words "*Reply paid*" or "*Answer paid*" and the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. The terminal station delivers to the receiver a "pass" for the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how and when and to what address he may please, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, must be accompanied by the pass.

When a message to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a station where there is no Telegraph Office, the message and "pass" are forwarded to destination from the nearest Government Telegraph Office by ordinary post, free of charge.

Should it be possible to effect delivery of a "Reply paid" message, the terminal station sends a service telegram to that effect to the sender and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Clerk Office, Calcutta

Foreign Rules †

Cancel the present rule 21, *viz* —

RULE 21.—The sender of a message can prepay the reply which he requests his correspondent to send The amount deposited for the reply must not exceed the cost of an ordinary telegram of thirty words by the same route

In this case he must write before the address of the message and pay for the instruction "Reponse payee or R P" Should the number of words for which a reply is prepaid be greater or less than ten, the sender must add to the instruction the number of words thus— "R. P 15" (two words) or "Reponse payee 15" three words

When a reply is prepaid the station of delivery furnishes the addressee with an order current for six weeks only authorizing the free despatch of message to any destination up to the amount prepaid In Urdu the amount is always paid on the addressee in cash or telegraph stamps, and the reply, when tendered, is considered and treated as any other message

If the original message cannot be delivered within eight days, or if the receiver formally refuses the money, stamps or order for the reply, the station of delivery informs the sender of it by a telegram, which indicates the cause of non delivery and takes the place of the reply,

and substitute—

RULE 21.—The sender of a message can prepay the reply which he requests his correspondent to send The amount deposited for the reply must not exceed the cost of an ordinary telegram of thirty words by the same route

In this case he must write before the address of the message and pay for the instruction *Reponse payee*," or R P Should the number of words for which a reply is prepaid be greater or less than ten, the sender must add to the instruction the number of words thus R P 15 two words or "Reponse payee" three words.

When reply is prepaid the station of delivery furnishes the addressee with a "pass" current for six weeks only authorizing the free despatch of a message to any destination up to the amount prepaid

If the original message cannot be delivered within eight days, or if the receiver formally refuse the "pass" for the reply, the station of delivery informs the sender of it by a telegram which indicates the cause of non-delivery and takes the place of the reply

ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NATIVES OF INDIA.

The following Resolution in the Home Department, dated Calcutta, February 12th, has been published:—

In Home Department Resolution No. 350, dated 30th June 1868, a scheme was promulgated for the creation of a certain number of Government scholarships tenable in England by natives of India. It was explained that the object of creating the scholarships was to encourage natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the Civil and other services in India In a subsequent Resolution, dated 18th January 1870, the circumstances were set forth under which it had been determined to hold this scheme in abeyance. For some time past the Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the re-establishment of a limited number of Government scholarships tenable in England by native of India, and the Governor-General in Council is glad to be able now to announce that it has been decided to bring into immediate operation a scheme which it is hoped will have the effect of offering a certain measure of encouragement to the youth of this country to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education either at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge.

Six scholarships, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government of India will be at once established tenable in England by persons who are natives of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic. Cap 3. The scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab in rotation, one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during the present year (1885) and one scholarship to each of the last two during next year (1887). In alloting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed

Each scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance not exceeding £200 per annum, payable from the date of his arrival in England, *and will be tenable for three years. No* candidate should be more than 21 years of age Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of his selection and to reside there for a period of three years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill health

Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100 for passage money, and a similar sum will be payable within one month before his actual return to India, if he should complete the full period of three years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period

It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England Each scholar will be required to bind himself by a written engagement to submit to such regulations as may from time to time be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of the scholars.

If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State he will at the discretion of the Secretary of State forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum of £100 drawn by him as passage money

It will be open to each University to consider whether a special examination should be held for the election of the scholars, or whether the election should be made on the results of its ordinary examinations If special examinations are held, the regulations which the University concerned may propose to lay down in regard thereto should be submitted for the previous approval of the Government of India, the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the examinations been made under the orders of the University authorities It is however, desirable that the examinations should be held at such a time (probably not later than the month of June in each year) as will afford the successful candidates sufficient interval to complete their arrangements and to reach England before the opening of the October term at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, to one of which Universities the scholarship-holders will be required to proceed. The candidates for the special examinations when such examinations are held, must be young men of proved ability, and will be selected by the Vice-Chancellor on the report of the Syndicate or governing body, who will in their turn be guided by the opinion of the Professors and Examiners The candidates for those examinations or the persons elected as scholarship-holders on the results of the ordinary University examinations must in all cases be graduates of the University under 21 years of age, who are willing with the consent of their families to proceed to England in order to complete a University education, and will be required to satisfy the Vice Chancellor as to their good conduct, knowledge of the English language, and physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which they will have to follow in England The tenure of the scholarship will be strictly dependent on good conduct in England, and will be conditional on satisfactory progress being made in study

The Governor-General in Council desires to take this opportunity of expressing his acknowledgments to Mr. Monier Williams, Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, with whom the present scheme originated and who has always taken a deep interest in any measures designed to promote the educational progress of natives of India

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

* The sender of a State message addressed to a Government official may not prepay a reply And in the case of a State message addressed to other than a Government official, any sum deposited by the sender under this rule must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram

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† Telegraphic money orders up to a maximum value of Rs 150 can be obtained at all Postal Money Order Offices. See Postal Guide

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1886. No. 10

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese	per annum,	Rs 10	0 0
English alone,	do	„ 6	0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	„ 6	0 0
Local subscription		5	0 0

N B—Subscriptions for the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

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The "Theosophist"

(Vol. VII, October 1885 to September 1886)

CONDUCTED BY

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Berlin-street, 1st March.—The armistice between Servia and Bulgaria expires to-day. The peace negotiations are at a standstill. Each declines to accept the other's draft treaty.

Constantinople, 28th Feb.—The negotiations in connection with the Russian refusal to agree to the clause in the Treaty of Bulgarian agreement, by which Prince Alexander limits himself to direct Turkish Domination, are proceeding slowly. Both Bulgaria and Turkey waive the point regarding mutual free navigation of rivers and acknowledging the clause has raised further objections.

Bucharest, 1st March.—Turkey has come to an agreement with Servia respecting the wording of the draft treaty. The signature of the treaty is believed to be imminent.

London, 3rd March.—The Right Hon'ble H. Holmes, Conservative Member for Dublin University, has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons:—"That the House regrets the Premier's recent omission to express the policy of Government as to the maintenance of social order."

Berlin-street, 3rd March.—The treaty of peace has been signed between Bulgaria and Servia. It consists of a single article, simply declaring that peace has been restored.

London 5th March.—The House of Commons last night negatived without a division, the motion of Mr. Hanbury's (Conservative) censuring the Government for their inaction during the House in last year of the policy of Government for the maintenance of social order.

Belgrade 4th March.—Servia is demobilising her army at present in the field, as well as her reserve forces.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH, 8, 1886.

A LOOT IN LONDON.

THERE was a dreadful and tremendous outburst of the unemployed and hungry and starving in the great Modern Babylon, on the 8th of last month, and partially, again, on the 10th Idem. Reading the accounts of this great social cataclysm, in the English papers to hand, one is led to wonder that such things could be and happen in highly civilised and refined Great Britain. We, natives of India, are so accustomed to hear, and to have the thing thrown into our mental ears, of the great civilisation and social refinement of the West, that the riots in the West End of London—the most refined and fashionable quarter of the great city—come to us as an incredible revelation, which shakes our belief (for the moment, at least) in the truth and sublimity of British civilisation, as it has been constantly represented to us. What shall we say, what can we say, when we read of a great London mob, comprising some thousands, and consisting chiefly of true born Englishmen, carrying fire, and fury, and destruction on all sides, and, in its blindness, incapable of distinguishing between friend and foe? What shall we say, what can we say, when this highly civilised mob turns its uncontrollable wrath on innocent women and children, denizens of the same country, beating them down and plundering them of the veriest trifles, such as a pickpocket in India would scorn to touch? And yet we, pure natives of India, are taught, from our youth up, in the schools and colleges which a paternal government so generously provides for us, to admire, respect, and revere "British civilisation" in India, and to thank God for so inestimable a boon. To read the accounts of the riots in the West end of London, is sufficient proof of the low degree which British civilisation has reached, on its own native soil, and, though it may seem Pharisaical, we, natives of India have reasonable grounds to boast, that the Indian agriculturist, artizan, or even common coolly, is not as his British confrere is—a man of rough unshown exterior and his mental nature entangled in the warp and woof of prejudice *and dense impenetrable ignorance. These* rough fellows who assembled around Trafalgar Square, and looted the shops and broke the glass windows of gentlemen's clubs, did not scruple to throw stones at and assault and plunder harmless women and children, in the streets of the sinful city. It would seem that some thousands of the unemployed labourers, workmen, and artisans of London had assembled together, at the base of and around the monument to the great Nelson, in Trafalgar Square for the purpose of making a peaceful demonstration, setting forth their miserable and half starving condition, and adopting resolutions calling upon the Government to devise some measures as a remedy; but at this juncture, the socialists came on the scene—fellows of all nationalities, or no particular nationality whatsoever-who are for ever devising secret schemes for the overthrow of every form of settled Government under the sun—and began to spout and preach unmitigated sedition to the mob, who, even as tow catches fire, were only too ready to take the hint from their speakers—their "leaders," as they are called—and disperse abroad, intent upon the work of destruction and pillage, in the progress of which the great abominable British vice of drunkenness was conspicuous. The London police, as elsewhere in this imperfect world were unequal to the occasion, and were almost swamped in the great encounter with the mob, and the soldiery, of course, as usual, had to be called out, when as a matter of course, "order was restored. The ring-leaders of what was tantamount to a revolution in London, have been arrested and are now undergoing trial, being every one of them set free on bail. The above, then, is the cause, beginning, progress, and (thus far) the end of a mighty riot on the part of a London mob. Now, let us contrast this picture with an Indian "loot," of which, in the progress of British civilisation in the East, we have had specimens, from time to time. The Indian "riot" occurs only in times of scarcity, or of unmitigated famine, and is confined to the rice and ragi and provision bazaars, but is never extended to the shops where "Europe" goods are sold, much less to the liquor therein, or elsewhere. It is downright hunger and speechless starvation which lead to these (in our opinion) pardonable raids; but mark the contrast in the treatment of the offender in India and in England. In the latter country, they obtain every consideration. They are let out of jail on bail; they have counsel to defend them at their trial; sympathising newspaper reporters "interview" them and publish their sayings and opinions; and a portion, at least, of a sympathising Press write leading articles in their favour. But for the *pure Indian "looter" there is no such* good luck. He is kicked and cuffed into a police Tahna, whence he is taken to a lock-up, and kept there, as an "under trial" prisoner, but being absolutely denied bail, under the Draconian Criminal Procedure and Indian Penal Codes; he is then tried by a judge and jury, or a judge and assessors—those last being the standing farce enactors of British law in India—or by a judge singly, and he is then whipped within an inch of his life, *and then thrown* into a jail, or he is sent as a convict to the Andamans for life, or a more or less lengthened period, and, by the way, he is seldom or never defended by learned counsel at his trial, the Government caring a hang about him, except, perhaps, caring to hang him! Such is a brief statement of the circumstances and fate of a looter in London and a looter in India. We—if we ever are reduced to loot for our bread—would prefer to be a looter in London.

THE "HINDU ECELSIOR SERIES"—No. IV.*

WE owe an apology to the author of this book for the delay that has occurred in our notice of it. The fact is, that the work is so highly appreciated here, that as each series reaches, it is difficult for us to retain it in our office, for our own use and perusal and review within these columns, because some kind friend walks away with it, and it is quite a task for us to regain possession of it. The previous numbers of the excellent "Excelsior" series of books for the promotion of religion and morality, were—1. *The First Book of Aryan Morality and Religion*; 2. *The Pearl Necklace of Sanskrit Proverbs*; 3. *The Diamond Necklace of English Proverbs*. The present Fourth number is entitled—"Modern British Wisdom," and contains "the general principles of Morality and Religion, stated in the clearest and most convincing and effective words of eminent English authors, from Chaucer to the present time; with Telugu translations, elaborate explanations in Telugu and English, Sanskrit equivalents, &c., The other books mentioned above are written and compiled on the same plan, and as their titles indicate, are devoted to the same purpose, namely, the promotion of Morality and Religion—morality, on its broadest and soundest base, and religion, without the smallest reference to the narrow bigotry of creed or sect. Indeed, as regards religion and religious teaching, the motto of the author of these most excellent "Excelsior" series, may be aptly said to be contained in Pope's famous lines.

For modes of faith let graceless bigots fight,
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

These books, therefore, may be freely used by the members of whatsoever religions and religious sects we find amongst us.

The author of these volumes, Mr. R. Sivasankara Pandiah, B.A., deserves, and most justly deserves, more than a passing notice at our hands. All the previous works, which we have had the pleasure of perusing and noticing in these columns, and the Fourth number, now before us, show unmistakeably that Mr. Sivasankara is a scholar, and "a ripe and good one," exerting, in the noble work to which he has devoted

*Published by the "HINDU WELFARE ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION"—Madras. Printed at the Madras "EXCELSIOR" PRESS, 161, Broadway, 1886. Price 6 annas, Indian postage 2 as. Foreign postage, 6 annas.

himself, the utmost diligence, patient research, and untiring labour Indeed, Mr Sivasankara appears to us to be one of those few educated men who "scorn delights and live laborious days," in order that they may benefit their fellowmen It is such men who leave footprints on the sands of time," and it is such men of whom India stands in great need at the present moment. Undaunted by difficulties and obstacles of all kinds, Mr Sivasankara, having projected the idea of the "Excelsior" series to help his countrymen, especially the rising generation, in their progress in Morality and Religion, has brought his task to a successful issue, in the publication of the Fourth Volume, almost unaided, except for such help as he could get from the pupils and students under his own care. Mr. Sivasankara has been badly treated by the public, we are sorry to say In his introduction to the present volume he says —

"I regret to state here that, up to this moment not a single pie have I received from any one as donation or subscription to the *Series* although I spent about twenty five Rupees for posting, &c., for sending petitions lectures pamphlets, and books to various high personages in and out of India and although I had my *Appeal* for aid (which is published at the end of No III of *The Hindu Excelsior Series*) circulated and advertised as widely as possible *in India*. Moreover as these volumes are neither each penny cram books nor author tastefully selected text books they have, by their sale not fetched me as yet even half the amount of my printer's bills However as I make the publication of the Series a labor of love I am not at all discouraged by these facts which confirm the oft repeated painful truth that very little encouragement is given by the world to persons who nobly devote their lives to its social moral and spiritual reformation Notwithstanding my past disappointment, I again publish my *Appeal* at the end of this Introduction with a sanguine hope that it may yet meet the eyes of some rich and generous hearted gentleman interested in the moral and spiritual progress of India and induce them to assist me pecuniarily by donations of Rs 100 or more or some copies of my books, whereby I may be able me to carry out my long-cherished plan in its entirety

It is to be sincerely hoped that Mr Sivasankara will this time meet with the success which he so richly merits

Now, with regard to the contents of the volume before us Their general title is— "Angleya Sukavi Sukti Sudha," or "the Nectar of the best sayings of the best English authors," but the volume is divided into two distinct parts—the first entitled— "Nectar-drops from Shakespeare," who *flourished from A D 1564 to 1616*, and the second entitled—"Nectar drops from eminent English authors," from Chaucer to the present time, that is, from A D 1328 to 1886 Mr Sivasankara, being an enthusiastic admirer and constant and earnest student of the English language, an example we would strongly commend to our educated countrymen, especially to the rising generation of students, has, on the whole acquitted himself of his task of gathering together and presenting "modern British wisdom," in an intelligent, interesting, and readable form and only those passages have been carefully selected which teach some precept of morality, or inculcate some practical principle of true religion. As we have had no hesitation in commending to the public the author's previous volumes of the "Excelsior" series, so we have no hesitation in heartily commending the Fourth Series, which we would specially note, is dedicated to Her most gracious Majesty, the Queen Empress of India

Occasional Notes.

It is conjectured that, soon after the Viceroy's arrival at Calcutta, the title of K. C. S. I., will be conferred on Mr Bernard, first Chief Commissioner of Burmah

REWARDS OF Rs 360 AND Rs. 800 have, says a Mandalay correspondent, been offered for officers and men, European and native, passing the higher and lower standard in Burmese.

THE Queen has been pleased to forward a donation of £100 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, in support of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India

MR. H. M PRIMROSE, C. S. I., formerly Private Secretary to Lord Ripon when Viceroy of India, and Sir James Carmichael a relative of the late Senior Member of Council, Madras, have become Private Secretaries to Mr Gladstone

IT was resolved, at the annual meeting last week, of the Mysore Gold Mining Co., to increase the capital by the further issue of 15,000 £1 shares at a premium of £3 This will give the Company £60,000 for the development of the property

A NATIVE paper says that Rao Saheb Gunpatirao, the brother of the Gaekwar of Baroda, who recently returned from England after studying at Oxford for about a year, intends going back to England for the purpose of being called to the bar

THE Hyderabad Government is going in heavily for jail building during the current year The Finance Committee has just made provision for the vote for new jail buildings to be increased to one lakh of rupees instead of less than half, as formerly

THE Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Professor Monier Williams, C. I. E., D. C. L., Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford Sir Monier Williams is a son of a former Surveyor General, Bombay, and was born in Bombay in 1819

THE first section of the West Deccan Branch of the Southern Mahratta Railways —that extending from Poona to Koregaum, a distance of about eighty miles—will be opened for traffic soon after the end of the monsoon On the Bellary and Goa branch the work is making satisfactory progress

THERE is considerable distress in Vienna, and, last month, 800 men marched to the Town Hall and peremptorily demanded employment On being refused, they repeated their request at the police station, where they had to be dispersed by force Several of the leaders were arrested.

THE Government of India has addressed the Secretary of State again in urgent terms regarding the growing danger which menaces the Indian finances owing to the continued depreciation of silver It pressed the necessity of England taking immediate action with a view to the holding of an International Bi-metallic Conference

CHINA'S claim in respect to Burmah is said to be not only for a slice of territory, including Bhamo but for tribute The last pretension is scarcely likely to be insisted upon, or, at any rate, to be conceded England can hardly pay tribute to China, even though she does under the name of a subsidy, to Afghanistan There is something here in a name

THE Southern Mahratta Railway Company have, the *Pioneer* hears, by telegram from England, raised the £1,200,000 they require to enable them to take over the Mysore State Railway and complete their connection between that line and their present system Orders will issue at once from the Government of India regarding the transfer of the Mysore line.

MR. J T PEREIRA, the Editor of the "Cochin Argus" lodged a complaint the other day before the local Magistracy, against Mr Walker, the *Editor*, and Mr Edward A D'Silva, printer and Publisher of the "Western Star" for defamation of character under Sections 500, 501, and 502 of the Indian Penal Code The case was to have been heard by the bench of Magistrates on Monday last

IN consequence of the practice which has sprung up of officers addressing Government *direct*, either officially or demi-officially, in view to advancing their claims to appointments which they believe it is contemplated to make or which have actually been made, His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council directs that in future any representations of this nature shall be preferred only through the head of the department to which the officer making it is subordinate

THE text of the agreement made on Dec. 11 with the Maharajah of Johore has been presented to Parliament The agreement is embodied in seven articles, which provided for the defence of the Maharajah's dominions from external attack, for the admission of a British officer as Agent within the state of Johore, for the supply to Johore of coinage in the currency of the Straits settlement, for facilitating trade with the state of Penang, and for the recognition of the Maharajah as Sultan of the state and territory of Johore

OPERATIONS are proceeding for the purpose of clearing away the mass of sand which has accumulated during centuries around the famous statue of the Sphinx, near the great Pyramid of Egypt The work, it is expected, will be finished by Easter The portion of the statue at present above ground is about 40 feet It is supposed that as much more, at least, is buried in the sand, and the amount of sand to be cleared away is estimated at 20,000 cubic metres When the statue has been laid bare to the level of the foundations, a broad circular walk will be constructed around it, and a high wall will be built to guard against future encroachments of the *sands of the desert*

THE "RANGOON GAZETTE" WRITES —We warn Government that there will be fearful discontent in this country should they persist in imposing the Income tax in Burma The paralysis of trade has so impoverished the country that it will tax all our energies to meet the present burdens It will take *us at least two years, to recover from the* effects of the past year or two's depression in all branches of industry If the Chamber of Commerce were worth its salt, it would have spoken out in the most unmistakable language on the subject The mere fact that there seems considerable apathy on the part of the public in the matter will lessen the certainty of bitter discontent when the evil bursts upon us. Five pie in a rupee is no joke especially in such times, with a falling exchange value for the rupee

ON Monday evening last, after a large official dinner at Government House, His Excellency the Viceroy held a Levee at the Banqueting Hall He wore the uniform of a Lord Lieutenant with the star of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick. The presentations commenced with that of H E the Governor, who having bowed took a place to the left of the Viceroy H E the Commander in Chief of India Sir Frederick Roberts, who (like all officers present) was in full uniform, and wore a wealth of *medals and orders*—H E the Commander in Chief of Madras, Sir Herbert Macpherson—whose decorations also attracted much notice—and the Judges of the High Court—with Sir Arthur Collins, the new Chief Justice looking like a hand some Cardinal in his crimson robes at their head—followed Then the usual presentations were made

On the morning of the 3rd instant, Says the *Mail*, the nine guns, which were brought from the Palace of Mandalay, were landed from the Indian Marine Transport *Clive* The guns are all very old, and appear not to have been used for many years The two largest are gilded, and correspond in size and weight, more or less, to the ordinary English 18 pounders, with a calibre of 4½ inches in diameter The other ones, almost as large as the gilt ones, are unique in appearance, and are covered with engraved figures The two smallest ones are howitzers, measuring 21 inches in length, with a bore of three inches and a quarter Four of these guns (including the two gilt ones) are to be presented to the Governor of Madras, two are to be presented to the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, two are to be sent to Bangalore, and one will be retained in the Arsenal in Fort St George

Local and Provincial

THE CENTRAL JAIL —Mr J Sparks, the Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail, having returned from sick leave, on Tuesday last, resumed charge of his office from Major A. H. Macintire, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, who had been doing the duty in the meanwhile

RETURN TO HEAD QUARTERS —Mr K Seshadri Iyer, B. A., B. L., the Dewan of Mysore, accompanied by Major C Bowen R E, Secretary of the Public Works Department, and Mr P N Poornah the Under Secretary, returned to Bangalore from Madras by Saturday *morning's* mail train

A HINDU LADY LECTURER —We now have in the midst of us Sree Rungamma, an educated Hindu Lady, who has come here to deliver a few lectures on Native Female Education Sree Rungamma, has a fair knowledge of Sanscrit and Telugu She delivered the first lecture on Friday last, at the Town Municipal Hall

THE CIVIL COURT NAZIR —On the recommendation of Colonel Hill, Civil and Sessions Judge, C and M Station, the Resident has been pleased to sanction a permanent increment of Rs 20 to the salary of the Nazir of this Court, in lieu of the commission hitherto allowed for superintending executions of movable and immovable property —*Bangalore Spectator*

LECTURE ON BOTANY —On Wednesday evening last, in the hall of the Bangalore City Municipal School, Mr J Cameron, F. L. S., Superintendent Mysore Government Gardens, delivered a lecture on "Elementary Botany," to the members of the "Bangalore Students' Reading Room" Mr A Seshiah Chetty, *Vice President*, Municipality, presided, and the attendance on the part of the general public was large

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE AND H E THE VICEROY —On Sunday morning last, Mr K Seshadri Iyer, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah and Mr P N Purnaih, Under Secretary, proceeded to Madras, *in order to meet His Excellency* the Viceroy, the Earl of Dufferin, to present the Maharajah's respect to his lordship, and to present him with three sandal wood boxes of magnificent carving and curious design with golden clamps and gold locks and keys

BANGALORE DIVISION —Major General R Rowlands, C. B, rejoined Divisional Head Quarters, Saturday morning, and resumed command of the Garrison under the usual salute of eleven guns Colonel Acheson Johnson, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Wealleans, A. D. C, have also rejoined Head Quarters Lieutenant General Sir Herbert Macpherson, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, assumed command from General Rowlands, on the 2nd instant

EXTORTION AND BRIBERY —Soobba Rao, Jemadar of the Bangalore Taluk police, against whom charges of bribery and extortion were tried by Mr Mahomed Ali, the Town Magistrate, was found guilty on Friday last, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 150, in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. No doubt the jemadar has been, or will be able, to pay up the fine, seeing he was a police officer of considerable position and used it for evil purposes, why was he not sent to jail without the option of a fine? We think the Chief Court would do well to "revise the calendar" in this case

MR D SETHOO RAO'S CASE —In spite of the protests of the Press and the general sympathy of the public, the trial of Mr D *Sathoo Rao* proceeded during two days in the past week, when the accused was charged, under section 409, Indian Penal Code, only with sum of money he acknowledged to be deficient in a chit to the Comptroller. The public Prosecutor, Mr Singara Char, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. B Srinivas Iyengar, advocate defended the accused, who, on Wednesday last, was found guilty, and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs 750, in default, six weeks' additional simple imprisonment It is stated that Mr Sathoo Rao has appealed, through the Dewan, to the Maharajah, for a free pardon.

"WE ARE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS"— Two of the Petta Municipal Commissioners were fined Rs. 10 each yesterday by

the Second Magistrate Mr. Abdul Rymon, for having failed to [colour]wash and cope the compound walls of their houses in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore after having been served with notices to do so The accused appeared in court and stated that they were Municipal Commissioners. His honour thereupon said that it was the greater reason why they should have known better than to have ignored the force of a notice served on them by another institution similar to that at the Board of which they presided The reasons, we believe, it carried out would have cost far short of the amount of the fine inflicted —*Daily Post*

SCOTT vs RICKETTS —On Thursday last, in the Civil and Sessions Court, C and M Station, Bangalore, before Colonel W Hill, the case by Mr James Scott for defamation against Mr Ricketts, Inspector general of Police, came on for hearing, having been specially fixed for that purpose, though it was an official holiday Mr J W Hayes Jr, barrister at law, appeared for the complainant and Mr E Sidney Smith, Advocate, for the defendant The complainant's counsel applied for an adjournment, on the ground that an application, under section 526 A, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the transfer of this case and of the other, Ricketts and Scott, was now pending before the Madras High Court, and that he (Mr Hayes) had received a telegram to that effect from Madras The application for an adjournment was opposed by defendant's advocate, but after a lengthy argument on both sides, the court decided that, under the section quoted, there was no option but that the case should be adjourned which was accordingly set down for the 15th instant

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THE RESULTS OF THE DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, 1886

2ND CLASS

4 T S Balakrishna Aiyar, B A
18 T A Kalivenkatakrishna Aiyar, B A
24 M G Krishna Rau, B A
31 M V Ratnam Naydu, B A
68 P R Sundara Aiyar, B A

3RD CLASS

2 S Adinarayanayya, B A
6 V C Doraiswamiyar, B A
7 A Devappa Pantu, B A
8 J C Fernandez, B A
10 B Garudachariyar, B A
17 K P Govinda Menon, B A
20 K Krishnama Charlar, B A
25 N Krishnaswami Naynidu, B A
27 P Nagoba Rau, B A
29 J M Nallaswami Pillai, B A
40 B Narasimhaswami, B A
31 V G Narayana Aiyar, B A
33. T C Narayankurp, B A
36. C M Padmanabha Chariyar, B A
40. G Raghava Rau, B A
43 L S Ramachandra Aiyar, B A.
44 B V Ramadas, B A.
45. P Ramau, B A
47 K. P Rama Row, B A
48. J. Ramayya, B A
53 T Sadasiva Row, B A
54 T Sankara Menon, B A
57 D Seshagiri Row, B A
60 Sivagnana Modeliar, B A
62 T A Srinivasa Aiyangar, B A
69 T V Sundara Row, B A
70 S Swaminathan, B A.
71. S A Swaminatha Sastri, B A
75 S. Venkataramadas, B A
76. K Vencoba Row, B A

M L III CLASS

1 V S Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B A B L.
3. T Sadasiva Aiyar, B A B L

M A BRANCH I

1. S. V Thomas Nadar, B A.

BRANCH IV.

7 V A Passhans, B A.
8. B Satagopacharlu, B. A.
6. M. Srinvasa Row, B A
10 N Subramaniya Aiyar, B A
11 A R Vadyanatha Sastriyar B A.
—*Madras Times*

Extracts.

MRS GRANT DUFF ON THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE

The *Mail* —Mrs Grant Duff in the course of her speech, at the recent opening of the Fernery at the Horticultural Park, paid a well-merited compliment to the medical profession in general and to its representatives in Madras in particular Mrs Grant Duff eloquently remarked, —" I cannot tell how beautiful appears to me the Christian charity, how noble the heroism of those who spend their lives in ministering to those unhappy beings, always themselves in danger that the fell poison may at last attack them One would like such persons to have rewards and decorations, if one did not feel that their lives were beyond all reward This was generously said Riches, it is well known, rarely fall to followers of Esculapius and no medical man—not even the leaders of the profession in England—have accumulated from practice only, enough money to be regarded [as] rich when compared with a merchant prince The average professional man [of] any rank not in his success as much as by coin, but by the solid results of his hard work. Good fees are an earnest of gratitude and good work, and as a rule, the doctor has no reason to regret his days of anxiety and toil, although it is true that, occasionally, he has to realise the truth of the lines —

> God and the doctor we alike adore
> When at [our] knees comes but not before,
> The danger past both are alike requited
> God is forgotten and the doctor slighted

The question of means necessarily limits the extent of the rewards with which the English Government has from time to time in the name of the Queen, shown honour to medicine Knighthood has not unfrequently been refused by distinguished members of the medical profession visibly under the impression that, like Lord Beacon field in his younger days, they could safely 'stand upon their own heads' or it may be, that the intended gift was looked upon as an inadequate reward for years of supreme effort It is, however, assumed that the more potent honour is not given by the Queen without due enquiry as to whether the position can be sufficiently supported in successive generations The answer of the man of science must usually be in the negative, hence, the medical baronet is a *rara avis* One form of reward has hitherto been steadfastly closed against the profession—the peerage By a well preserved tradition no one who sits in the House of Lords is supposed to—in a literal sense—work for his living The condition is one not likely to be readily fulfilled, the medical man who has toiled to the top of the ladder is not likely to relinquish his commanding position in favour of a gentle retirement, Hence, it may be fairly said that honours and decorations await but few who in other respects well merit a public recognition of successful efforts for the common weal For the medical man [of] professional success must to a great extent represent both honours and riches—'there is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing, there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great wealth'

KOMBAKONAM DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY

HINDU INFANT MARRIAGE QUESTION

The *Mail* —A deputation of native gentlemen, consisting of Brahmins and non Brahmins, waited on His Excellency the Viceroy (with whom was His Excellency Mr Grant Duff) in Government House, at noon on Tuesday the 2nd instant, to make a representation on the subject of infant marriages among Hindus The deputation was headed by Rajah Sir T Madava Rao, and consisted of the following gentlemen :—M R. Ry T Ganapathy Ayer, S A Samunda Ayer, S Ramaswami Mudaliar, M A, D L T Sundrapper, B A, V Rama Chendra Row, B A, B L, V Krishna Ayer, B A, B L, K. Sundraramier, M A, S Appu Sastriar, B A, A Ramaswami Ayer, S Krishnaswami Ayer, S A, C S Lakmaswami Ayer, K Gopumahalinga Chettiar, K Narayanswami Ayer, P Swami Mudeliar, T Krishnama Chariar, B A, and A Sambasiva Sastriar Rajah Sir Madava Rao, in introducing the deputation, said that they came from Kombakonam, an important and populous town in the Presidency Their address was brief, and the assistance sought at the hands of Government was small but it referred to a matter of great importance to the whole native community Sir Madava Rao made some further observations, and called on Mr S A Samuatha Iyer to read the address The address was read, and the Viceroy replied to the following effect —He was very glad to meet the deputation The subject which they had brought to his notice was a very important one There was nothing so well engrained in the British system of Government as the fixed determination, as far as possible, not to interfere in the established national customs of the people That was the policy of his predecessors, and to it he meant strictly to adhere But it did not follow that there should be no departure from that policy, and that the present Viceroy and the Members of his Government should not watch with sympathy and approval any movement that had for its object the reformation of social customs. Personally he thought that no custom could be more deleterious to morality and fraught with greater evils than that mentioned in the address Every European nation would look upon it with horror, and for his own part he would not like his child to enter into so monstrous a contract under such conditions If native opinion was not absolutely unanimous there should at least be a general consensus of that opinion in favor of the movement He had not yet been sufficiently long in the country to gauge the character, force, and extent of native opinion on the movement More than that he was not disposed to say at present, and they would not expect him to say more At all events, they might go away with the satisfaction that their memorial had his sympathy and approval His Excellency then came forward, shook hands with Sir Madava Rao, and said how pleased he was to make his acquaintance In taking leave of the deputation, he said he was much gratified to see so many men of position and intelligence taking interest in so important a movement

AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT

With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules under section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884) —

A —Rules for the grant of Loans for purposes other than Relief of Distress

1 Loans not exceeding Rs 1,000 in each case may be granted to owners and occupiers of arable land, for the following objects —

(*a*) purchase of seed grain and ploughing cattle,

(*b*) re building houses destroyed by fire or flood,

(*c*) any other purposes not specified in the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, but connected with agricultural objects.

2 Every application for a loan may be made verbally, but, in each case, shall be at once reduced to writing by the officer to whom it is preferred

3 Every application for a loan shall be made to the Collector, or officer in charge of a Division, or to the Tahsildar, or Deputy Tahsildar of a Taluk

If the loan applied for does not exceed Rs 250 it may be granted by the Tahsildar, or by the Deputy Tahsildar, if he is an independent charge, if it does not exceed Rs. 500, it may be granted by the officer in charge of the Division, but if it exceeds Rs 500, it shall be granted by the Collector only.

The officer to whom the application is made shall make inquiry as to the character of the applicant his ability to give security and the propriety of granting the loan If the loan applied for is one which the officer can himself grant, he shall, after completing his inquiry, pass such order on the application as he may deem fit If the loan applied for is one that he cannot himself grant, he shall forward the application, with the report of the result of his inquiry, through such channel, if any, as the Collector may prescribe, to the officer who is competent to grant the loan

Provided that no loan shall be given to any owner or occupier of arable land who is in arrears for land revenue, or for any loan made to him under the Land Improvement Loans Act or under these rules, except under a special order of the Collector, made in his own hand and recording with full reasons his grounds for granting the same

4 The loan shall be granted on the following conditions as regards repayment —

(*a*) a loan for the purchase of seed shall be repaid within one year

(*b*) a loan for the purchase of cattle, or for any other purpose within the meaning of the Act and these rules, shall be repaid within two years or such further period, not exceeding ten years, as the Collector, with the sanction of the board of Revenue, may see fit to declare

5 Any person desirous of repaying the whole, or part of the loan granted to him, at any time before the expiry of the period mentioned in the order, may do so.

6 Repayment of a loan shall be made in such instalments including interest as the officer granting it may determine

Provided that instalments may be suspended by order of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the Division, for any sufficient cause, the reasons for suspension being recorded in writing by the officer passing such order

7 The yearly rate of interest on loans shall ordinarily, be 6¼ per cent, and shall be chargeable from the date on which the loan is made, but the Local Government may, at its discretion, and for special reasons, reduce this rate of interest, or charge none, or remit any part of the interest due

8 Mortgage bonds in the form hereinafter prescribed (Appendix A) shall ordinarily be taken as security for repayment from the owners or occupiers of lands to whom loans are made when the amount exceeds Rs 100, this shall invariably be done

9. When a loan has been sanctioned, the money shall be paid by the disbursing officer to the borrower, or his recognised agent, and a receipt taken, but when loans are required for the purchase of cattle, the Collector may take measures to purchase them and make them over to the applicant.

B —Rules for the grant of Loans for the Relief of Distress

Loans under these rules will only be granted when the existence of distress has been recognised by the Local Government —

(1) Loans for the relief of distress, not exceeding Rs 200 in each case, may, in accordance with the following Rules, be made to owners and occupiers of arable land to enable them and their dependents to subsist until the ripening of the next harvest

(2) Such loans shall be free of interest, and shall, ordinarily, be repayable within a maximum of three years

(3) Subject to the general control of the Collector, such loans may be made by the officer in charge of the Division, or by the officer in charge of the Relief Circle in which the applicant resides

(4) When such officer is satisfied, after such enquiry as he may deem requisite, that a loan is necessary and that there is a reasonable presumption that it will be repaid, he shall direct a loan to be given to the extent considered absolutely necessary, and shall fix, by a written order, the instalments by which it is to be given and repaid

(5) Such loans shall, usually be paid by instalments, monthly or once every two months

(6) Payments of the loans sanctioned may be made in the presence of the officer ordering the loan, or of the Tahsildar, and shall be attested by the signature of such officer or Tahsildar

(7) These loans are, primarily, meant for small land owners, and as they are recoverable as land revenue, it is not necessary, as a rule, that security should be taken for them, provided that they are covered by the value of the recipient's property, if this be not the case the loan shall not be given unless some sufficiently substantial person stands surety.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The *Mail* —His Excellency the Viceroy made one speech in reply to all the addresses presented to him during his stay at Madras His Excellency said —

"Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you most heartily for your kind welcome, and for the various addresses which the important bodies and communities whose representatives I see around me, have been good enough to present I fully appreciate the loyal feeling which has prompted you to prepare so brilliant a reception for the representative of Queen Empress, and I am personally grateful for the friendly expressions of good will which you have made me of in regard to Lady Dufferin and myself In reply, I cannot help, in the first place, observing how much struck I have been by the appearance presented by Madras from the sea, which is far superior to what I anticipated Some of its public buildings are of great architectural beauty and splendour, and what perhaps is a greater matter of pride to its patriotic citizens—the eye of the stranger is at once directed to many spots of historical interest It was from this centre that the spread of the British Empire in India received its first original impulse, and I am glad to think that the heart of your fine old city still throbs vigorously with such generous and patriotic sentiments as those with which your addresses are replete. You can hardly expect me on the present occasion, to touch on the various im

portant topics to which you have very properly taken the opportunity of calling my attention. With some of the suggestions you have made I can cordially agree. Others, though of great local interest, possess a technical character, and no Viceroy could be expected to *give an immediate answer in regard to them* in the absence of my colleagues. Others, again, are of a very complicated and momentous character, touching, as they do, upon various fundamental points connected with the Government of India. Even upon these, however, I might have been disposed not to remain silent were it not *for a special circumstance, that both the present Government* and their predecessors have expressed their determination to institute an inquiry into the whole question of Indian administration. There is no doubt that the strongest men in England will be more fitted to undertake this important duty, and you can rest assured that the points to which you specially refer will be certain to attract their attention. No one, I assure you, is better pleased than myself that such a body should thus take account and stock of the past, and consider with themselves in what way it may be rendered the forerunner of a still more prosperous future. Every one must admit that the India of to-day is not the India of 1858, nor is it desirable to give any regime a custom character. The wants and aspirations of one generation are different from those of another, and a wise Government should endeavour to recognise the signs of the times, and adapt itself to their new requirements. As I make it a rule never to excite hopes which I cannot be certain of fulfilling, or to allow my views upon most questions to become prematurely known, I should content myself with saying that, if my opinions are called for, it is probable they will not be found to be out of harmony upon some important points with those of many wise, intelligent and patriotic native gentlemen with whom I have come into contact. And now, gentlemen, perhaps I could not find a better opportunity than the present of acquainting the united Associations of Bombay, Madras and Bombay who have addressed Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the forthcoming enquiry that Her Majesty's Government have not failed to consider the merits of a Royal Commission as distinguished from the Parliamentary Committee, but that in their opinion the *second* method which is in conformity with precedent would be most effective. They have therefore already made the announcement that they intend proposing a joint Committee of both Houses for the purpose. And here I will take the liberty of correcting a misapprehension which has got abroad, that some deep significance is *to be attached to the fact that, while* in my speech in Legislative Council on the Income Tax, I referred to the body appointed for the examination of our expenditure as a Commission, it has subsequently been called a committee. As I myself originated the change, I may observe that my only motive was to prevent confusion between our own committee and what *I then imagined would be called* the Indian Commission, sitting at home. Whether our body was termed Commission or Committee would have made no change in its powers or its constitution, and now that the English enquiry is to be undertaken by a Committee it may possibly be desirable to denominate ours a Commission. This, however, is a very small point which I cannot determine till I return to Calcutta. With regard to the suggestion that its number should be enlarged I must at once frankly tell you that I don't think it would be desirable to do so. But I may mention that it is by no means intended that its members should remain closeted at Simla. On the contrary they will visit the various centres of administration, and they will associate with themselves other persons of knowledge and authority to examine special points and questions affecting local interests. There is one other point to which I need specially refer. As has been remarked in one of the addresses a very noble and generous offer was made both by the princes and by the people of India, at a time when war with a foreign Power seemed imminent—by the one to place the resources of the States at the disposal of Government, and by the other to form themselves into Volunteer corps. The latter proposal was commented on by the Government of India in a very exhaustive and sympathetic despatch addressed to the Secretary of State. In this despatch due acknowledgment was paid to the generous and loyal sentiments evinced by such an offer and every thing that could be said on either side of the question was duly set forth. On the whole, however, we expressed an opinion that the accession to the military strength of India by the enrolment of a large number of native volunteer regiments would not, perhaps, prove commensurate with the impediment in the way of the satisfactory establishment of such an organization. Though we have an intimation that *Her Majesty's Government agrees generally* in the view we have taken, a despatch in which their own opinion upon the question is embodied has not yet been received. It is for this reason and in no way from any want of respect to those who have addressed Government on the subject, or from any failure to appreciate the patriotic motives which inspire their *offer of serving that*, to my very great regret, a proper reply to the various communications which have been received by Government has been so long delayed. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me again to thank you for your friendly greetings, and to add that, although I am perforce precluded from discussing with you all the points you have brought to my attention, I will be careful to communicate the substance of such of them as affect your local interests, or are of immediate and practical moment, and are within the competence of Government, to my colleagues, and when the proper time comes to consider how far, and by what means we may best meet the wishes of those whose recommendations are, upon many points at all events, entitled to greatest respect."

MR. TELANG ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM AMONG NATIVES.

The *Bombay Gazette* — The Hon K.T. Telang, B. A., delivered an address on the above question on Monday at the Prarthna Samaj Institute in connection with the Literary and Scientific Society, of which he is an honorary Secretary. The Hon Dadabhoy Naoroji was called to the chair.

Mr. Telang, in the course of his address, said:—What we are asked to give precedence to social over political reforms, it is necessary to consider whether there is such sharp line of *demarcation between social and political matters* as must be drawn in order to give effect to this demand. I confess I think such a line cannot be logically drawn. The division is one which in many respects is one of convenience only. And even those matters which are mainly and to a great extent social have most important political aspects and *vice versa*. Take *education*. *It is an agency of vital import*ance alike for political and social purposes. Or again, take the removal of the prohibition against a voyage to England. The social importance of this is obvious. But the political value of it also is equally manifest especially now when we have just welcomed the Indian delegates back to their own country (Cheers). Take, again, the question in reference to which this controversy has been raised. The question of infant marriage is a social one. But the modes suggested for remedying the evil cause great political issues, touching the province of legislation, and the true functions and limits of State activity. Therefore it is clear that these political and social questions are so intertwined with the other, that a hard and fast line cannot in practice be drawn between them. And consequently, even if the preference suggested could be justified in theory, it would not be feasible to enforce it in practice. I have much reserved to follow the whole discussion as it has been going on for some time past. And I may add across only two persons in favour of the preference thus suggested. First, it is said that slavery at home is incompatible with political liberty. Now, when understood in its true sense, I have no quarrel with this principle. I am prepared to concede, and indeed I hold the doctrine myself very strongly, that the true spirit of political liberty must be only skin-deep if so much as the man who can assist or tolerate slavery within his own household. But I apprehend that for the application of this principle, you must have a conscious tyranny on the one side and a slavery that is felt to be slavery on the other. Without the consciousness on both sides, I hold that the principle would be incorrect. Now, how does the matter stand in the case before us? Have we in truth got to deal with a case of conscious tyranny and felt slavery? I say certainly not. I say, that so far as we have tyranny and slavery in the case we have only a case of the tyranny of the past the present being bound in slavery to it. It is not a case of male tyrants and female slaves, as represented, to any notable extent. We are all—men and women, widows and widowers, children and adult—slaves, if that is the proper expression to ancient custom. Remember this further. As regards all those burning questions, which just now trouble us in connection with social reform as regards enforced widowhood, infant marriage, voyages to England, and so forth, the persons who are supposed to be our slaves are really in many respects our masters. (Applause). You take of the duty which lies upon us of breaking the shackles off their feet, but they won't have some of this breaking off of the shackles. To a great extent they do not feel the shackles, and decline to let you break them. They protest against that interference with and desecration of their ancient and venerable traditions, which, from their point of view, is involved in this course of enfranchisement. Therefore I hold that the phrase "household slavery," as an entire misnomer. Here we have what may, for convenience, be treated as two spheres for our reforming activities. The one is slavery in the one sphere, and there is slavery in the other, and we are endeavouring to shake off the slavery in the one sphere as well as in the other. I can see no reasonable objection to this course. That course has precisely been indicated out, as Mr. Herbert Spencer has pointed out, is also shown to be the natural one by scientific observation. Let us now go on to the next reason alleged in favour of the precedence claimed for social over political reform. It is said that a nation morally low cannot be politically great, that history shows no instance of such a condition. To this proposition, I confess, I cannot see that history affords any support. And I hold, indeed, that the lessons deduced from history run exactly counter to this. Look at that brilliant episode in the history of India, which is connected with the names of Sivaji—(Cheers)—and the subsequent Maratha rulers—(renewed cheers)—an episode on which our minds are still fresh to dwell. I have been recently reading several of the *Bakhars* or chronicles which have been published. And judging from them, I cannot find that the social condition of that period was very much superior to the social condition that is now prevailing. I will ask you for a little *while to join with me in considering the lessons* to be derived from the history of a country, whose history we can ascertain from much more satisfactory materials—a history, too, which we are almost more charged with knowing better than we know the history of our own country. Let us look at the history of the country which we believe, and are happy in believing, to be at the very top of the political ladder to-day, let us look at the history of England in the seventeenth century A. D., the materials for which are easily accessible, and have been digested for us by such clever historians as Hallam, for instance, and Lord Macaulay. There is here enough to demonstrate, that at the politically glorious epoch we are now surveying to social condition in England in regard to the relations of the sexes, was by no means of a highly creditable character. Look, again, at the England of to-day. Politically she continues as great, as prosperous as energetic in advancement as ever. How is she morally? I have noted down here a point or *two in regard to the which is worthy of con*sideration. But I wish to say a word of warning before I refer to these points themselves. On them as well as on the last point I refer only to the existing social evils. This is necessary for the argument. But I must not be understood as supposing for one moment that these evils afford a satisfactory picture of the social condition of England taken as a whole, whether in the seventeenth century or at the present day. I have not the privilege of a personal knowledge of the social condition of England even at the present day. But from all I have read and seen here, from all I have heard from those of our friends who have had the opportunity of seeing England and English social life, especially from what I have heard from our distinguished friends who have only just returned; and among them, let me gladly my excellent friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudliar, of Madras, who has publicly spoken on this subject; from all this I have formed a conclusion, which I have no hesitation in plainly avowing, that in my judgment the social condition of England is in many important respects immensely superior to that of any of the sections of our Indian community. (Cheers). I hope this open avowal will prevent any misunderstanding of my meaning in what I have said on this subject, and also in what I am going to say. Marriage *with a deceased wife's sister is at present pro*hibited in England. The movement for the removal of this prohibition is not one of yesterday. It is an old one, and has gone on for many years. On the last occasion that it was solemnly discussed, the reform was obstructed, and successfully obstructed by those who correspond in English society to our priesthood. There you have the case of a social reform which comes as near as possible to the reforms required among us—reforms, that is to say, of social regulations intervened closely with religious or what are regarded as religious observances. How, then, does the case stand? In this England of ours, this England, where political reform is advancing by leaps and bounds, where political efforts attract such attention as is shown by the commission of the general election just closed —there are still social evils, huge and serious social evils, awaiting remedy. To them attention is not directed with anything like the force and energy bestowed on political affairs. It seems to me to be plainly a maxim of prudence and common sense that reform ought to go, as I may say, along the line of least resistance. Seeing first the reforms which you secure with the least difficulty, and then turn your energies in the direction of those reforms where more difficulty has to be encountered. You will thus obtain all that vigour which the spirit of reform must derive from success; and thus carry out the whole work of progress with greater promptitude than if you go to work the other way. This is the principle we actually act upon within the sphere of political activity itself. How, then, can we be justly twitted for applying the same principle as between the two spheres of political and social activity? Now, if this principle is correct, it leads manifestly to the conclusion that more energy ought to be devoted to political than to social reform. Remember, I am not asking that our reforming energies should be confined to the political sphere. In politics, agitation goes a great way in social reform, it goes for very little, seeing that feeling and tradition are involved in it to a very large extent indeed. In politics even such a thinker as Sir Fitzjames Stephen is content to use it to reason. He says that if the people of India wants free institutions without wire pulling from *English Radicals*, let them have such institutions. Sir Fitzjames Stephen's objection is only to the concession of such institutions, when they are not asked for in India, only to prove a pet theory of English politicians in presence of such champions of the existing order of things, logic is an instrument of power. But where *feeling and tradition are the authorities* appealed to logic is almost impotent. You must then make up your minds to use logic, of course, but only as a subordinate agency; but you must rely more on a long patient toil some process of diverting the feelings, or to express it differently, making the soil unfit for the growth of those misplaced feelings and misunderstood traditions in the same way as, according to a great scientific teacher, science does not attack miracles directly, but renders the mental soil unfit for their reception. You cannot say, you ought not to say here, "cut this down, why cumbereth in the ground." You must improve them, you must infuse new vitality and new vigour into the old growth. In one word, to go back once again to old political phraseology, we have here got like Bismark to educate our party which always must be, and in this case peculiarly must be a lengthy and laborious operation. (Cheers.) Once more in political matters we can all unite at once—Hindoos, Mussulmans, Parsees, the people of Eastern India, Southern India, Western India, Northern India, all can unite, and not only can they do so in theory, they have actually done so in fact, as demonstrated at the National Congress held last Christmas. What is the secret of this? The answer is obvious, the evils, or supposed evils are common; the remedies, not being in any way mixed up with any very powerful traditions, are also the same, and when intelligent Indian opinion is necessarily unanimous. The newspaper press is a most potent instrument for use in political questions. But in the case of social evils, the party to be educated is to a great extent beyond the ambition of the newspaper influence. It does not often get into the way of the newspaper, and it is two thick skinned to be touched to the quick on that side. The mode of operation *accordingly must here* be necessarily different, although, of course, even here the newspaper is of use as an indirect means of education by means of "filtration" and also as a means of communication with those sections of the old party that come nearest to the new, and also between sections or more or less new party itself. However, although reforming activity in the social sphere is thus usually less noisy than in the other sphere, it is not, therefore, any the less real. But before I go into details here I am free to admit at once that the success we have achieved is excessively slight.

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1886. No. 11

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

Published & Karnataka per annum	Rs	10 0 0
English do	do	6 0 0
Kannada do	do	4 0 0
Half above rates		5 0 0

N.B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kannada paper alone. Back numbers are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first month per line	0 2 0
Each continuation following month	0 1 0

Advertisements for the first month to be sent in on or before the 25th of the preceding month

Further alterations expected to alter the number of insertions should be sent in before the commencement of the month

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made by money orders or by Postage stamps of higher values than required

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(Vol VII, October 1885 to Sept mber 1886)

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NOTIFICATION

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The penalty attached to this Bye law is a fine not exceeding 20 Rs

POLICE OFFICE, E HEWETSON,
13-3-86. *Supt of Police, C and M S, Bangalore*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

A large fire broke out at Mandalay, inside the city, at 8 P M, last Thursday, opposite the Southern gate of the palace stockade 300 houses were destroyed

The claims of foreigners are being quickly settled

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that Sir Drummond Wolff is instructed to propose that the Egyptian frontier shall not extend beyond Wady Halfa, and that Egyptian troops replace British troops there, who withdraw to Lower Egypt as troops there, who withdraw to Lower Egypt as soon as practicable

Constantinople, 7th March —It is expected that Turkey will send an ultimatum to Greece calling on her to disarm

London, 8th March, Morning —The *Times* in a leading article, announces that the Government estimates only provide for a force of 5,000 British troops in Egypt

Constantinople, 8th March—The first sitting of the Conference of Ambassadors of the Great Powers, to discuss the Roumelian question, will take place on the 11th March

Berlin, 9th March —Prince Bismarck is ill with a severe attack of rheumatism The latest bulletins respecting his condition state that the rheumatism is increasing

Haiphong, 9th March.—News has reached here from the south, that a body of Annamite rebels have attacked and killed a French Captain and ten men at Pontaize, one of the ports recently declared by the Annamite Government to be opened to commerce of all nations by the treaty of Hue The rebels, who are increasing in numbers, are advancing from Tourane on Quinhon

Rangoon, 8th March —Sir Harry Prendergast will leave Tonghoo to morrow morning, for Yeamthen, via Mangwan, escorted by 100 men Owing to Yeamthen being weakly garrisoned, by about 300 men who are surrounded by about 9,000 rebels, it is believed that the General and his escort will have to fight their way Orders have been sent to the garrison not to move out, but to fortify and defend the place When the General arrives it is his intention to have the column from Mandalay co-operating Severe fighting is expected shortly

According to the *Rangoon Gazette's* special correspondent, some stiff fighting took place on the 25th, 26th, and 27th ultimo, when it was evident that the enemy was in overwhelming force.

Rangoon, 9th March —The local Government has issued the following Proclamation —"Under orders of His Excellency the Viceroy, it is hereby notified that Upper Burmah is permanently added to the dominions of Her Majesty, and hence forth will be under the direct control of British officers No Burmahn Prince will again rule in Burmah The Queen-Empress is Sovereign throughout the whole country and all the people of Burmah are now Her Majesty's subjects Their welfare is now a matter of solicitude to the British Government, which will respect the customs, rights, privileges and religious institutions of all classes, and effectually provide for the protection of life and property in the country as in other parts of the Empire. All priests, officials and private persons who loyally accept British rule, and assist the officers appointed by the Viceroy, will receive support and encouragement for all good services done for the British Government, and will be duly rewarded It is the firm intention of the Government to trample out disunity, rebellion, and crimes of violence, at any cost At the same time the Government does not desire that persons misled by evil advisers should forfeit the opportunity of forsaking crime and becoming peaceable citizens Persons still opposing the Government are hereby called to come in and lay down arms, and return to a life of order and industry As an act of special grace and favour, under the authority of the Viceroy, all persons who have taken arms against the Government in Upper Burmah are assured that if they voluntarily surrender to any British officer before the 30th June, their lives will be spared, and they will be treated with such leniency as their cases permit The only exceptions to this offer of amnesty are the persons engaged in or who instigated the murders of Messrs Allen, Roberts and Mounsey at Myngu, and Mr Gray at Zyinn Safe in the case of notorious dacoit leaders free pardon for all offences against the State committed before the issue of the proclamation will be granted to any person voluntarily surrendering before that date Rebels and dacoits are solemnly warned that if they do not avail themselves of this clemency they will be pursued and dealt with according to law Friends and relatives of persons suffering imprisonment for dacoity and rebellion are invited to cooperate with the authorities in restoring order When disturbance ceases, dacoits and rebels now in prison may look for remission of punishment As long as disturbances continue, no hope of release can be held out"

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, MARCH, 15, 1886

INQUIRY INTO INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

It is a healthy sign of the real interest taken in India and her political and social welfare, when we find the British Government, Conservative and Liberal alike, proposing and organising committees of enquiry into the various branches of administration since the Crown assumed the Government of the country, and took upon itself all the responsibility of so complete a change Twenty eight years, as we most accurately count time, is less than a generation, but the period is sufficiently long, we think to call for an account and reckoning as to the way in which the British Government has discharged its stewardship towards this country and its people But while we are gratified to see that the British Government does not shirk the ordeal, that it, indeed, voluntarily proposes to apply the test to itself, we are afraid that the manner in which the examination is to be applied and the examiners themselves, are not calculated to afford the public satisfaction and to render the enquiry impartial and untainted by any bias The Finance Committee which has been appointed is, beyond doubt, the most desirable public body in itself, but when we come to note its *character and constitution, we are* afraid we must pronounce it to be (as we lately pointed out) almost a useless body, for the simple reason that its members, with two exceptions, are officials, and even the two exceptions are *quasi* officials, one being a native member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and the other Agent of the Bank of Bengal, which has partial connection with the Government It is not to be expected that those gentlemen, who are called upon to enquire into the past expenditure on all branches of the Administration and to suggest economy and retrenchment, will sit in judgment on themselves or their fellow officials of like position, who receive large salaries and extra emoluments, with a view to reducing administrative expenditure in their own direction To begin with, they will not admit that they are too highly paid themselves, or that their salaries and emoluments are burdens on the state exchequer This Committee on Indian Finance, then, we think, will prove a failure as a public enquiry

Following close upon the Finance Committee, we have now another committee of similar kind, but larger in its scope of enquiry, and, as far as we yet know, much larger and more important in its constitution The public in India have been informed, by telegram, that, on the 11th instant, in the House of Lords, Lord Kimberly moved for a Select Committee of both Houses to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858. His lordship, it would seem, said that Her Majesty's Government did not believe that the system of Government founded in 1858 had broken down, but were of opinion that some of the details must be susceptible of improvement, Events had shown that the Indian Administration had worked well on the whole, and England might well be proud of her Indian Civil Service The question of the employment of natives in the Civil Service, and the age at which the candidates should be admitted, will be amongst those for consideration by the Committee whose report would lead to legislation. It is added that Lord Cranbrook, in the discussion which followed, said that the Conservatives would support the enquiry A subsequent telegram says that the Select Committee into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858 will be composed of ten peers and twenty Commoners

There can be no doubt that this Select Committee of Enquiry is as much needed as the Finance Committee, indeed, we may say it is more needed, and if its enquiries are thoroughly carried out, and its recommendations and suggestions are well weighed and deliberated upon, much practical benefit will be conferred on India and her people. Lord Kimberley, as an official and a Cabinet Minister, and recently Secretary of State for India, of course, is seemingly complacent, when he says that the Government of India since 1858 has never broken down, that is, we presume, in the sense of being a failure, but we here in India know quite well that during the last twenty eight years, there have been many failures in the different branches of the Indian Administration, especially in the administration of civil and criminal justice, so that, it seems to us, that the reforms in Indian Administration should be not merely as to details, but in many departments, should be thorough and go to the root of the matter. Whether his lordship's statement that England might well be proud of her Indian Civil Service, is founded on fact or not, we cannot tell, and, indeed, accuracy on the point is immaterial just now, but we know that the modern Indian Civil Servant, the competitionwallah, has no right to arrogate to himself all the qualities and virtues of an administrator, which qualities and virtues were not also possessed by his predecessor of Haileybury, the servant of defunct John Company Bahadur It is very reassuring to learn that the questions of the employment *of natives of India as Civil Servants and* the age at which they should be admitted, will form subjects of enquiry by the Select Committee ; and it is no less gratifying to

vote that both Conservatives and Liberals are equally united in carrying out the investigation into the past administration of India, under the Queen's Proclamation of 1858

THE INCOME TAX

As our readers know the Income Tax Bill has been passed, and the hated impost will have to be paid by all those whose income reaches a certain figure It is our opinion that the measure ought to have been more agitated than it was before it came into operation There was, it is true, a little opposition, but not much But even now, it is not too late to institute a vigorous onslaught on the tax Every person who has to pay it should not cease to protest till it has been abolished, and when the rulers see that the people are in earnest they will give way When it was proposed that the tax should be levied we protested against it, and we shall never cease to do so till it ceases to exist Those who have thought over the matter have come to the conclusion that it is the worst impost that could possibly be laid upon India, that it gives the maximum of irritation with the minimum of return, it also costs a large sum to collect It may be thought by those at a distance—in fact, is so thought in England—that it only touches the classes who have to pay A greater mistake could not be imagined, it is felt by the whole community, not only by those who pay, but by those who do not It causes a regular inquisition to be made into the affairs of all sorts and conditions of men, for the system has to be worked by ill paid subordinates and these threaten and bully many who do not come under the prescribed sums, simply to extort money They demand an examination of a man's books and private affairs, telling him that they are ordered to do this by the Sirkar, and to get out of the difficulty he gives what is asked for Such cases could be pointed out in every station in India, and such cases will continue so long as the tax is collected It is opposed to all the traditions and usages of the people of the land, and therefore ought never to have been imposed Sir Charles Trevelyan knew what was good for the land when he refused to have anything to do with it, and we are surprised that a statesman of the standing of Lord Dufferin should have thought proper to put an impost upon the people that is least suited to the requirements of the country Besides, the incidence of the tax is very unequal It falls very heavily upon those who have fixed incomes—more especially upon those in Government employ—while thousands of rich men do not pay an anna They simply bribe the subordinates who come to make enquiries Is it right we ask, that the soucar and the merchant should escape the tax while the poorly paid Government officials have to pay to the last farthing? There is great injustice here, and it will continue so long as the tax is demanded The authorities can only work with such agency as they have and that agency, in most cases is not the best Better cannot be employed because it would cost too much, and so the evils we complain of must continue But there was no need to repropose this tax, for there was another that would have answered the purpose much better We refer to the import duty on cotton, this was taken off in obedience to the desire of Manchester, because the merchants of that place were under the impression that they could make more money if the duty were abolished The justice of the matter was not for a moment thought of, it was believed that a profit could be obtained, and so an agitation was kept up till the duty was removed If the Viceroy had reimposed this duty more money might have been gained [illegible] than will be gained by the Income Tax, it amounted to about £ 700,000 when it was abolished, and by this time it might have reached nearly a million But the Viceroy and Finance Minister were afraid of displeasing the people at home, and so they resorted to the tax which is so much abominated in this country We believe that it could have been better to have slightly increased the duty on salt than to have brought back this Income tax, for the extra charge would have been so small that it would not have been felt We might almost say that anything would be better than the impost we complain of Surely Lord Dufferin and his advisers could have discovered something more in accordance with the wishes of the people, more in accordance with their usages The country is already too much taxed, the ryots are groaning under their burdens, and with difficulty pay the assessment, and though they have not to pay the Income Tax directly they have, as we said, to pay it indirectly Trade is dull, and the trader can scarcely get along with the taxes he has to pay now, and he will be weighed down to the earth when he is called upon to pay the Income Tax, and the case is worse still with other members of the community Even now, take us it is, a protest so loud should be raised that the Government would be compelled to mend its ways

Occasional Notes

It is said that the Viceroy made a distinct promise to the Nizam that he would visit Hyderabad next November

A boarding house for Brahmo girls is contemplated to be established in Calcutta The idea is said to be repulsive to the orthodox Hindus, who look upon such unions with horror

On Sunday night, the 8th instant, the semi ex Queen of Burmah was safely delivered of a daughter at the Mansion, Nungumbaukkum Dr Brimfoot was in attendance

Very reasonable disappointment is being expressed in the native press of Calcutta that the three vacant judgeships in the High Court are to be filled by English Judges.

Mr Charles Elliot, who is at present in Calcutta, is engaged in drawing up a programme of work for the Finance Committee The members are to assemble at Simla from whence they start on their tour of enquiry

The extension of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway having been completed up to Warangal, a distance of eighty seven miles, this section of the line is to be opened to public traffic during the early part of next month

In political circles in Berlin, the Marquis of Salisbury was blamed for having resigned his position on account of the Irish Question at a moment when nothing but a perfect understanding among the Powers could avert the danger of war

The state of affairs in Greece had assumed such a serious aspect, just before the last mail left, that the Minister of War in Athens issued an order requiring all merchants and manufacturers under the age of forty years to join the active army

The Maharajah Holkar has, for some time, been in indifferent health He recently adopted the popular remedy of having himself weighed in silver, and distributing his balance, some twelve thousand rupees, in charity He is now stated to be better

A High Court Judge in the Deccan lately sentenced a Jemadar to three months' imprisonment on the spot for contempt of Court. The Chief Justice considered the Judge acted in a grossly illegal manner, and directed the immediate release of the Jemadar

Several editors of vernacular papers in Bengal contemplate observing the 15th of September as a holiday for the Press (especially Native Press) in order to commemorate the liberty of the Press, granted by Lord (then Sir Charles) Metcalfe about fifty two years ago

The Greek Minister in London lately had an interview with Mr Gladstone, at which the Prime Minister declared that, while he felt the greatest interest in the welfare of Greece, he must express the hope that she would abstain from disturbing the peace of Europe, because he could not break the European concert

Oodeypore is a well managed and flourishing State, which is more than can be said of all the Native States of Rajputana—Tonk, for instance For the Sambat year 1940, ended on 30th June 1884, the income of the Oodeypore State was Rs 26,16,906, and the expenditure Rs. 22,04,837, leaving a balance of Rs 4,12,069

By an Act of Parliament, persons are liable to punishment if they "solemnize matrimony" earlier than 8 A M The same Act forbids marriages after 12 noon—though it is not applicable to India A new Bill has been published in England which makes marriages lawful between the hours of 8 A M, and 1 P M, and, the wedding breakfast will no doubt be replaced by the wedding 5 o'clock tea

A new hospital for women is shortly to be built at Oodeypore The number of both in and out patients who attended the hospital under the superintendence of the lady doctor during last year was 1884, an increase of 179 over last year Patients come to the hospital with much more confidence and less fear than a few years ago, there is not that dread of European medicines and treatment which before existed

There being reason to believe that the orders with regard to the due and correct maintenance of the service books of public servants, who are required to keep them, are being neglected, His Excellency the Governor in Council has resolved to call the attention of all officers to the Government order on the subject, made in 1877 and to direct that, in future, the fact that these instructions have been carefully carried out shall be stated in the annual administration reports

On the 19th ultimo, in the House of Commons, Mr Hunter asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Chief Justice of Bengal was about to take leave, which on a former occasion when the Chief Justice took leave, the senior Puisne Judge Mr Mitter, was appointed to act as Chief Justice during his absence and whether, on the present occasion, the same course would be followed Sir U Kay Shuttleworth said there was no foundation for the rumour that Mr Justice Cunningham would be appointed

Before leaving Madras, says the *Madras Mail*, His Highness the Nizam directed a sum of Rs 5000 to be placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Police, for distribution to the poor of Madras, irrespective of caste or creed Arrangements were accordingly made yesterday for carrying out the wishes of His Highness and enclosures were roped off on the Pudupet maidan From about 2 o'clock this morning the poor began to arrive, some in carts, some on trucks, and some carried on the backs of others

The Babu Keshub Chunder Sen memorial fund has reached Rs 11,500 Rs 3,000 are to be spent on a picture for the Town Hall, Calcutta, and Rs 500 for a portrait for the Albert Hall Rs 4,000 are to be devoted to providing Rs 80 annually for a gold medal, and Rs 80 for books to be given to students who take the highest honours in philosophy The other Rs 4,000 will supply an annual prize in books and money, to the total value of Rs 160, to the lady student who stands highest in general proficiency in the entrance examination of the Calcutta University

It is computed that nearly 20,000 poor were assembled Colonel Woldon, the Commissioner of Police, assisted by Mr S D Simpson, Mr Inspector Upshon, and a strong force of constabulary, got the people into sections of 250 each, and then weeded out the able bodied, so that the very poor alone were helped, when the given number had been selected, each received one rupee His Highness attempted a distribution himself, and paid away Rs 5,000, but it was attended with so much confusion that he resolved to place the sum now distributed in the hands of the Commissioner of Police

In the House of Commons, on the 19th ultimo, Sir J Fergusson, late Governor of Bombay, asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was true, that certain extensive changes in the constitution of the branches of the Indian civil administration would shortly be brought under consideration, whether it was intended that such changes would, previous to the necessary legislation or orders, be submitted to a Select Committee of that House, and whether her Majesty's Government intended to propose a Committee upon Indian administration during the present Session Sir U Kay Shuttleworth said, in reply, that the Government intended to propose the appointment of a joint Committee of both Houses upon India administration

Professor Monier Williams, C I E, upon whom the honour of knighthood is about to be conferred, is a son of the late Colonel Monier Williams, Surveyor General of the Bombay Presidency, and was born at Bombay in 1819 He was educated at private schools and at King's College, London, whence he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, but soon afterwards obtained an Indian writership, and entered as a student at the East India College at Haileybury, where he gained the first prizes in all the Oriental subjects He, however, ultimately resigned his Indian appointment, returned to Oxford, and became a member of University College He was elected to the Boden Scholarship in 1843, and took his degree in the following year He held the Professorship of Sanskrit at Haileybury from 1844 to 1858, when he removed to Cheltenham, and superintended the Oriental studies at the College there for two years In 1860 he was elected Boden Professor of Sanskrit He is a member of the chief Oriental societies of British India, Europe, and America, the author of many learned Oriental works, an Honorary D C L of Oxford, a Fellow of Balliol College, and honorary L L D of the Calcutta University Professor Williams traversed India on three occasions for the promotion of his project, the founding of an Indian Institute at Oxford He married in 1858, Julia Grantham, daughter of the late Rev. Francis Joseph Faithfull, B C L, rector of Bishop's Hatfield Herts In 1886 he was nominated a Companion of the Indian Empire

Local and Provincial

H H the Maharajah —The Maharajah and suite will proceed, in the early part of next month, as usual, to Ootacamund, and remain there to the end of May next

An Execution —The prisoner, Halaga of Sivanakatty in the Hosdurg Taluk, was executed at the Central Jail on Tuesday morning, under sentence of the Chief Court of Mysore, for having committed a murder in the village

Weather —We had a slight change for the better in the weather, during the past week On Monday and Tuesday last, we had some showers, at night, especially on the latter date, when it rained during some hours, the rain being accompanied with lightning and thunder

Mathematics —We are glad to learn that measures have been set on foot to open a class in the Central College for Mathematics up to the B A standard of the Madras University, so that students who do not care to take Physics and Chemistry, may take Mathematics as an optional branch at the B A, examination

Director of Public Instruction —It is stated that the Mysore Government has resolved to retain the services of Mr B. L Rice, as Director of Public Instruction, for a further period of two years We were under the impression that the Educational

Directorship had been abolished, and that Mr Rice has become "Educational Secretary" under the direct orders of the Dewan

RAILWAY STATIONS.—The Traffic Superintendent of the Mysore State Railway has begun a system of distributing money prizes to those station masters along both the Bangalore and Punkur lines who keep their stations and the gardens attached thereto in the best condition. The same good practice has been observed for years by the Madras Railway Company, along all its lines

H H THE MAHARAJAH'S BIRTHDAY.—On Tuesday night last, Mr C E R Girdlestone, the British Resident, the Assistant Resident Major J H Nowell Mr C G Plumer, Chief Judge, Messrs Thumboo Chetty and Ramchandrah, pasmo judges, the Dewan, and other officials in the Mysore State service, proceeded by special train to Mysore on the invitation of the Maharajah, to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of his birthday, which fell on Wednesday last the 10th instant. The British Resident and party and the judges of the Chief Court returned to Bangalore, on Friday morning, by special train

CAMBRIDGE DEGREES.—A Wrangler.—We have been requested to call special attention to a notice in the Syndicate of Public Examinations in Bangalore (see advertisement elsewhere in our columns this morning) to the effect that persons are liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each such offence who be discovered riding in a lamp with the vehicle in which they may be driving, three quarters of an hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise. We may add that the authorities have considered it necessary to call attention to this by-law, as at present, the provision is much disregarded, and accidents are likely to be the result

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAYS.—The *Bangalore Spectator* is sorry to learn that a serious fault has been discovered in this line, a very large number of the sleepers being found destroyed—eaten by those pests, the white ants. The bottom secret of this is 'cheapness.' The sleepers were of bad wood, creosoted and when the creosote had lost its savour, the white ant stepped in, and made a meal of the fibre. We dare not say how many miles of the permanent way has been seriously injured by the ill-conceived economy of the constructors, the number we have heard mentioned is large. The circumstance of course has its obvious moral—cheap things are generally dear in the end, in railways, as in all things else

A CHANGE.—The *Daily Post* learns that from the date of the retirement of Mr H Hudson, the Comptroller of Mysore accounts, the Mysore Durbar intends to divide the various duties allotted to the above named officer, in the following manner, Mr Rungaswamy Iyengar to have the charge of the Treasury and Accounts, and to be designated Financial Secretary, on Rs 750 a month, Mr K Shivanandha the Deputy Manager in the Dewan's office is to be made the Registrar General of Mysore on Rs 300, and Mr T F Leonard, the Superintendent of stationery and stamps to be the Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, with an increase of Rs 100, in addition to his present pay. These changes will take effect from the 1st of the next month.

THE LATE MR H M WALKER.—We regret to record the death at Cochin of Mr Hall Melville Walker, Editor and Joint proprietor of the "Western Star" Mr Walker was educated in the Doveton Protestant College when the late Mr Robert Hailes, M A was the Principal and after Matriculating, he was appointed a Junior Master in the Primary School Soon afterwards he gave up the Educational line and took to the Public Press. When the late *Athenæum and Daily News* was owned by a Joint Stock Company and edited by Dr Charles Austin, Mr Walker took up the Chief Reportership and within a very short time when the services of a Leader writer required for the *Western Star* the late Mr H W Wren, who subscribed the *Athenæum* at the time recommended Mr Walker, as a fit person to occupy the old arm chair of the *Star*, and the expectations entertained of his abilities were more than realized in the conduct of the paper. The present prosperous condition of the *Western Star* is mainly due to the energy displayed by Mr Walker in the conduct of the journal. He was a well read man and a fearless writer, and as an exponent of public opinion he was much respected. His connection with the Indian Press lasted over twenty years, and he has edited the *Star* for some eighteen years.—*Madras Standard*

Extracts.

THE VICEROY AT MADRAS

The *Bombay Samachar* says that the various addresses presented to the Viceroy at Madras abound with praiseworthy ideas and suggestions on the political affairs of this country. It is not at all surprising that in these days of general advancement and civilization the inhabitants of India should represent in these addresses their many wants and wishes rather than confine themselves as in olden days, to stereotyped expressions of flattery. This is an innovation from which the authorities of this country should learn a lesson. The paper is obliged to mention with regret that Lord Dufferin is a great pupil of such a lesson, inasmuch as experience has taught us that during his stay in this country he has failed to fathom the wants and wishes of its inhabitants and has already incurred their displeasure by some of his public acts of administration. The *Jam Jamshed* says that the reply given by the Viceroy to the addresses presented to him at Madras is disappointing. These addresses dwelt at some length on the various wants and wishes of the native communities and yet will not dealing with them in any particular manner. The Viceroy spoke in highly flattering terms of the situation of the harbour and the town of Madras. These days are now past and gone when the inhabitants of India were pleased with the sweet and flattering expressions of a diplomatist

SOCIAL REFORM

The *Pioneer*.—A prophet is not without honour save in his own country. Mr Malabari the editor of the *Bombay Spectator* has found the out to his bitter cost. He flirted his reforms of the Hindu social system in Bombay only which as his foremost place in India and boasts a voice that claims to represent India. He was patted on the back at first and then Dadoba by Indian and Europeans But a change has come over the spirit of the dream. He is voted a pestilent reformer and, to be appeals to Northern India. He has been well received at Aligarh a centre of liberal thought and culture, which claims to represent no more than the honest attempt of a Mahomedan gentleman to solve the moral question in higher education, and to raise a National College on the basis of Indian union, repressed not in phrases but in the fact of an ideal college open to all classes and freed from bigotry or race antipathy. Aligarh has done well to welcome the Bombay prophet, and has Agra. But it is all more surprising to find Benares surrendering apparently without a struggle. There is indeed, some thing suspicious in the readiness with which the wise men and pundits of Benares have fallen at the feet of the reformer as if conscious that their votes and resolutions would involve no troublesome changes of life and habits in their day at least. But meanwhile the attitude of the men of light and leading in Bombay is the more inexplicable. The acute remark that India either brahmanizes or Sahibizes the European is receiving an unexpected illustration.

HELP AID FOR REFORM AMONG REFORMERS

The *Times of India*.—Mr Dosabhai Framjee, in the course of a long letter to the *Times of India*, says that he has "been an attentive reader of much of the literature that has appeared from time to time in the public prints since the publication of the famous memorandum by Mr Malabari on the evils of infant marriages and enforced widowhood among the Hindus. The aid of the Shastras has been invoked in support of the movement, eloquent speeches have been delivered, and high sounding resolutions have been passed, but has any one told these speech making reformers that the best way to secure the object which they are advocating is to practise what they preach? It would be an interesting study to prepare a list of all who have written and spoken on those important subjects, and to examine whether they themselves have ever practised in their own families what they have for a long time past been preaching to the public.

It is not unfrequently observed that a number of gentlemen have no other object in view but to pose before the public as reformers through the medium of news papers. *To what extent this charge is true* I will not stop here to enquire, but I know of one gentleman of this stamp at Madras who is never weary of writing to the papers and who addressed a letter the other day to a newspaper of that city against the practice of loading children with ornaments. Now this same gentleman, though very nearly sixty years of age, is himself in the habit of wearing in his ears huge rings of pearls. When I saw him last in Bombay he seemed to me as if he was an old woman wearing a moustache and a turban. What effect can the preachings of such men have upon those whom they address? None. All that I would earnestly impress upon my Hindoo friends is, that, if they are sincere in their desire to improve the condition of their widows by rescuing them from their deplorable condition, or to counteract the evils of infant marriages the reforms which they advocate should *begin at home*

THE NIZAM'S LATE VISIT

The *Mud as Wail*.—The following is a translation of the reply of His Highness the Nizam, to the address presented to him by the Anjuman i Wafeed i Ahl i Islam Madras.—"I am very glad to see that the Mahomedans of Madras have expressed their great satisfaction at my arrival in Madras and shown good faith towards me. Owing to the friendly relationship that exists from time immemorial between our Government and that of the British whose favors to our Government are in such a high degree it is no wonder that sympathy and love exist between Hyderabad and Madras. I am very happy to know that the Mahomedans of Madras are out to strive to better their condition, and have opened a school in which poor and destitute boys are being educated and taught arts. God bless your exertions, whatever is done with unanimity and friendship is sure to be helped by invisible assistance. I sincerely wish well for such good objects and with all joy I consent to be the patron of your Anjuman. I hope that you will, with your own exertions, succeed in your attempts

The following is the reply of H H the Nizam to the address presented to him by the members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha:—

His highness replied,—"Gentlemen I am much obliged to the influential public body you represent for the kind and cordial welcome you offer me to Madras. I am sorry my stay here has been short, but I trust, with you, that I shall again have an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with this city where I have received so many marks of kindness and good will. The country entrusted under Providence, to my care is essentially Hindu, and the wise policy of my ancestors has never recognized distinction of class or creed. Hindus and Mahomedans live in perfect amity and brotherhood, and the highest offices of the State are open to the one community in the same degree as the other. My Government follows the lead of the Imperial Power which has been doing so much for India in the introduction of administrative reforms and the gradual extension of constitutional principles. Progress is the vital principle of a sound administration, and in this direction not to advance means more than stagnation it means a retrograde movement, a return to old and obsolete forms. Gentlemen I thank you again for your kind wishes and for the good will you have shown towards me. Indeed I shall carry back with me a most pleasant recollection of my short stay here."

SPREAD OF SOCIALISM IN THE BRITISH ISLES

The *Madras Mail*.—The Queen's recent visit to London to open Lord Salisbury's Parliament seems to have afforded an unpleasant revelation of the state of popular feeling towards monarchical institutions. We are privately informed that between Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament there was no actual show of disrespect, though enthusiasm was sadly wanting and the general demeanour of the spectators indicated love of spectacular effect rather than the reverence due to Royalty or the personal regard formerly extended towards Her Majesty personally. The melancholy change was more painfully illustrated between Buckingham Palace and the Great Western Railway Terminus. Though hats were generally removed the cap vowing majority remained covered, and spoke their sentiments aloud to the disgust of their right thinking neighbours. Even a few hisses were heard. Altogether it was an exceedingly unwelcome demonstration of the decline of loyalty in the capital of the Empire since 1861, when the Queen retired to great extent from public life. Unfortunately, the present proclivity towards Republicanism is not confined to London, it is much stronger in the great manufacturing towns. Towards the Prince and Princess of Wales a kindly personal feeling is usually expressed, though the idea of the accession of the former to the throne is sometimes greeted with good natured ridicule. Oddly enough, it is believed far and wide that His Royal Highness has no wish to be a King, and would gladly be no more than he is to the end of his days. People, however, do not see that the peculiar pleasantness of the Prince's position arises from the existence of a splendid Court around an ancient historical throne to which he is heir. Let a Republican form of Government replace the constitutional monarchy, and the Prince would at once step down to the level of the Comte de Paris, or of the Duc D'Aumale, and would exercise less political influence than the great Ducal Houses, and other members of the territorial aristocracy. In some respects, the position of Royalty is more favourable in these days than it could have been at the close of the Commonwealth, after the wholesale slaughter of the hereditary nobility which occurred during the civil wars. Notwithstanding the shocking *corruption of the Court and the upper classes* under Charles II, the reign of absolutism prevailed over all the land, and was intensified under James II until that gloomy monarch ran into wanton collision with the religious prejudices of his subjects. In a similar manner the destruction of the Barons, in the Wars of the Roses, paved the way for the despotism of the Tudors. In either case, the constitutional bulwark of the popular liberties had disappeared for a time and the Crown was left to its own devices. A totally opposite state of things exists at the present moment. The Crown was never more loyal to its trust nor surrounded by a more enlightened, and liberal minded Court and aristocracy, and yet reverence for the throne is dying out

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

A lecture on this subject was recently given at the Cobden Club, Kensal Road, by Mr J Golson Gregson who has laboured for many years among the soldiers of India. Mr H L W Lawson, M P, who presided, said the reform of administration in India was a broader question than could be included in party categories, and he hoped that Tories as well as Liberals would agree with the noble words of Lord Northbrook, that our rule in India ought not to be for our profit or advantage, but solely for the benefit of the peoples of India. Mr Gladstone also had said that our only title to our possessions in India was the good of the Indian peoples. We must not take the view of optimistic civil servants. It was only very lately that humanitarian and philanthropic sentiments had had any hold over our Government in India, and that unselfish had predominated over selfish principles. What we had to do was to bring the Government of India into harmony with the sympathies of the people. He believed that this was perfectly possible, and that by taking their advice, and accepting the reforms which they had so often made in important series of resolutions lately passed at a representative meeting in Bombay, our rule could be made a real blessing to the peoples of India, and prepare, perhaps, the way for a higher union when by its own choice, and on equal footing India would demand to be admitted into the great confederacy of the colonies of the country.

Mr Gregson then delivered his lecture which was warmly in praise of the benefits which British rule had conferred upon the Indian populations, of the liberty which they enjoyed, and of the high character of British administrators. Some discussion followed, in the course of which surprise was manifested at the lecturer's eulogies upon the results of British rule in India.

Sir C Dilke, M P, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. He said he spoke with deference in the presence of a gentleman who had been many years in India, which he (Sir Charles) had not, but at the same time he had passed a certain amount of time in India where he met many of the persons who were best informed on matters concerning the Government and on Indian affairs. He had himself written on the subject in "Great Britain." He had watched the affairs of India with great interest, and in subsequent journeys he had had opportunities of checking the opinions he had previously formed. He could not altogether accept the views of the lecturer as shown in the observations he had made in reply. For instance, he had told them that the higher ranks of the Civil Service were open to natives. No doubt that was so in a certain

cases, but it could not be said in any fair or real sense that they were open to natives, or that natives had an equal chance with Englishmen of obtaining the great prizes in the service The entrance was by a system of examination which of itself took away all fair chance Natives had to compete in subjects and languages, and under conditions in which they had not a fair chance with Englishmen, and he thought it was a great pity that indirect means should be set up of excluding them In his opinion it would not be well for the sake of India herself that methods of democratic reform should be too rapid India was an Eastern country, and one of the most Eastern it had only recently been so one, and there were still enormous diversities, and in the introduction of anything like elective institutions in India—except in the communal districts, where they had always existed—there would be great difficulty While he was a strong Radical as regarded English affairs, he was not disposed to hurry the introduction of democratic modes of Government into India Yet though not desirous of going too fast, he deprecated the attempt to make out that everything was perfect, and he wished to see improvement He was glad that Lord Randolph Churchill had promised an investigation Since then it had generally been accepted in both parties, and he hoped the inquiry would take place, and would be full and complete

PROPOSED INDIAN REFORMS

A correspondent writes to a London paper that the following changes affecting the personnel of the Indian administration will shortly be brought under consideration, with the view of retrenchment in the more expensive permanent services, and of greater efficiency in certain departments —

1 The General Commission —The appointment of governors of provinces will be assimilated in some respects to that of colonial governors, the selection resting with the Viceroy Commissioners of districts will be appointed by the provincial governors, subject to confirmation by the Viceroy Subordinate branches of the General Commission will be abolished, with the exception of special or temporary commissioners Military officers on the active list, and covenanted civil servants will no longer be eligible for appointments on the General Commission

2 The Revenue Department —All branches of the department will be exclusively managed by officials of the covenanted civil service as collectors of various grades with fixed local salaries The complete transfer of all such civil servants to this department will be carried out in accordance with the exigencies of public service Unemployed members of that service will receive subsistence allowance

3 The Judicial Department —The various branches of this service will be entirely reconstituted Qualified English legal practitioners will be selected and severally appointed to all such posts, as they may become vacant, either in provincial courts, courts of appeal, or urban recorders courts Their tenure of office and their judiciary proceedings will be independent of all control or interference

4 The Magisterial Department —Magistrates of districts will in future be empowered to deal only with local cases, or cases affecting only natives of that District All cases affecting non local natives or Europeans will be tried either by circuit judges, or by provincial or other courts of the upper judicial establishment Local magistrates of districts will in future be natives of India exclusively a change that will be effected as soon as the exigencies of the service will allow

5 The Police Department —The reconstitution of the provincial, the district, and the urban police will be effected by governors of provinces in accordance with the requirements ensuing on the former changes

6 The Public Works Department —This will in future consist only of district engineers and municipal engineers, holding local positions, and maintenance of completed works The permanent service will be limited to this purpose For Special works, either in contemplation or in execution English engineers will be specially engaged through the Home Department on requisition from India

7 The Medical Service —The permanent service will be kept up to the extent of maintaining a fixed number of local, medical and sanitary officials Requisitions for special civil surgeons, accompanied by tabulated rates of fees and accommodation, will be made to the Home Government as necessary

8 Civil Chaplains —After the required retrenchments of salaries and of appointments, the governors of provinces will apply direct to the respective ecclesiastical denominative bodies for filling vacant appointments

9 Reorganization of the Permanent Services —The prospective changes involve reclassification and readjustment of all official posts tenable by officials of the several services and of the salaries attached to them There will however, be also a scale of salary, or subsistence allowance, for all unemployed members of these services consequent on their more strict limitation and distribution

10 Specially employed officials —The tenure of service as regards time, salary and emoluments of legal engineering and medical officials will be matters of independent arrangement in each several case

11 The Home Department —The principal changes proposed are, that the tenure of office by members of Council and by secretaries and under secretaries of departments be limited to five and seven years and that persons of some Indian experience shall hold some of the secretary ships hitherto held by promotion office clerks

12 An intelligence branch of the Home Office is proposed to answer inquiries and supply information to Indian officials in India as to available European resources progressive measures commercial development and prospects thus facilitating useful intercourse of a public character

AN HISTORICAL FIND AT MANDALAY

Mandalay, [illegible] —When I opened the old boxes to find Pali MSS of the Royal Library I came across what seemed to be like a lady's portfolio or writing case It was pretty and looked new, although old fashioned, so I took it up to examine it Glass backs with flowered borders, and in the front centre a white satin worked in mother o pearl Inside crimson silk folds and the first fold opened out to show a neatly written Burmese document signed "Dalhousie" You may be sure this attracted careful attention at once, and I soon found out what it was, the letter of State which settled the British frontier after the second Burmese war No doubt the document was published far and wide at the time, and I believe it is to be seen in 'Yoole's Mission to the Court of Ava,' but it is worth reproducing The Burmese is vigorous and somewhat quaint, as the Governor General's words are by no means enveloped in a mist of high flown honorifics, either for himself or the king Some parts of the document seem written by one who is justly angry, and with risings of indignation, but who is manfully trying to suppress his anger and trying to be calm Turning over another fold the English version appeared as follows —

To His Majesty the King of Ava

&c

In the letter which the Governor General in Council has had the honour of receiving your Majesty expresses a hope that territory may not be taken but only the expenses of the war Your Majesty further declares your desire that a treaty of peace should be concluded between the States

The Governor General in Council reminds your Majesty that when hostilities were first commenced, he declared his readiness to renew relations of friendship on payment being made of the expenses of the war

The Court of Ava refused to listen to that offer The Court of Ava refused all reparation for the wrong it had done, for its violation of public treaties For many months the Court of Ava waged war against the British Government in maintenance of acts which your Majesty admits to have been unlawful and unjust

Wherefore the Government of India has found it necessary for its own interests and for the security of its subjects to deprive the Court Ava of the power thus to injure and do it wrong That and the British Government having conquered the southern provinces of the Burmese kingdom, established its frontier to the northward of Meaday When the envoy whom your Majesty had authorised to negociate for peace declared his readiness to sign a treaty in conformity with the Proclamation, the Governor General in Council, sincerely desirous that peace should be restored consented to accept a frontier in the neighbourhood of Prome But your Majesty's envoy then faithlessly receding from the declarations he had previously made, refused to sign a treaty of peace, whereby the British boundary should be fixed at Prome Accordingly he was informed that the Government of India has finally fixed the boundary of the British territories at six miles to the north of Meaday, as described in the document which was delivered to him

From this boundary the Governor General in Council is resolved never again to recede

If your Majesty desire that peace should be restored between the two great nations, your Majesty will further cause a treaty to be signed, whereby each State shall retain the territories which it now holds, and which have already been described, while peace and friendship shall be again restored

If your Majesty shall refuse to sign such treaty, and shall seek to molest the British Government either by your own acts, or by those of your subjects, in the peaceable possession of the territories it has conquered, the Governor General in Council again declares to your Majesty that while sincerely desirous of peace, he is fully prepared for war

The consequences of such renewal of war your Majesty cannot fail to anticipate

The Governor General in Council therefore expects that for the sake of your own interests and for the sakes of your State your Majesty will direct the immediate execution of a Treaty of Peace in accordance with the terms which were offered to your envoy the Ezemoo Mahamanpye, at his first conference with the British Commissioners

Those and those only are the terms which the Governor General in Council will now consent to grant or accept

21st May, 1853 Dalhousie

The Burmese copy is thus addressed (translated) —

"The English Governor, Marquis Lord Dalhousie who governs India and the great country to the West informs the Most Glorious and Excellent King Emperor of the Sun Rising Lord of the White Elephant, Ruler of all the Umbrella bearing Chiefs of the Last Country and Boons presents &c

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The following is a portion of the paper read by Mr Rajanuda Mukherji at the meeting at Bethunpukhur Hall on Saturday evening —

"The work of female education, great as the progress which has been made during the last twenty years, has only just begun, and though we may at present congratulate ourselves on either the quantity or the quality of the work done, yet it is no small matter for rejoicing that some of the difficulties which threatened at one time to impede the progress of female education are gradually disappearing. There was one fresh in the memory of men still living, when it was thought unbecoming to send girls to go to school and to place them under the instruction of male teachers but this prejudice is fast passing away There was a time when it was deemed in some quarters that education would be of no use—may more—that it was a source of positive harm to a woman Should she take it upon her to say that she had any doctrines to advocate, but this I say with confidence, that while the number of intelligent and educated mothers is annually increasing, the progress of those who have made and permanent work is rapidly diminishing and some even of those in whose minds the old prejudice against female education still lingers, are more than enough to give to their children a certain small amount of instruction as we could imagine,—apparently having that shallow draughts of knowledge tend to intoxicate the brain the truth is that the reforms that education has effected are not confined to the moral character of women as a mere pretext for keeping education to them, and for perpetuating the tyranny of the stronger sex over the weaker I should do not a disservice to our mother land for me to say that education in itself has any tendency to weaken those fountains of purest and most stayed piety and submissiveness for which Hindu women have always been remarkable far from weakening these virtues, I sincerely believe that a real intellectual and moral training, will impart to them a new grace and sweetness The love and fidelity of the Hindu wife is above all praise, but education will make this love sweeter and more refined, if not more devoted The Hindu woman is characterized by great purity, but it has a purity made up of many spurious elements,—fear and superstition and false notions of religion How is that genuine purity to be purged of the spurious, of the baser elements of it except by filling the mind and heart with true notions and lofty imaginings, and by arming women with those weapons of knowledge and reasoning with which they may learn as much of the mystery of the universe as it is given for man to know? The Hindu mother's affection for her children is unquestionable, but the affection of an ignorant mother is likely to produce more harm than good Sympathy for poor relations and general charity are highly commendable, but indiscriminate charity, charity bestowed on the least deserving objects, charity of the sort which saves a man the trouble of helping himself, is worse than useless But why need I multiply instances to show that every virtue that the Hindu woman is known to possess will be refined, purified, strengthened, and expanded by a judicious system of education and discipline? In the matter of female education, as in most things else, Government and philanthropic and missionary bodies, and wealthy and generous individuals may supply the power but ourselves, but the real work must be done, and the major portion of the cost borne by the people themselves who care for such education With a fuller realization of the unthinkable benefit derived by children from their early years from association with a wise and intelligent mother, —with a keener perception of the incongruity of tastes, temperaments and aspirations, and of the consequent unhappiness that must go on daily increasing if the education of boys advances with rapid strides while the education of girls is suffered to lag miles behind —with a deeper sense of the need for making our wives, sisters and daughters capable of thinking for themselves if they are to help and not hinder us in working out social reform,—with the spread of sounder notions in regard to the intellectual and moral needs of women I was almost exception that even in some quarters at present of woman's place and function in this world and of her destiny in the life to come, —and the vigor and success with which the education of Indian youths is pushed on, justify the expectation that such sound notions will soon prevail,—female education may be expected to receive in the immediate future a powerful impulse Government are prepared to aid girls' schools to the utmost extent possible with the limited funds at their disposal for educational purposes —and in five hundred odd villages, and these also soon to be expected to thrive under the fostering care and support of Municipalities and Local Boards, Missionary bodies are straining every nerve to do that service for the women of the country which they have already done and are still doing for the men, and enlightened Rajahs and Zamindars will follow the noble example set by His Highness the late Maharajah of Vizianagram, and by the most worthy son and successor, the present Maharajah of sparing with wise liberality a sum of not Rs 10 000 annually on the excellent girls' schools the anniversary of which we are now assembled to celebrate A few words to my Hindu brothers before I conclude There is a general consensus of opinion among educated men in India that we should have more [illegible] but there is no reform which can be effected on a large scale will be possible only when women learn to assert their rights against the tyranny of perpetual widowhood We would allow the members of each division of a caste to inter marry amongst themselves whenever any kind of reform shall as it is, being carried into effect until our women rise to something like intellectual level that we have at present I might go on adding to the list indefinitely, but time forbids Gentlemen our fields may be laden with rich harvest our women may thrive, our manufacturing industries flourish and the material comforts and political benefits that we enjoy under the fostering care of the British rule may steadily grow The University may set its stamp annually on Masters of Arts by the [illegible] and on Bachelors by the hundred But this I say, that our women who have to keep our homes clean and well ordered and to rear their sons to be the men of the day —who have to sympathise with us in all our pursuits and [illegible] joys and [illegible] sorrows,"— who have to bring up our children in a pure and healthy way —whose one innocent [illegible] and who are the right all the changes and chances of life,—who have to cheer up our drooping spirits, and revive our faltering aim in the hour of trial and distress,—if, I say, those who are so near and dear to us are allowed to remain in a lower state of intellectual and moral development than ourselves, and are unfit to discharge the duties that the new order of things may impose on them, then our boasted ancient civilization is but a flattering unction, —a great name inherited without the desire to live up to it, our education defective and superficial, our social activity a mere attempt to draw water in a sieve, and our national progress in any real sense a pretence and a delusion"

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1886. No. 12

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese per annum	Rs	10 0 0
Englishalone, do		6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do		5 0 0
Local subscription	,,	5 0 0

N. B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both. All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

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For the first insertion per line		0	2 0
For the second and each subsequent insertion		0	1 0

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NOTICE

Bangalore City Municipality

The 18th March 1886.—Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their office premises (District Office buildings) on Wednesday the 31st March 1886 at 7-30 a. m.

I Cash account current, progress report of works, mortuary and Municipal School returns for the month of February 1886

II Docket No. 2023, dated 24th February 1886 from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, regarding the proposed inclusion of a temple attached to the village of Munireddipalya within Municipal limits.

III Proceedings of the Dewan of Mysore No 6904-5-12, dated 6th March 1886, sanctioning an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,804 for improving the Government Chattram in the City of Bangalore.

IV. Letter dated 15th March 1886, from J. Gunoson Esq Municipal Commissioner, No VI Division, bringing to notice the dilapidated condition of the mud walls bounding the village of Sampangthalli adjoining the Cubbon Park, and suggesting certain improvements thereto.

V Letter dated 27th February 1886 from Mr. M. W. Walker, Agent, Bangalore Bank, requesting to reconsider his application to cover the drain running through the premises situated near the Sampangthalli tank.

VI Statement showing the number of out-patients treated in St. Martha's Hospital during the months of January and February 1886.

VII Docket No. 3560, dated 8th March 1886, from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bangalore, forwarding a copy of his inspection report on the London Mission High School.

VIII. Application from Vaccinator Muttaya praying for an increase to his salary

IX. Disposal of tenders for the right of collecting fees in the City Municipal Markets.

X Memo showing the cost of the temporary establishment employed in enforcing the provisions of the Bye-law regarding cess-pits *together with a statement of work* done up to date.

XI. Docket No. 6736-330, dated 25th February 1886, from the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, regarding octroi revenue together with Municipal Collector's report

A. SRINIVASACHARIE,
Vice President.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 17th March.—In the House of Commons last evening, the Under Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said that Lord Dufferin has been instructed to inform the Indian Associations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, which have been requesting the appointment of a Royal Commission instead of a Parliamentary committee for enquiring into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858, that Her Majesty's Government, in conformity with precedent, had decided that a Parliamentary Committee would be more effective, and added that the Government had no intention of instituting a separate inquiry on the same subject in India.

Three days ago Sir Roper Lethbridge gave notice of an amendment, declaring that, in the opinion of the House, an inquiry would be unsatisfactory without holding an independent local investigation of the working of the present Indian administration.

Mr. Donald H Macfarlane, Member for Argyll, put a question to the Government whether they would afford facilities, and bear the cost of natives coming from India to England to give evidence before the Committee of Enquiry into the working of the Government of India.

The Under Secretary of State for India, in reply, said that the question was one for the consideration of the Committee, who would probably not be indisposed to afford facilities.

Sofia, 15th March.—Prince Alexander is now demanding that he be appointed Governor General of Roumelia for life, instead of for five years, renewable at the Sultan's discretion, as was stipulated in the Turko-Bulgarian agreement

Bombay, 17th March.—The *Times of India* states that, if Dufferin Singh comes to India, he will be placed under the orders of the Government of India, and requested to reside at Ootacamund

London, 15th March.—Mr. Gladstone has submitted to the Cabinet his proposals in respect to Ireland, which are reported to consist of expropriation of landlords at a cost of two hundred millions sterling, and the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin

London, 16th March.—Sir N Kay Shuttleworth, Under Secretary for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that a proper proportion of members of Parliament unconnected with the Government of India will be appointed members of the Select Committee of Enquiry into the working of the Government of India

At a meeting of the Indian Association held yesterday, the Duke of Connaught and the Earl of Iddesleigh spoke, and strongly urged the necessity of extending education in India, and notably among native women.

Mr Chamberlain dissents from Mr Gladstone's scheme for the settlement of the Irish question, which has been submitted to the Cabinet, and his resignation is expected

LATER.—Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board, and Mr G O Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, have resigned

London, 17th March.—The reason for the resignation of Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan is because they object to entrusting to an Irish Parliament the administration of a fund of £200,000,000 for the expropriation of landlords.

Mr Gladstone is endeavouring to induce them to consider their decision

In the House of Commons last night, Mr C Wilson, member for Kingston on Hull, called the attention of the House to the Contagious Diseases Acts of 1866 and 1869, and moved a resolution for their repeal, which was agreed to without a division.

London, 17th March.—The following comprises the members of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the administration of India belonging to the House of Peers :—

Duke of Norfolk.	Earl of Lytton.
Duke of Buckingham	Earl of Elgin.
Marquis of Ripon.	Earl of Iddesleigh.
Earl of Derby.	Viscount Cranbrook.
Earl Cowper	Lord Napier & Ettrick
Earl Cairngan	Lord Harris.
Earl of Kimberley	Lord Revelstoke.
Earl Northbrook	Lord Hobhouse

London, 18th March.—The English army estimates amount to £18,200,000, giving a strength of 151,267 men. The navy estimates amount to £13,000,000

Major General Fiend, C. B., late chief of the staff of the army of occupation in Egypt, started last week for India, where he will assume command of the Poona Division.

St. Petersburgh 19th March.—The *Journal de Petersburg* publishes an article on the Roumelian question, in which it insists upon Prince Alexander renouncing his demand to be appointed Governor-General of Roumelia for life

London, 19th March, Evening.—The following names complete the list of members appointed to the Select Committee on India :—

Sir U. Shuttleworth	Lord George Hamilton
Mr. T.G Ashton	Dr. W. A Hunter
Mr. Thomas Wake	Mr E. A. Leatham
Sir George Campbell	Mr. L Melvor
Earl R Churchill	Mr. J. M Maclean
Mr John Dillon	Sir Lewis Pelly
Sir James Fergusson	Sir Richard Temple
Mr. J C Gowhen	Sir Phillip Wolfehouse

Mr. Hibbert, Secretary to the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons this evening, that six first class torpedo vessels will be maintained at Hongkong for the protection of the Colony of Victoria, (China)

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH, 22, 1886.

A KNOWLEDGE OF SANSCRIT FOR LAWYERS AND JUDGES.

DEWAN Bahadur Ragoonatha Rao of Madras, whose literary attainments and profound scholarship are well known throughout Southern India, and still farther, has published a pamphlet entitled—"A Knowledge of Sanscrit for Lawyers and Judges," a copy of which we have now before us and from the perusal of which we have derived much instruction and pleasure. In this pamphlet, Mr. Ragoonatha Rao sets forth his views as to the necessity of passing an examination in Hindu Law by those who wish to aspire to the bench or the bar in India." Mr. Ragoonatha Rao very justly holds "that (1) to administer the Hindu Law properly, the Bench and the Bar should know that law perfectly; (2) that to know it well, and sometimes even aright, one ought to know the language in which it was given out; (3) this language is Sanscrit, which is also the classical language of India; and (4) therefore the aspirants to the Bench or the Bar should pass their examination in Hindu Law in Sanscrit." Of the wisdom of Mr. Ragoonatha Rao's conclusions and the value of his suggestion, there can be no doubt; but our friend, with regard to this matter, is precisely in the position of the prophet who is not without honour, save in his own country and among his own neighbours and acquaintances; and so we find the Senior Professor and the Junior Pro-

fessor of Law, at the Presidency College, Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, Dr Oppert, Professor of Sanscrit, and Dr Duncan, another Professor, and principal of the same college, are all opposed to the scheme of promoting the study of the Hindu Law, by a close study of the Sanscrit language, as suggested by Mr Ragoonatha Rao It would seem, from the pamphlet before us, that the Dewan Bahadur had the courage to lay his suggestion before the Government of Madras, and the latter, after the usual fashion, referred the matter to the Director of Public Instruction, who, in his turn, referred it to the Principal, the two Law Professors and Sanscrit Professor, and all these learned authorities came to the conclusion that Mr Rugoonatha Rao's views were erroneous, and so the Madras Government rejected a learned man's proposals, a man who has given the subject his profoundest consideration, and did not publish abroad and bring his views under the consideration of Government before he had thought it all well for himself, and assured himself of the necessity and feasibility of the scheme he proposed The Senior Law Professor's arguments against Mr Ragoonatha Rao's proposal are thus pithily summarised by Mr R R himself Mr Michells' arguments, he says, come to this (1)" Though the administration of Hindu law suffers from ignorance of Sanscrit, though a man must be a good Sanscrit scholar to be a consummate Hindu lawyer, yet the Bench and the Bar need not be required to know Sanscrit (2) As Hindu law directs that its rules are subject to modification and supersession by custom, which when at variance with the written law, a critical knowledge of this law is unnecessary, and therefore a knowledge of Sanscrit is unnecessary" Clearly, Mr Michell's first argument amounts to a paradox, and hardly needs any serious refutation. It is fact, acknowledges the existence of a grave defect in the administration of Hindu law, and yet declines to apply the remedy which has been pointed out The second argument is founded on an utter ignorance of the Sanscrit language Like the great body of English lawyers in this country, Mr Michell's knowledge of Hindu Law has been acquired second hand, through the medium of English translations, he has never gone to the fountain head, the Sanscrit originals hence Mr Michell's sweeping statement that the written Hindu Law lays down that custom when at variance with the written law, ought to supersede the written law Mr Rugoonatha Rao draws attention to quite an array of original Sanscrit authorities (whom Mr Michell never could have consulted, because, probably, he never heard of them) to show that the learned Senior Professor of law is thoroughly incorrect and that his dictum is flatly contradicted It is not necessary to follow Mr Ragoonatha Rao in the learned and apposite way in which he demolishes Mr Michell's arguments, by referring to and quoting original Sanscrit authorities It is sufficient to refer the reader to the pamphlet, which is well worth perusal We now come to the Junior Professor of law at the Presidency College, Mr V Bashiam Iyengar, an excellent Sanscrit scholar and one of the soundest lawyers in India Nevertheless, Mr Bashiam Iyengar's arguments against Mr Rugoonatha Rao's proposal seem to us as unstable as Mr Michell's Mr Bashiam Iyengar says that a judicious judge or pleader, who has a good knowledge of Sanscrit, may derive considerable benefit from it, and may be able to utilise it in administering Hindu Law, but such knowledge can be acquired only by a very few, and will be useful only if judiciously applied,' and, again, "if a knowledge of the language and of the Smritis and Sastras, so far as they bear on the Hindu Law of inheritance is to be tested by a public examination prescribed by Government, as a qualification for a judgeship or pleadership, it will have an effect the very reverse of beneficial on the administration of Hindu Law" Arguments such as these are simply as unstable as water They prove to us the existence of what a poet calls " fears of the brave and follies of the wise" We concur in the remark of Mr Ragoonatha Rao, that an orthodox and learned Hindu, like Mr Bashiam Iyengar should be so much afraid of the knowledge of Sanscrit, in which are enshrined his laws, his religion and his sacred literature, is a phenomenon There is, however, some hope for even unappreciated teachers like Mr Ragoonatha Rao, for he notes with satisfaction that Mr Bashiam Iyengar says that he is " fully alive to the difficulties and uncertainties which attend the administration of Hindu Law in this country,' and that " in his opinion, it is now high time to begin a course of legislation in Hindu law and lay a foundation for the codification of that law in the course of time This can be accomplished only by appointing a commission for this Presidency Such legislation will have a most decisive and salutary effect in setting at rest many vexed questions of Hindu law which are of frequent occurrence' In this view we agree and we endorse the opinion of Mr Rugoonatha Rao, whom he says that a Commission to codify Hindu law is also intensely necessary, that it should consist of Europeans and Hindus, and that the former should be " lawyers and orientalists, men who sympathise with the Hindus It is satisfactory to note in conclusion, that in spite of the opposition of the learned Professors we have named against Mr Ragoonatha Rao, the Dewan Bahadur has the cordial support of so distinguished and world famed an orientalist as Professor Max Muller, to whom Mr Rugoonatha Rao submitted his well conceived scheme

Occasional Notes

The Indian budget report will be issued a few days later than expected The 25th of March may now be taken as the approximate date

Fortress Gwalior and the Cantonment were duly surrendered on Wednesday morning to Scindia Neither the Maharajah nor Sir Lepel Griffin was present, and the keys of the fort were handed over to Rajah Sir Ganpat Rao Khadkay

On the re assembling of Parliament on February 18, the Marquis of Ripon presented a petition from a public meeting held at the Free Trade Hall Manchester, against the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays

Truth says —The Duke of Connaught has got his way, and the Queen has consented to allow him to return to India at the end of June, for two years The Duchess will accompany him, but their children are again to be left in the care of the Queen

A reconciliation seems to have been brought about between the Nizam and Salar Jung by the intervention of the Viceroy The Minister had an interview with the Nizam on Saturday and again on Monday and His Highness received him very kindly

It is stated at St Petersburg, that the Government has resolved that the irrigation works throughout the Merv district shall be commenced this spring Important works are also at once to be undertaken for the improvement and enlargement of the port of Odessa

Recruiting is to begin once in at Upper India for the Burman frontier police Four thousand men are required, and it is understood that a number of sepoys from native regiments will be allowed to volunteer A depot will be formed in Calcutta where recruits can be equipped and armed

The Nizam has consented to open the new railway line from Secunderabad to Warangal in person, on the 2nd or 3rd proximo The programme will probably include a run to Warangal, breakfast there, return in the evening, illuminations, and a banquet in the Public Gardens, followed by a display of fire works

A large business was done on the London Stock Exchange in the shares of the Mysore Gold Mining Company during the week 19th to 26th ultimo On the former date, when the market was depressed by the failure of the promoters of the Indian Mysore Company to get three crore million, transactions were done at as low as £6, but on the 22nd ultimo £7 was touched The annual meeting was held on the 24th and on the 26th purchases were made at £7 10

It is stated that the troops in Upper Burmah are to remain in the country until November, so that the authorities have at hand the means of suppressing any possible attempt at insurrection But the civil administration is already in process of construction, and martial law in the ordinary sense of the term, has been abolished It is the desire of the Government that the military element should be replaced by the civil administration as soon as possible

The *Bombay Gazette* states that an order in Council has been issued in London declaring Upper Burmah to be annexed to India In order to obviate the inconvenience of applying to Burmah the Indian Penal Code and system of administration the annexed country is placed under the 54 Victoria 33, cap 3 section 1, which makes it a Regulation province The Order in Council, and the enactment by the Secretary of State bringing the new territory under the 33rd Victoria will have effect from the 1st of March

A Bombay paper learns on reliable authority, that there is no truth in the reports current at Second Sabbat last week, which credited the Minister with the intention of resigning " On the contrary the aspect of affairs in Hyderabad has decidedly improved during the past few days, and all well-wishers to the State will welcome the indications which have lately been given that difficulties, which had no essential importance, and scarcely any political character, will yield to the good sense and patriotism of the high personages concerned "

It is said that with his Highness the Nizam's cognizance, if not at his express desire, Sir Madhava Row was quick last to his willingness to undertake the Dewanship of Hyderabad We are glad says a contemporary, to hear that he has positively declined To introduce a foreigner and a mere official to the head of affairs here would be the most disastrous, not to say disastrous, solution of the present difficulty, that could possibly be adopted It would be the source of such intense and widespread unpopularity to all who had any hand in bringing it about, that we believe the Prince himself would not be able to outlive it

The following Government Resolution was issued on Monday —

No 900, Genl Dept Bombay Castle, March 8, 1886

The office of Oriental Translator to Government will in future be, as a rule, tenable for not more than five years continuously by one person

2 When any person already in the service of Government is selected to hold the office of Oriental Translator for a term of years, he will retain a lien on the appointment which he was holding when so selected, and can claim to revert to that office when his term as Oriental Translator has expired The vacancies caused by his employment as Oriental Translator will be filled by appointments and promotions substantive *pro tem*

In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the proportion of Mahomedan scholars attending the different classes of schools appears to be larger than that of the Hindus, as regards both males and females In the former, about 40 per 1,000 are under instruction, whilst the Hindus number only 26 per 1,000 Among the girls' 20 Mahomedans in every 1,000 are at school, whilst only seven in the same number of Hindus attend Turning to the colleges, the results are nearly equal, for the Hindus send up nine students out of every 100,000 pupils under twenty years of age, while the Mahomedans send eight In the secondary schools, the Mahomedans again come to the front, as nine out of every 1,000 boys of their community are being thus educated, whilst the percentage of Hindus is only five

The Indian Mirror remarks on the Government arrangements as to the Maharajah Dhulip Singh We are afraid that the Maharajah will be allowed to live here as a sort of State prisoner and his movements will, perhaps, be very closely watched But to allow him to live in India, and put restrictions on his movements or on his choice of residence will be most impolitic If the Maharajah had been prevented from coming to India altogether, it would have been a different thing But to permit him to return to India and to put a prohibition on his going to Punjab or any other part of India, will be extremely hard We hope the Government will be particularly careful in avoiding to wound the susceptibilities of the Maharajah for His Highness is a great favourite, we believe, of the Punjabis to whom no avoidable cause of displeasure should be given

The "*Vahiatta* says of the Mysore State Railway that it has been transformed to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on conditions which are anything but satisfactory It is said that one of the conditions of the transfer is that the sixty five lacs which the Company has agreed to pay for capital already laid out upon the Mysore State line to Government of India in part payment of the heavy famine debt the State owes to the Government of India for the famine fund This throws sufficient suspicion on the whole transaction and leads people to suspect that the transfer must have been forced upon the ruler of Mysore The Famine Fund was a liability to incurring which Chamrajendra Maharaj had nothing whatever to do It was a legacy of the fifty years British rule over Mysore In this matter of the transfer the Maharaja has suffered the greatest injustice

A Native paper of Bengal argues thus against the assertion that Upper Burmah will pay —the argument is that if Lower Burmah paid so should Upper Burmah But the argument is worthless would be found out at once if we were to substitute India for Lower Burmah, and Afghanistan for Upper Burmah Burma fully paid its own expenses and besides that a tribute say of 20 or 30 lacs, annually, to the British people therefore Afghanistan also would do the same? Will any one agree to this conclusion? None—and therefore the argument has no value whatever Even if Lower Burmah paid something to the exchequer, which it did not still that would prove nothing Upper Burmah is a rude and jungly country and can hardly give food to its sparse population The king could never scrape more than half a million in revenue Mr Bernard could not lay out hopes of a larger revenue than 50 or 70 lacs The ruby mines have been exhausted Lower Burmah has not a single soldier to defend it, but Upper Burmah will require six thousand soldiers for its defence These regiments will need a higher outlay than ordinary, for, to them service in Burmah would be service in foreign territory But these troops are not sufficient to keep order, the rulers will need a large body of police for that purpose We have thus created a huge eastern frontier for us—a frontier in which France would be one of our neighbours, and the other is China We must expect constant raids on our frontier These raids will cost money, and will bring in no return It is quite possible that England will be able to avert a collision with China or France, but a treaty will not prevent irresponsible Mandrins and bordering chiefs to invade the newly acquired territory of England The annexation of Burmah means, therefore, a great calamity to

India, greater than perhaps a Madras or a Bengal famine It means a heavy and constant burden upon an already famine-stricken and over burthoned country

"A Native Thinker" whose identity is generally known, has made the following offer to the Native women of the Western Coast through the medium of the "Madras Times." He says of them,—

These, most certainly, have a wonderful capacity for education My belief is that, intellectually, they might be elevated infinitely I rejoice, that they at least, enjoy a perfect and exceptional immunity from the evils of child marriages and of virgin widowhood I should say, then, to all concerned —"Educate some of them to a high degree Encourage them in a *special* manner Confer University honors on them give them employment in schools in Post and Telegraph Offices, in Printing Presses, and such like They will respond to any practical If they come forward, as I believe they will if adequately encouraged, they will act on the other women of India and exert a beneficent influence Actuated by these sentiments, I hereby notify that I shall be glad to give a reward of 200 (two hundred) rupees to the first Native woman that successfully passes the Matriculation Examination If she pursue her studies and successfully pass the F A Examination, I shall give her a reward of 500 (five hundred) rupees but all concerned take note of this notification I trust that the European members of the Civil Missionary bodies on the Western Coast, Travancore, Cochin, and British Malabar will make this notification widely known in their respective spheres I will teachers also take notice

P S—In the above connection, I may here mention that I have actually seen Native girls solving Simple and Quadratic Equations which would puzzle a B A

Local and Provincial

The Dewan—The Dewan, Mr K Seshadri Iyer, has, we are glad to see, been made a Fellow of the University of Madras

The Holi feast—All the public offices and courts of law in the Province of Mysore and the C and M Station of Bangalore were closed on Friday last, on account of the Holi feast, which began on that day and will be continued for a week

The Chief Court Sessions—The month's sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore which began in the beginning of the month, ended on Tuesday evening last There were five cases in all, but all of them gave crimes and most important to the prisoners concerned

Council Meeting—The *Daily Post* learns that a Council Meeting will be held in the Public Offices soon after the arrival of Mr K Seshadri Iyer, the Dewan of Mysore regarding the reconstitution of the Chittal droog and Hassan Districts, from the 1st of the next official year

Going on Furlough—On the authority of the *Pioneer* we learn that Major J H Nevill, Assistant to the British Resident of Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, will proceed on furlough to Europe at the end of this month, and that Major Pearse a Political Agent from Northern India will act during his absence

The Bangalore Young Men's Union—The third anniversary of "The Young Men's Union will be celebrated on Tuesday the 23rd instant, in the hall of the Town Municipal School, Pettah, at 7 P M, precisely Mr C M Leonard B A, Vice Principal, Central College, has kindly consented to preside The public are invited to the meeting

Anniversary of the Installation—The fifth anniversary of the Installation of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore on the throne takes place on the 25th instant, Thursday next, for which occasion great preparations are being made in Mysore town, where as also at the head quarters of the districts of the Province the courts and public offices will be closed in honour of the occasion

An Increased Scholarship—The *Daily Post* learns that the College of Science at Poona which has been hitherto paying a scholarship of Rs 25 to Kurpura Sreenivasa Row, a student from the Mysore Province, has increased it to Rs 50 a month as he has distinguished himself very creditably amongst his fellow students in the L C E class This young man also draws a scholarship of Rs 15 from the Mysore Government It is to be hoped that he will successfully pass his examination this year

Mr D Sethoo Rao—It would seem after all, that Mr D Sethoo Rao, the late Treasury officer of the Mysore State, who is now undergoing simple imprisonment on a conviction of embezzlement of public money, was not released on Wednesday the 19th instant, in honour of His Highness the Maharajahs birthday, but that he is to be released on Thursday next, the 25th instant, in honour of the fifth anniversary of His Highness' installation on the throne of Mysore

The Mysore State Railway—There has been a considerable flutter among all ranks of officers and subordinates of the Mysore State Railway as to what is to become of them on the line being taken over on the 1st April, by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company It is pretty well understood that the Southern Mahratta Company are inclined for a radical change in the *personnel* Mr Betts, an Engineer of the new company, has come here and will take up his quarters *immediately* at Tumkur to superintend the construction of the extension of the line from Gubbi to Hoolur which is to be undertaken without delay —*B S*

Changes of Amildars—The following changes will be made in the Amildarships of the Province from the 1st of April — Mr Seetharamiah, Amildar of Bangalore will be shifted to Malloor, and Mr Lutchman Row, the Amildar of Mysore will be transferred to Bangalore, and Mr Sreenivasa Row, Amildar of Mundya Taluq to Mysore Mr Venkatacullah, the Amildar of Seerah, is to be shifted to Toomkoor, and Mr Ramchandra Row the present Amildar of Toomkoor Taluk is to proceed to Nagar Division Messrs Ali Nakhkhan Mohan and Cumbum Sama Iyengar the present Amildars of Coonigal and Closepett are to be brought on the list of pensioners from 1st April next

The Demarcation Cases Between Great Points—The cause and cross cause for demarcation between Scott against Ricketts and Ricketts against Scott which were to come on for hearing on the 13th and 15th instant, respectively, the first before Colonel W Hill, Civil and Military Sessions Judge of the C and M Station, and the second before Major E P Maltby, District Magistrate of the Station, have been postponed *sine die* owing to applications for transfers being still pending before the High Court of Madras The following is the order passed by the High Court, on the petitions presented to it, before Mr Justice Kernan "Notice to issue to show cause why Criminal Case No 96 of 1885 (Ricketts vs Scott) should not be transferred to Colonel Hill's Court to be heard with Criminal Case No 1 of 1885, (Scott vs Rickets) as cause and cross cause" The High Court refused to transfer the cases to its own file

A Murder Case—The *Daily Post* of the 17th instant and 18th instant gives the subjoined account of a murder which took place in the Pettah and which our blooming police are alleged to have tried to hush up on the ground that the young man had died of snake bite, while an equally blooming Hospital Assistant gave a certificate to the effect that the youth had died of some malady The following are the accounts of the matter to which we refer —We learn that one Hossain, a young man aged 20 years, in the employment of one Shaik Ahmed, a gun maker, residing in Seegehalli of Sidcutta, died under suspicious circumstances on 11th instant Shaik Ahmed struck the boy and blood began to ooze from his mouth The policeman stationed at the Kengeri gateway took the boy to the Pettah Dispensary and said that he had been bitten by a snake or some venomous creature, and the boy expired after ten minutes The father of the deceased took the dead body home, and the Police authorities applied in the usual way to the Town Magistrate for permission to bury the dead body, on which Mr Mahomed Ali, the Town Magistrate, directed the production of a medical certificate as to the cause of death, and it is stated that a certain Hospital Assistant certified that the boy had expired from some malady Subsequently (on the 16th) anonymous petitions were addressed both to the Town and District Magistrates, in which the above facts were stated, and it was suggested that the parents of the deceased boy might be examined separately as they had been deputed with, by the guilty party The matter having been referred to Sillar Khan, Inspector at the Pettah for enquiry and report, the latter reported that the matter seemed suspicious, on which Major A H Macmure, the District Magistrate, ordered the body to be taken up and sent for post mortem examination The body was accordingly sent under instructions of the Town Magistrate to Doctor Fernandez, the result of whose examination is awaited to further proceedings to be taken in the matter The case of suspicious murder, which we recorded *in our last night's issue, has been shown by the post mortem examination held by* Doctor Fernandez, at the Pettah Dispensary to be one of murder The medical officer certified that there were marks of violence on the body, and that he was able to say that the deceased was murdered by some one The accused, Shaik Ahmed the gun maker, was arrested last evening and taken to the lock up It is reported that the deceased was on terms of intimacy with the accused's daughter, a young widow residing with her parents Major A H Macmure, the District Magistrate, has directed the Pettah Police Inspector, Sillar Khan to conduct this murder case

General Summary

Extension of the Lipingstone College Buildings—The *Post Office* understands that Government have granted a sum of Rs 1 50 000 for the extension of the Lipingstone College Buildings to provide further accommodation for resident students of the College —*I I*

A New Hospital—The Papers Paper state that the Maharajah of Dhrolinjah will shortly lay the foundation stone of a hospital in connection with Lady Dufferin's fund, and has asked His Excellency the Viceroy to grace the occasion by with his presence —*I I*

Delineation Stones—In consequence of complaints having been received regarding the extent of lands held by them, for the demarcation stones that had been set by the Revenue Survey Department being lost or removed, the Government has authorised a sum of Rs 20 000 being spent in the South Arcot District for the replacement of such demarcation stones as are missing —*M*

Reward for Honesty—A fisherman a Mahomedan by caste, blind of one eye, and in poor circumstances a few days ago found Currency Notes to the value of Rs 600 while on the Beach Not being tempted to misappropriate his lucky find he personally went and delivered the notes to Colonel Welsh the Commissioner of Police, at his office, without mentioning a word to any other members of the Police It was subsequently discovered that the Currency Notes were lost by a European lunman of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, who was on a recent visit to Madras to see the Viceroy On the owner being informed of the circumstance he called at the Police Commissioner's Office to receive the same, and that gentleman being pleased with the honesty of the finder, gave him a reward of Rs 100, which amount was paid to the lucky fisherman through Colonel Welsh —*M*

Reception of the Maharaja of Jaipur—His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur paid a ceremonial visit to his Excellency the Viceroy Lord William Beresford the Military Secretary, Captain Balfour, and Mr Cunningham, Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, drove in a State carriage to the Maharaja's residence in Park Street, from whence his Highness accompanied by Mr Heavey, Political Resident at Jaipur, was driven to Government House, escorted by a troop of the 7th Bengal Cavalry In front of the grand staircase a Company of the 6th Bengal Infantry were drawn up who presented arms as soon as the Maharaja arrived On alighting from the carriage His Highness was received at the foot of the staircase by Mr Durand the Foreign Secretary and conducted to the Throne room in Government House, where he was received by his Excellency the Viceroy and placed on a seat to his right. After a few minutes conversation the nuzzer was touched and returned, and attar and pan were distributed, after which His Highness was conducted back to the State carriage, and driven off attended by the officials who had accompanied him, under the usual salute The Viceroy's Band was in attendance at the top of the staircase and played the whole time of the visit, which was over in a few minutes His Excellency the Viceroy paid a return visit to His Highness the Maharaja at 3 30 in the afternoon —*Englishman*

A Police Constable Receiving a Bribe,—Inspector Fitness, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, yesterday, (19th instant) before Mr Mir Assurulla Saheb Bahadur, at the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court, charged Jamail Deen, Police Constable No 213, attached to No 3, or Big Parcherry station, with obtaining a bribe or unauthorized reward Mr Fitness said that about 6 30 A M, *on the 16th instant, he turned into* Ummoo Covil Street, when he saw the accused bringing a native who had committed a nuisance, and also saw another native put something into the hand of the accused He stopped him and told him to keep his hand closed, and sent for the head constable to open the hand, when two two anna pieces were found in it Krishnasawmy Moodelly said he gave the accused the coins to release his friend Accused admitted receiving the four annas, with the intention of taking the men to the station and of reporting the circumstance to his superior officer He had been fifteen years in the service His Worship sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment

Extracts

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE OF INDIAN ENQUIRY

The *Lead*—The House of Lords is to make a powerful contribution to the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the Government of India Three ex Viceroys the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Lytton and Earl Northbrook, two ex Governors of Madras, the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Napier and Ettrick, three ex Secretaries of State for India, the Earl of Derby the Earl of Ilchester, and, Viscount Cranbrook, and one ex Legal Member of the Viceregal Council, Lord Hobhouse, will be associated with the present Indian Secretary of State, the Earl of Kimberley, with an ex Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl Cowper, with the son of a former Indian Viceroy, the Earl of Elgin, the son of a former Governor of Madras Lord Harris, and with the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Cadogan, and Lord Ravelstoke, (Charles Baring) The constituents but missed the rose of the Marquis of Ripon will be warmly supported by Lord Kimberly, who has no practical knowledge of the *India of fact*, but they will be scrutinised very closely by Lord Lytton, the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Napier, on the strength of much knowledge of India, and will not be really assimilated by the Earl of Iddesleigh (Stafford Northcote), or Viscount Cranbrook (Gathorne Hardy) Lord Harris the most probable successor of Mr Grant Duff in Madras—if the Conservatives are in power next autumn—will perhaps be an attentive listener rather than a frequent speaker in Committee The House of Commons will most probably contribute Lord Randolph Churchill ex-Indian Secretary of State, Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, ex Governors of Bombay; Sir George Campbell, ex Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir Roper Lethbridge, ex editor of the *Calcutta Review*, and Press Commissioner of India, Mr Maclean, ex editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, Mr A McIver late of the Madras Civil Service &c. Outside Parliament there is quite a crowd of old Indians to make selections from

SETTLEMENT OF BURMAH

The *Bombay Gazette* —The reorganisation of Upper Burmah will be carried out upon lines which have been agreed upon between Mr Bernard and the Viceroy The general control of the territories will be placed in the hands of British officers, a force of which will be supported by a Superintendent of Police The Woons or native Governors will collect the revenue and administer They will be entrusted with judicial powers in civil and criminal cases, to give effect to their decisions they will each have a certain number of police peons under their personal control A rough land survey on the Bombay system will be carried out when circumstances are favourable In the meanwhile the Woons will be answerable for the collection of the imposts paid in the time of the ex King Two battalions of infantry police will be kept at first for frontier purposes, the one on the Shan frontier, and the other in the Chin-lwin Valley These bodies will be modelled like the military police force of Assam They will patrol the frontier, and establish posts but will have nothing to do with the ordinary planning of the country This will be provided for by the organisation of an armed police composed of Punjabees Rajputs, Sikhs, and Gurkhas a hundred and fifty to two hundred of whom will be placed under the immediate orders of the Superintendent who is attached to the Assistant Commissioner of each district These bodies will of course be supported by the military The ordinary routine police duty will as we have said, be left to the Woons with their police peons No regular Courts will be constituted except at Mandalay and one or two other centres the Burmese are not litigious and it is deemed unnecessary to supply them prematurely with an apparatus of coercion and lawyers This system of administration will, it is hoped prove sufficient for the necessities of the case, and it certainly promises to be the most economical that has yet been devised The Shans will, according to present intentions, be left very much to themselves They will not be held to be British subjects, but will be treated as independent tributaries, living under their own Sawbwas or Chiefs, the Government having a paternal interest in their welfare Some Sawbwas have already shown a disposition to fall in with this view of their status and have promised to keep their tributaries from committing offences If the Chiefs are able to control their wild followers, they will save the officers in command of the military police assigned to watch the Shan frontier a good deal of anxiety and trouble

THE NEW MINISTRY

Mr J M Maclean M P for Oldham writing to a Bombay contemporary by the last mail says —The Government is in a bad way Nobody believes that it will live till Easter Mr Chamberlain, Mr Trevelyan and Lords Spencer and Kimberley are understood to have let Mr Gladstone know in the plainest language that they will not countenance Home Rule, and the Prime Minister has really no one to back him but Mr John Morley His object now is to gain time, so as if possible to win over some more of his colleagues to his views, and he intimated last night that he could not contemplate the inquiries about the state of Ireland, or frame a policy for the Government of that country before the end of March, "the 1st of April" as Lord Granville heedlessly put it Mr Chamberlain bluntly stated last night that the Government "had no policy" Mr John Morley has been muzzled, and his position was most painful as the sat listening to the speeches of Mr McCarthy and Major Saunderson and could not get permission to say a word in reply I do not think that even Mr Gladstone will be able to maintain this silent system for six long weeks Lord Salisbury at the meeting of his Conservative party held in the Carlton Club yesterday, advised his followers not to force a division till the Prime Minister has had time "to develop and extend" his Irish policy, but use every weapon of Parliamentary warfare, meanwhile for the purpose of harassing the Government into a declaration of what they mean to do This policy accords with the views of the Whig malcontents A member of the Conservative party who has had interviews this week with Lord Hartington and Mr Goschen tells me that the former advises prudence, and warns the Opposition not to call a division in which it would be necessary for the two sections of the Liberal party to come together again As to Home Rule, if Mr Gladstone does not come into the open within a reasonable period of time, Mr Goschen himself will move a resolution committing the House to a position of hostility to Home Rule There is a general desire on the Tory side of the House for the leadership of Lord Hartington in whose character the whole country has confidence There is no mincing words about it Hicks Beach is a distrusted and detested failure Lord Randolph is much more popular and his pungent sporadical ways amuse, but his instability of purpose and recklessness of language repel instead of attracting followers He has now come out as an Orange man of the deepest dye, and at Paddington last Saturday he made a most imprudent speech in this new character, speaking of ex tenants as inimical and appealing to the English people to fight in defence of their fellow countrymen in Ireland The Union is worth fighting for, but men of spirit as well as men of judgment hesitate to talk of such a calamity as possible till all peaceful constitutional means of maintaining the Union have been exhausted That is not the case at present As Mr Morley admitted at Newcastle last week, an appeal to the constituencies must precede the grant of Home Rule, and it is for a struggle of this kind that the conservatives should now prepare themselves If they must fight again at the general election it will then be time enough to talk of the sacred right of insurrection against a Government which will not protect either liberty or property and in such a case an appeal to arms will not be sounded in vain

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORM AND THE PRESENT NATIONAL AWAKENING IN INDIA

The *Indian Mirror* —A most noticeable feature of the times is the *onward movement* of political life that is now visible among the educated people throughout India It seems that the National Congress in Bombay has been full well by an unanimous call for political unity among the people of Bombay Madras Bengal, the Punjab, and the North Western Provinces Our readers must have noticed the unusual number of public meetings held in different parts of India within the last two months or so by our educated countrymen to discuss public questions of national importance In Bombay and Madras especially, the signs of activity have been most remarkable There meetings have been held in almost all districts and towns in both Presidencies with the express objects of approving and confirming the resolutions adopted at the National Congress and taking steps to give effect to those resolutions as well as of bringing under consideration other questions of equal importance Our friends both in Bombay and Madras have shown an amount of activity and energy be yond all praise Not only political questions of immediate public interest have been discussed but also questions affecting the material and social welfare of the Hindu people have been taken up for discussion The educated people both of Bombay and Madras in short not every sensation on public questions have been actuated with one mind and one heart, and showing a unprecedented interest in public affairs We have from time to time reproduced in these columns reports of the numerous public meetings held in different parts of the Western and Southern Presidencies to discuss political questions and they must have given our readers a pretty good idea of the present political revival among our countrymen in these Presidencies But it is not only the people of Bombay and Madras who have hitherto been so much be hind hand of Bengal in political spirit that are showing such signs of a political awakening but it is also the people of the backward Punjab and the North Western Provinces who are stirring under the strong impulse of the feelings into unusual briskness At Allahabad the capital of the North Western Provinces several public meetings have been held in connection with the Income Tax The Finance Committee of the National Congress and other public questions in which our educated countrymen took the most prominent part At Lahore the capital of the Punjab, a public meeting was lately held by our educated fellow countrymen of that Province at which they not only confirmed the Resolutions of the National Congress but also insisted on the appointment of a permanent Native Judge on the bench of the local Chief Court It is a pity that both the High Court of the North Western Provinces and the Chief Court of the Punjab are still without a Native Judge, though worthy men are not wanting to occupy the position on the Benches of both Courts

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

In the annual report on the operations of the Post Office in India, for the year 1884-85 some interesting particulars are given in connection with the working of the Post Office Savings Banks The introduction of these savings banks dates back only so late as 1883, and *the year under review is therefore* the third year of their existence That they are becoming popular with the public is abundantly testified from the fact that twenty eight new local banks and 272 new sub banks were opened during the year thus raising their number to the large total of 5 499 There were 75,837 accounts opened within the same period and 35,116 accounts closed Notwithstanding the closing of so many accounts, there were at the end of the year 12 599 accounts which represented an increase of 37 751 depositors The money value of these deposits aggregated 103½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 101 lakhs in the *previous year* The withdrawals rose from 56½ lakhs to 110 lakhs and the balance at credit of depositors increased from 7 lakhs to 13½ lakhs being a most material increase of 7¾ lakhs of rupees The interest paid on the same was 2 lakhs against a little short of two lakhs of rupees in 1883-84 Bombay has done better in the matter of saving by far than any other Presidency or Province Thus showing that the Western Capital has more money to spare The amount deposited directly exceeds the aggregate deposits in any other such being no less than Rs 30 11 780 In Bengal we find the largest number of accounts namely 20 770 showing that the habit is more numerous in that quarter Referring to the large number of withdrawals which occurred chiefly in General, the Post Master General of Bombay states that they are "undoubtedly due to a feeling of insecurity which prevailed for a short time during the month of March when the prospect of a war with Russia appeared to be imminent and arrangements were being made on a large scale for sending troops from India to Persia

THE RENDITION OF GWALIOR

The *Pioneer* —Regarded as a pageant the closing scene of the British occupation of Gwalior will not be worth going very far to see The arrangements for the actual ceremony of restitution are meagre indeed almost to meanness By Sunday this morning all the baggage transport and camp followers are to have been cleared out having only one battery of the Royal Artillery 3 d Lancashire Division and portions of the 4 th South Midland with four old brass 9 pounder guns and sufficient gunpowder to make the required noise in firing salutes In all just now present all the troops in garrison—220 all told about—in order to be drawn up with unarmed soldiers on the plain above the East Gate and facing the road by which Scindia arrives On the approach of His Highness on his way to the Fort—for Scindia himself may not enter the fort nor on this the occasion of his life Major Hornby, Commanding the Fortress will advance with a small escort to the Lower Gate and will there formally deliver the keys into the hands of the Maharajah's representative who will be accompanied by the Political Agent and some Viceregal Horsemen and a Hussar will then rejoin the troops drawn up on the plateau The latter after firing an 11 gun salute of 31 guns will after an interval of band playing, fire a salute of 21 guns in honour of the Maharajah and march with band playing colours flying fixed bayonets and drawn swords out by the Urwahi Valley Gate in the rear of the Fortress, and making the circuit of the western half arrive at length at the Gwalior railway station leaving the Fort and its outer gates to Scindia's soldiers Thus will end the British occupation of Gwalior May circumstances never necessitate its renewal

REGISTRATION IN THE PUNJAB

The *Mail* —The Punjab comprises 32 Registration Districts supplied with 230 Registry offices embracing an area of 106 632 square miles and containing a population of 18 849 437 souls On an average there is one Registration office to every 464 square miles of territory, and to every 81 968 head of population In the Madras Presidency according to the latest report available to us, the average is one office to 445 square miles and 98 823 people The facilities for registration are therefore about equal in the two Provinces but in the magnitude of operations there is a vast difference The total number of documents excluding sale and Takkavi certificates and the like, registered in the Punjab in 1884-85 was 66 294, *in Madras the number in each of the last three* or four years has exceeded 500 000 In only three offices in the Punjab did the number of documents registered in 1884-85 exceed 2,000, and the highest number at any one office was 2 911 at Amritsar In Madras there are about a hundred offices which year after year register more than 2000 documents, and half a dozen where the total exceeds 5000 Indeed there are four single offices in Madras—Madura, Tinnevelly, Kottapudangudi, and Chowghat—each of which registers more documents than the whole district of Amritsar (comprising six offices) which is the heaviest registration district in the Punjab The only three districts in Madras which rank as low as Amritsar are Anjengo Kurnool, and the Nilgiris Perhaps the startling difference between the scale of operations in the two Provinces is best shown by the fact that the number of documents annually registered in the single district of Malabar is nearly double the whole number registered throughout the Punjab and its dependencies Looking to the extent and character of the Punjab it is surprising to find that so great use is now made of the security afforded by the system of registration Not the least unsatisfactory feature in connection with the limited scale of operations is the remarkable decline in optional registration which the present report discloses Of the 6 294 documents registered only 22 308 or 34 per cent were optionally registrable In the Amritsar district 67 75 the average of optional registration was 50 6 per cent out of a total of 72 127 documents in the seven years ending 1882 the average fell to 44 3 per cent and in 1884-85 to 34 per cent Thus it will be observed that further decline to 34 per cent Thus is precisely the reverse of what has been going on in Madras, where concurrently with a steady increase in the seven years in the total number of documents registered the ratio has been a relative increase of optional registration until it has come to exceed compulsory registration by more than 2 per cent Out of 230 offices in the Punjab, only 30 are held by special Sub Registrars The temptation to overworked tahsildars to tell parties not to bother them with more optional documents if probably considerable whereas the direct object of every special Sub Registrar is to add to his Inspector General's large net turn of work In Madras where optional registration is so successfully *pushed the number of* Sub Registrars is nearly exactly 1-12th of 12 officers acting in charge of sub offices the Inspector General of the Punjab fully recognises the value of special agency by declaring that they afford an excellent test for official agency in tasks of all the most important change of the year but it is disappointing to find that the addition to the strength of the Department which they entail is paralysed such Registrars comprised less than 8 Tahsildars In the case of these officers the system of remuneration appears to be open to considerable objection instead of being a reward for the value of work done and a stimulus to the encouragement of registration it probably lost It is also found that very general objections to the employment of *ex officio* Sub Registrar are expressed by the District officers More serious than the very pronounced way in which Tahsildars are acknowledged to perform Registration duties, is the objection, to which the Inspector General himself is inclined to attach weight that the system instead of being a source of positive inconvenience to the people owes it to the very frequent absences of the Tahsildar on tour The only plea that can be put forward for the continued employment of *ex officio* agency is that it enables the Department to show a large surplus at the end of the year, the profits in 1884-85 having been no less than Rs 77,417 out of an income income of Rs 1 74 916 In Madras out of an annual income of over 6 lakhs, the surplus is under Rs 30 000 But the object of Registration administration should be always to afford the maximum of opportunity to the people without actual loss to the State, and with such a balance in hand the Inspector General of the Punjab has no excuse for not extending the use of special agency, the manifest advantages of which are admitted to a very marked degree

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 14, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1886. No. 13

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kannada per annum	Rs	10 0 0
English alone	do	4 0 0
Kannada alone	do	6 0 0
Local subscription		5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can pay either the English or the Kannada portion alone for which the subscriptions are payable directly in advance

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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a large quantity of good teakwood beams, rafters, &c, removed from the old palace buildings in the Fort of Bangalore, will be sold by public auction on the spot at 7½ A M, on the 3rd April 1886 at an upset price which can be ascertained from the Executive Engineer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

E P MALTBY,

Collector,

Civil & Military Station,

Bangalore.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London 20th March—Messrs Chamberlain and Trevelyan will discharge their respective functions in the Ministry [illegible] Government grant us Home Rule to Ireland

In the House of Commons last night Mr Gladstone in reply to a question said that he hoped next week to be able to name the day at which he will make a statement to the House respect to the proposals which Government intend to lay before Parliament for the [illegible] settlement of Irish questions

It [illegible] that the meanwhile warned the House that all the reports which have been circulated with regard to the plans of Government in respect to Ireland should be received with scepticism

The House of Lords has agreed to a resolution that public business and particularly judicature should be taken first after the Easter holidays

London 20th March—The House of Commons have rejected by 315 against 180 votes the motion of Mr Buckmaster Member Cardiff "That in the opinion of this House it is not just or expedient for the Government of this country to embark in war or to construct [illegible] being more responsible than is [illegible] debt to territories in India to the Empire without knowledge and consent of Parliament"

London 22nd March—Mr Bright has had an interview with Mr Gladstone with the object of arranging a compromise in regard to the Irish question

The *Rangoon Gazette* states that it has come to light by authority from Upper Burmah that dacoity in the province is rampant as ever if not actually more so and that it has a small police and military force consisting of 10 [illegible] 100 men to established the sphere of the Government strategic positions and commanding rail of fifteen miles to protect the villages the villagers will probably soon lay in subsistence, to subside in a body with a gang of Dacoits who are running the country

There was a large fire in Rangoon last night and some 300 houses were burnt

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH, 29, 1886

NOTICE

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INDIA'S FRIENDS IN ENGLAND

It augurs well for the future of India that the people of England appear to be more sensible of their responsibility to this vast country of ours than they did in the past The number of Englishmen who sympathise with the progressive spirit of our countrymen, and who are ready to do their utmost to further their advancement, is, we are happy to say, steadily increasing To the native press and the several native associations which have sprung up in different parts of the country, is due no small part of the credit of having brought about this happy change in the attitude of the people of England towards India We think it was no fault of Englishmen in England that they did not, ere this, interest themselves in the affairs of this country and rise to a sense of their duty to the teeming millions of its population They long remained in the hallucination that Her Majesty's representatives in India knew their duty well and performed it loyally The only men that furnished them with information on Indian matters were those whose interest it was to keep the British public in blissful ignorance of the real state of things here They heard only one side of the story, and as the other side did not reach them, they imagined that all was well with India and her people But times have changed Even dumb India can now speak and make her grievances heard and heeded by those who alone can redress them The efforts which have for some years past been made by the leaders of native public opinion, to enlighten the British public as regards the affairs of India and to enlist their sympathy and co operation in the cause of her welfare and advancement, have not been made in vain We have at the present moment a respectable number of high minded Englishmen in England keenly watching the moral and material progress of India and ever ready to give her people a patient hearing It will therefore be our own fault if we do not avail ourselves of this opportunity and *press our needs and aspirations on the* attention of the people of England in every constitutional manner open to us. But in pressing our claims on the attention of those who are willing to befriend our cause, we think we cannot be too careful in discerning how far they are prepared to go with us. There are some who think no aim of ours too high, while others who are as sincere well-wishers of our country, fear that we pitch our aims too high The wisdom of our educated countrymen therefore lies in securing the friendly cooperation of these two sections of our well-wishers in England Let us first concentrate our energy on those points on which we hope to have the greatest possible consensus of opinion This seems to be the wisest course we can take under the present circumstances. We shall gain one point at a time so that, perhaps, the least [illegible] we shall be sure of [illegible] loss a gain. Our friends in England may no doubt be convinced of the reasonableness of our schemes of progress and may even be prepared to go all the way with us, if left to their own choice. But we should not leave out of consideration the opposition which they have to face even in their beneficent endeavours to help us We cannot therefore sufficiently guard against mistakes, which may in any way tend to weaken the bond of sympathy between our friends and ourselves and make us less zealous in their advocacy of our cause. In this connection the following letter (published in the *Indian Mirror*) from an English friend *apropos* of the proceedings of the National Congress at Bombay will we hope be read with interest by our readers —

I have, as you know, the deepest sympathy with all that concerns the interests and well being of the Indian people, and with all their rational and legitimate aspirations. But I am profoundly convinced that if they are ultimately to attain to a position which will enable them to take a large and decisive part in the conduct of their own affairs, it can only be by very gradual and cautious methods For a very long time to come any real weakening of English authority would only lead to the destruction of the germs of progress which we may hope, are now planted Some of the practical proposals of the congress seem reasonable, others are, in my opinion quite premature What is happening in Ireland will give an immense impulse to the national movement in India, and between the two it is probable that the English Empire will be dismembered Any events which withdrew British rule from India at the present stage of progress would I think, be disastrous to the interests of Indian civilisation

THE SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL CABINET

(FROM AN ANGLO INDIAN POINT OF VIEW).

As was anticipated on all sides, when Mr Gladstone formed his most strongly asserted Cabinet, that body of supposed

SETTLEMENT OF BURMAH

The *Bombay Gazette*—The re organisation of Upper Burmah will be carried out upon lines which have been agreed upon between Mr Bernard and the Viceroy The general control of the territories will be placed in the hands of British officers each of whom will be supported by a Superintendent of Police The Woons or native Governors will collect the revenue on commission They will be entrusted with judicial powers in civil and criminal cases, to give effect to their decisions they will each have a certain number of police peons under their personal control A rough land survey on the Bombay system will be carried out when circumstances are favourable In the meanwhile the Woons will be answerable for the collection of the imposts paid in the time of the ex King Two battalions of military police will be kept on foot for frontier purposes, the one on the Shan frontier, and the other in the Chindwin Valley These bodies will be modelled like the military police force of Assam They will patrol the frontier, and establish posts, but will have nothing to do with the ordinary policing of the country This will be provided for by the organisation of an armed police composed of Punjabees Rajputs, Sikhs, and Gurkhas a hundred and fifty to two hundred of whom will be placed under the immediate orders of the Superintendent who is attached to the Lieutenant Commissioner of each district These bodies will of course be sustained by the military The ordinary routine police duty will as we have said, be left to the Woons with their police peons No regular Courts will be constituted except at Mandalay and one or two other centres The Burmese are not litigious and it is deemed unnecessary to supply them prematurely with an apparatus of courts and lawyers This system of administration will, it is hoped, prove sufficient for the necessities of the case, and it certainly promises to be the most economical that has yet been devised The Shans will, according to present intentions, be left very much to themselves They will not be held to be British subjects, but will be treated as independent tribesmen, living under their own Sawbdas or Chiefs, the Government having a paternal interest in their welfare Some Sawbdas have already shown a disposition to fall in with this view of their status, and have promised to keep their tribesmen from committing offences If the Chiefs are able to control their wild followers, they will save the officers in command of the military police assigned to watch the Shan frontier a good deal of anxiety and trouble

THE NEW MINISTRY

Mr J M Maclean, M P for Oldham, writing to a Bombay contemporary by the last mail says—The Government is in a blind way Nobody believes that it will last till Easter Mr Chamberlain Mr Percy Lam and Lords Spencer and Kimberley are understood to have let Mr Gladstone know in the plainest language that they will not countenance Home Rule, and the Prime Minister has really no one to back him but Mr John Morley His object now is to gain time, so as if possible to win over some more of his colleagues to his views, and he intimated last night that he could not conclude his inquiries about the state of Ireland, or frame a policy for the Government of that country before the end of March, "the 1st of April as Lord Granville facetiously put it Mr Chamberlain bluntly stated last night that the Government "had no policy" Mr John Morley has been muzzled, and his position was most painful as the sat listening to the speeches of Mr McCarthy and Major Saunderson, and could not get permission to say a word in reply I do not think that even Mr Gladstone will be able to maintain this short system for six or seven weeks Lord Salisbury at the meeting of the Conservative party held in the Carlton Club yesterday, advised his Hearers not to force a division till the Prime Minister has had time "to develop and extend his Irish policy, but use every weapon of Parliamentary warfare, reasonable for the purpose of harassing the Government into a declaration of what they mean to do This policy accords with the views of the Whig malcontents A member of the Conservative party who has had interviews this week with Lord Hartington and Mr Goschen tells me that the former advises prudence and warns the Opposition not to call a division in which it would be necessary for the two sections of the Liberal party to come together, again As to Home Rule, if Mr Gladstone does not come into the open within a reasonable period of time, Mr Goschen himself will move a resolution committing the House to a position of hostility to Home Rule There is a general desire on the Tory side of the House for the leadership of Lord Hartington in whose character the whole country has confidence There is no meaning words about it Hicks Beach is a distinct and deplorable failure Lord Randolph is much more popular, and his pungent speeches always amuse, but his tendency of purpose and recklessness of language repel instead of attracting followers He knew some one as a Gang man of the deepest dye, and at Paddington last Saturday he made a most imprudent speech in this new character, speaking of civil war as imminent, and appealing to the English people to fight in defence of their fellow countrymen in Ireland The Union is worth fighting for but men of spirit as well as men of judgment hesitate to talk of such a calamity as possible till all peaceful constitutional means of maintaining the Union have been exhausted That is not the case at present As Mr Morley said at Newcastle last week, an appeal to the constituencies must precede the grant of Home Rule, and it is for a struggle of this kind that the conservatives should now prepare themselves If they are beaten again at the general election, it will then be time enough to talk of the sacred right of insurrection against a Government which will not protect either liberty or property, and in such a case an appeal to arms will not be sounded in vain

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORM AND THE PRESENT NATIONAL AWAKENING IN INDIA

The *Indian Mirror*—A most noticeable feature of the times is the sudden moment of political life that is now visible among the educated people throughout India It seems that the National Congress at Bombay has been followed by an unusual outlook of political activity among the people of Bombay, Madras Bengal, the Punjab, and the North Western Provinces One readers must have noticed the unusual number of public meetings held in different parts of India within the last two months or so by our educated countrymen to discuss public questions of national importance In Bombay and Madras especially the signs of activity have been most remarkable These meetings have been held in almost all districts and towns in both Presidencies with the express objects of approving and confirming the resolutions adopted at the National Congress and taking steps to give effect to those resolutions as well as of bringing matters connection other questions of equal importance Our friends in both Bombay and Madras have shown an amount of vitality and energy beyond all praise Not only political questions of immediate public interest have been discussed, but also questions affecting the material and social welfare of the Indian people have been taken up for discussion The educated people both of Bombay and Madras, hitherto not very sensitive on public questions have been active with one mind and with one heart, and evinced an unprecedented interest in public affairs We have from time to time republished in these columns reports of the numerous public meeting held in different parts of the Western and Southern Presidencies to discuss political questions and they must have given our readers a pretty good idea of the present political revival among our countrymen in those Presidencies But it is not only the people of Bombay and Madras who have hitherto been so much behind hand of Bengal in point of spirit that are showing such signs of a political awakening, but it is also the people of the backward Punjab and the North Western Provinces, who are stirring under the stirring impulse of the feelings into unusual life And Allahabad the capital of the North Western Provinces several public meetings have been held in connection with the Income Tax The Province Committees, the National Congress and other public questions in which our educated countrymen took the most prominent part At Lahore the capital of the Punjab, a public meeting was lately held by our educated fellow countrymen of that Province at which they not only confirmed the Resolutions of the National Congress but also insisted on the appointment of a permanent Native Judge on the bench of the local Chief Court It is a pity that both the High Court of the North Western Provinces and the Chief Court of the Punjab are still without a Native Judge, though worthy men are not wanting to occupy the position on the Benches of both Courts

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

In the annual report on the operations of the Post Office in India, for the year 1884 85, some interesting particulars are given in connection with the working of the Post Office Savings Banks The introduction of these savings banks dates back only so lately as 1882, and the year under review is therefore the third year of their existence That they are becoming popular with the public is abundantly testified from the fact that twenty-eight new head banks and 272 new sub-banks were opened during the year thus causing their number to the large total of 549 There were 75 887 accounts opened within the same period and 38,116 accounts closed Notwithstanding the closing of so many accounts, there were at the end of the year 122,599 accounts which represented an increase of 37,771 depositors The money value of these deposits aggregated 16½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 10¾ lakhs in the previous year The withdrawals rose from 5¾ lakhs to 11 lakhs, and the balance at credit of depositors increased from 75 lakhs to 14¼ lakhs, being a most material increase of 6¾ lakhs of rupees The interest paid on this sum was 3¼ lakhs, just a trifle short of two lakhs of rupees in 1884 85 It must have done better in the matter of buying by five o'clock today, although the establishment of the banks did not take place till very late in the day, their establishment in the Northern and Eastern Presidencies thus showing that the Western Capital has more money to spare The amount deposited already exceeds the aggregate deposits in any other one being no less than Rs 70 11 750 in Bombay we had the largest number of accounts namely 20 770, showing that the interest by any means in that quarter Referring to the large number of withdrawals, which occurred chiefly in Circles the Post Master General of Bombay states that they were and above the to feelings of economy which prevailed for a short time during the month of March when the prospect of a war with Russia appeared to be imminent, and arrangements were being made on a large scale for sending troops from India to Pekin

THE RENDITION OF GWALIOR

The Pioneer—Regarded as a pageant the closing scene of the British occupation of Gwalior will not be worth going very far to see the arrangements for the actual ceremony of restitution are meagre indeed almost to vanity By 8 A M this morning all the baggage transport and camp followers are to have been cleared out leaving only on duty of the Royal Irish Fusiliers 5 Lancashire Dragoons and portion of the seventh M I, with four field batteries and the brigade and sufficient camp equipage to make the required noise in firing salutes That at present all the troops in garrison—220 all told about—are under orders to leave up with unusual celerity on the plateau above the East Gate and form the guard of honour which Scindia receives On the approach of His Highness or his representative—for Scindia himself may be counted the absence on this the crowning triumph of his life—Major Hornsby, Commanding the Fusiliers, will advance with a suitable escort to the Lower Gate and will there formally deliver the keys into the hands of the Maharajah or his representative who will be accompanied by the Political Agent and suite Major Hornsby and his escort will then rejoin the troops drawn up on the plateau Two latter after firing an Imperial salute of 31 guns will, after an interval of band playing, receive a salute of 21 guns in honour of the Maharajah and march with band playing, colours flying, fixed bayonets, and drawn swords, out by the Urwahi Valley Gate in the rear of the Fort ress, and, making the circuit of the western half, arrive at length at the Gwalior railway station, forming the Fusiliers guard of honour to Scindia's soldiers Thus will end the British occupation of Gwalior May circumstances never necessitate its renewal

REGISTRATION IN THE PUNJAB

The *Mail*—The Punjab comprises 32 Registration Districts, supplied with 230 Registry offices embracing an area of 106,632 square miles, and containing a population of 18871,437 souls On an average there is one Registration office to every 464 square miles of territory, and to every 81 938 head of population In the Madras Presidency, according to the latest report available to us, the average is one office to 445 square miles and 94 823 people The facilities for registration are therefore almost equal in the two Provinces but in the magnitude of operations there is a vast difference The total number of documents, excluding sale and Takkavi certificates and the like, registered in the Punjab in 1884 85 was 66,294, in Madras the number in each of the last three official years has exceeded 900,000 In only two offices in the Punjab till the number of documents registered in 1884 85 exceed 2,000, and the highest number at any one office was 2 911 at Amritsar In Madras there are about a hundred offices which year after year register more than 2000 documents, and half a dozen where the total exceeds 5000 Indeed there are four single offices in Madras—Madura, Tirunelveli, Bellary and Cuddapah—each of which registers more documents than the whole district of Amritsar (comprising six offices) which is the heaviest registration district in the Punjab The only three districts in Madras which runs as low as Amritsar are Ganjam Kurnool, and the Nilgiris Perhaps in startling difference between the scale of operations in the two Provinces is best shown by the fact that the number of documents annually registered in but single district of Malabar is nearly double the whole number registered throughout the Punjab and its dependencies Looking to the extent and character of the Punjab it is surprising to find that greater use is not made of the security afforded by the system of registration Not the least instructive fact in connection with the limited scale of operations is the remarkable decline in optional registration which the present report discloses Of the 66 294 documents registered only 22 409 or 33 per cent were optionals registrable In the year ending 1877 78 the average of optional registration was 57½ per cent out of a total of 72 427 documents, in the years ending 1881 82 the average had fallen to 53 per cent and in the period (now under report) it has further declined to 33 1 per cent This is precisely the reverse of what has been going on in Madras where concurrently with a steady increase year after year in the total number of documents registered there has been a relative increase of optional registration until it has come to exceed compulsory registration by more than 1 per cent Out of 240 offices in the Punjab, only 19 are held by special Sub Registrars The temptation to overwork should lead to tell parties and to bother them with more optional documents if profitably cumulable whereas the direct object of every special Sub Registrar is to show his Inspector General a large out turn of work In Madras where optional registration is enormously popular the case of special Sub Registrars is only exceeded by a list of 312 officers being in charge of all offices The Inspector General of the Punjab fully recognises the value of special agency as leading that to a good establishment of fair official salary in lieu of the most important change of the year which is dis appointing to find that the Commissioners in charge of Divisions are not unanimous in favour of the system of remuneration appears to be 10 per cent on their salaries instead of by commission on the value of work done and in this way some incentive to the encouragement of registration is probably lost It is also found that very general objections to the employment of ex gazetted Sub Registrars are expressed by the District officers More serious than the sole qualifications way in which Tahsildars are acknowledged to perform Registration duties, one only cause, to which the Inspector-General himself is inclined to attach weight that the system instead of being convenience is a positive inconvenience to the people owing to the very frequent absences of the Tahsildar on tour The only plea that can be put forward for the continued employment of ex gazetted agency is that it enables the Department to show a large surplus at the end of the year, the profits in 1884 85 having been no less than Rs 77,417 out of an income income of Rs 171 504 In Madras out of an annual income of over 6 lakhs, the surplus is under Rs 30 000 But the object of Registration administration should be always to afford the maximum of opportunity to the people without actual loss to the State, and with such a balance in hand the Inspector General of the Punjab has no excuse for not extending the use of special agency, the manifest advantages of which are admitted to a very marked degree

BANGLORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1886. No. 13

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum	Rs	10	0
English alone	do	4	0
Kanarese alone	do	6	0
Local Subscription		5	0

N B —Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion of the paper both The Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0

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(Vol VII, October 1885 to September 1886)

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a large quantity of good teakwood beams, rafters, &c., removed from the old palace buildings in the Fort of Bangalore, will be sold by public auction on the spot at 7½ A M, on the 3rd April 1886 at an upset price which can be ascertained from the Executive Engineer, Civil and Military Station Municipality

E P MALTBY,

Collector,

Civil & Military Station,

Bangalore

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London 24th March —Messrs Chamberlain and Trevelyan will discharge their respective functions in the [illegible] Government granting Home Rule to Ireland

In the House of Commons last night, Mr Gladstone, *in reply to a question*, said that he hoped next week to be able to name the day at which he will make a statement to the House, respect to the proposals which Government intend to lay before Parliament for the [illegible] settlement of Irish questions

The Premier said meanwhile, warned the House that all the reports which have been circulated with regard to the plans of Government, in respect to Ireland, should be received with acceptance

The House of Lords has agreed to a resolution that public monuments and picture galleries should be open for the use of the public on Sundays

London 23rd March —The House of Commons have negatived 115 against 101 votes the motion of Mr Rich and Members for Mid Kent That in the opinion of this House it is not just or expedient for the Government of this country to embark in war, or to contract engagements involving grave responsibilities to the extent and to which territories in Asia to the Empire without *knowledge and consent of Parliament*"

London, 22nd March —Mr Bright has had an interview with Mr Gladstone with the object of arranging a compromise in regard to the Irish question

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An unavoidable accident has caused our late appearance; we hope that our subscribers will excuse us for such delay

INDIA'S FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.

It augurs well for the future of India that the people of England appear to be more sensible of their responsibility to this vast country of ours than they did in the past. The number of Englishmen who sympathise with the progressive spirit of our countrymen, and who are ready to do their utmost to further their advancement, is, we are happy to say, steadily increasing To the native press and the several native associations which have sprung up in different parts of the country, is due no small part of the credit of having brought about this happy change in the attitude of the people of England towards India. We think it was no fault of Englishmen in England that they did not, or this, interest themselves in the affairs of this country and rise to a sense of their duty to the teeming millions of its population They long remained in the hallucination that Her Majesty's representatives in India knew their duty well and performed it loyally. The only men that furnished them with information on Indian matters were those whose interest it was to keep the British public in blissful ignorance of the real state of things here. They heard only one side of the story, and as the other side did not reach them, they imagined that all was well with India and her people But times have changed Even dumb India can now speak and make her grievances heard and heeded by those who alone can redress them The efforts which have for some years past been made by the leaders of native public opinion, to enlighten the British public as regards the affairs of India and to enlist their sympathy and co operation in the cause of her welfare and advancement, have not been made in vain We have at the present moment a respectable number of high-minded Englishmen in England keenly watching the moral and material progress of India and ever ready to give her people a patient hearing. It will therefore be one own fault if we do not avail ourselves of this opportunity and press our needs and aspirations on the attention of the people of England in every constitutional manner open to us. But in pressing our claims on the attention of those who are willing to befriend our cause, we think we cannot be too careful in discerning how far they are prepared to go with us. There are some who think no aim of ours too high, while others who are as sincere well-wishers of our country, fear that we pitch our aims too high. The wisdom of our educated countrymen therefore lies in securing the friendly cooperation of these two sections of our well-wishers in England Let us first concentrate our energy on those points on which we hope to have the greatest possible concensus of opinion. This seems to be the wisest course we can take under the present circumstances. We shall gain one point at a time and that, perhaps, the least important of all, but we shall be more or less a gain. Our friends in England may no doubt be convinced of the reasonableness of our schemes of progress and may even be prepared to go all the way with us, if left to their own choice. But we should not leave out of consideration the opposition which they have to face even in their beneficent endeavours to help us. We cannot therefore sufficiently guard against mistakes, which may in any way tend to weaken the bond of sympathy between our friends and ourselves and make us them less zealous in their advocacy of our cause. In this connection the following letter (published in the *Indian Mirror*) from an *English friend apropos* of the proceedings of the National Congress at Bombay will we hope be read with interest by our readers :—

I have, as you know, the deepest sympathy with all that concerns the interests and well-being of the Indian people, and with all their rational and legitimate aspirations. But I am profoundly convinced that if they are ultimately to attain to a position which will enable them to take a large and decisive part in the conduct of their own affairs, it can only be by very gradual and cautious methods. For a very long time to come any real weakening of English authority would only lead to the destruction of the germs of progress which we may hope, are now planted. Some of the practical proposals of the congress seem reasonable; others are, in my opinion quite premature. What is happening in Ireland will give an immense impulse to the national movement in India, and between the two it is probable that the English Empire will be dismembered. Any events which withdrew British rule from India at the present stage of progress would I think, be disastrous to the interests of Indian civilisation

THE SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL CABINET.

(FROM AN ANGLO-INDIAN POINT OF VIEW).

As was anticipated on all sides, when Mr Gladstone formed his most strongly assorted Cabinet, that body of supposed

Liberals and political brethren has not stood long together. It was, as an English paper describes it, more a Cabal than a Cabinet, and, as political cabals have little or no vitality in them, the Gladstone Ministry, hardly of two months' standing, has split and threatens to collapse altogether. A telegram informs us that Mr Joseph Chamberlain (Radical) President of the Board of Trade and Mr G O Trevelyan, (Liberal) Secretary for Scotland, have resigned their places and Mr Gladstone's leadership, because that old statesman has proposed a measure for Ireland which, if carried into effect, would be simply yielding to all the insolent demands which the Home Rulers with Mr Parnell at their head, have been for years making so insolently on the British Government. Mr Gladstone's measure is to expropriate, or purchase up all the agricultural lands from their present owners, the Irish landlords, at a cost of £200,000,000 sterling and to make them over, at a nominal rent to the present tenants, and to permit the election and existence of a purely Irish Parliament in Dublin. Such a measure would be virtually a dismemberment of Ireland from its union with England Scotland and Wales, a disintegration, in fact, of the British empire as it now stands on the map of Europe. The proposal of such a plan for "redressing the wrongs of Ireland" as her demagogues are fond of saying on the part of Mr Gladstone, is simply the penalty he is paying for having secured the votes of Home rulers (at Mr Parnell's instigation) during the late General Election which votes brought him and his party once more into power. Messrs Chamberlain and Trevelyan have seceded, but there is no doubt that others will follow the example, in a Cabinet which has not the attraction of political cohesion in it. Such men as Mr Chamberlain and others, though Radicals, and such out and out haters of the present monarchical and constitutional [illegible] ment of the British empire, either at home or abroad. Their political ideas and aspirations are the abolition of monarchy and of the hereditary House of Lords, and the substitution of a Republican form of Government, such as we have in France and the United States of America especially the latter. In short, their political creed is, to restore a Common wealth in Great Britain, such as they had under Oliver Cromwell, whose Secretary was such a man as John Milton, the author of that singular political work, the "Areopagitica," as of "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," but these Radicals have no intention of giving up Ireland to please the Parnellites, or any other section of politicians who desire "Home Rule" for Ireland, and hence, the "Grand Old Man"—indeed, "superfluous lags the veteran on the stage," and it is time he retired—is beginning to be deserted by followers who have lost confidence in him, and cannot agree with him in conceptions of political measures which seem to them to be fruits of his dotage. If Mr Gladstone and his party, the Liberals, gain go out of office, through means of the Radicals and Parnellites, we shall, of course, have the Conservatives under Lord Salisbury, coming into office again but they will have to meet the same political destructionists, the Radicals and the Irish Home Rulers, so that the same old game will have to be played over again, and we shall find Great Britain and her people to be even as if they were so many shuttle cocks, knocked about by the battle dores of Liberals, Conservatives, Radicals and Irish Home Rulers, till every thing ends in a grand revolution, in which the weakest must, of course, go to the wall.

Occasional Notes

According to the *Birmingham Post*, Professor W A Hunter, member for Aberdeen, will be appointed to an Indian judgeship.

It is said that the [illegible] Governor some time ago represented the expediency of establishing a Legislative Council in the *N W Provinces and Oudh, and that the* project is now likely to be taken into serious consideration.

The Viceroy was indisposed during the early part of last week, but was well enough to be present at Lady Dufferin's garden party at Government House, Calcutta on Tuesday afternoon.

The Sahib, Regent of Kolhapur, died suddenly on Saturday night from acute pneumonia. The Political Agent has taken charge of the administration and the funeral arrangements passed off quietly during the night.

The Begum of Bhopal has given the munificent donation of Rs 10,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. This is in addition to her former contributions to the same object.

Efforts have been made many times during the last twelve years, to produce an Annual Administration Report for Hyderabad, but without success. The report is about to be removed and the first of its kind is now in the press.

The Viceroy will reach Simla rather earlier than was originally intended. He leaves Calcutta on the morning of the 30th, and after visiting, *en route*, Durbhunga, Benares, and Allahabad goes on to Simla by Umballa and Pinjore, arriving at his destination on the 12th proximo.

A [illegible] number of the undergraduates of the Bombay University have established an Association for the purpose of representing their wants and wishes to the proper authorities as occasion may arise. At present no means appear to exist through which the undergraduates, when they feel aggrieved as a body, can seek to obtain redress of their grievances.

A Warning to Newspaper Subscribers — The Madras *People's Friend*, a weekly paper, being tired of "dunning" its defaulting subscribers, has made up its mind to publish their names in large letters, with their occupation and the sums due by them for subscription to the paper. The first instalment of the names of defaulting subscribers was published in its issue of the 21st instant. *It is hoped that this will* serve as a lesson to defaulters in general. We do not blame our contemporary for adopting this course.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that Lord Northbrook has been appointed Chairman of the Committee for inquiry into the administration of India. The place was offered to Lord Huntington but declined by him.

A Telegram from England conveyed news to Calcutta on Thursday, the 18th inst. of the Duchess of Connaught's confinement of a daughter that morning. The Duchess has now three children, viz, Princess Margaret, born in 1882, Prince Arthur born in 1883, and the baby.

The Viceroy has drawn up a special Minute on Burmah in which for the benefit of his colleagues in Council and for the guidance of the home authorities, he has set forth all the necessary details regarding the administrative arrangements he recently made for governing Upper Burmah.

Professor Draper who wrote many columns against the use of tobacco, declaring that it was a poison and shortened life, died the New York a few days ago, aged fifty years. About the same time a man in that city, who has used tobacco since he was fourteen years old, celebrated his ninety fourth birthday.

There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,093 newspapers, distributed as follows —England—London 40[illegible], provinces, 1 2[illegible]—1,634, Wales, 83, Scotland 193, Ireland 162 Isles 21 Of these there are 1[illegible] daily papers published in England, [illegible] in Wales, 21 Scotland, 15 in Ireland, and 1 in the British Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom [illegible] journals. Of these 14 were issued daily—[illegible], 12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

The new railway from Cawnpore to *Kalpi, the first section of the Indian Midland system, was to be inspected by* Col Wallace, R E, on the 22nd instant, and was to be opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces yesterday. At Kalpi, a fine bridge over the Jumna is in course of construction and will be finished next year, when direct railway communication with Jhansi, Cawnpore and Kalpi, may possibly be established.

The General Finance Committee at Hyderabad have recommended that a College be built for Hyderabad, the expenditure not to exceed two lakhs. The Committee think that a contract is possible if the Government is prepared to give Rs 50,000 for *four successive years* to the contractor. The site upon which the building now used as a college stands has a sufficiency of unoccupied space for extension and an offer might be made for the property.

A system has lately been introduced by the Indian Post Office for permitting the use of postal money orders to pay small amounts of land revenue. The scheme has been very successful in the Benares division of the North West Provinces, within which its operation has hitherto been limited. The system affords a great convenience to small zemindars and others who are at present required to make long journeys periodically to the nearest Government Treasury to pay in their dues of land revenue.

In connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the Government has authorised the remittance of subscriptions to the Fund by means of remittance transfer receipts to be issued at par by any treasury in India in favour of the treasurer of the Fund or any branch of it. The Central Provinces Committee has resolved to open a midwifery class at the Mayo Memorial Hospital Nagpur, on the 15th of June next. [illegible] will be a centre of female medical education.

The Duke of Connaught speaking at a Hunt dinner last month alluded to India and said that a visit to that country would be amply repaid. He was quite sure that any one who had been there [illegible] thinking how wonderful it was that we should be able to administer that vast country. He had been in districts where there were over a million inhabitants, where young civil servants were to almost sing affairs, and the admirable way in which they administered everything in order that true English justice should be dealt out to the Indians, was a matter upon which every Englishman should feel proud.

The Earl of Marlborough resigned the Presidency of the Brigg Liberal Association on the 20th ultimo. In doing so he informed the Secretary that, "in a great crisis like the present, it must be the duty of every Englishman, however humble, to use his judgment to the best of his ability, and to subordinate the claims of party to the interests of his country. Having done so, I have determined, although a Liberal, to support the Conservative party, who appear to me to be advocating a firm and straightforward policy, affording the best prospect of a return to that condition of peace and prosperity to which we have been so long strangers, and which is equally desirable in the interests of us all, be our nationality what it may."

Local and Provincial

Topographical Survey —Major McCullagh R E, Superintendent Topographical Survey, proceeded, on Wednesday last, to Bombay, *en route* to England, on three months' leave.

Installation of His Highness —Thursday last being the anniversary of the installation of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore all the courts and public offices in the Province were closed in honour of the occasion.

Colonel A C Hay —On Wednesday morning last, Colonel A C Hay, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and officer in charge of Amrut Mahal department, proceeded to Bombay, *en route* to England, on furlough for three months' leave. Lieutenant R E Jones, Staff officer Mysore Troops officiates for Colonel Hay.

The Bowring Hospital —On Monday morning last Mrs Girdlestone, wife of the British Resident of Mysore, paid the Bowring Civil Hospital a visit, when she was received by Dr Dobson, the surgeon in charge, and conducted through the wards. Mrs Girdlestone remained for an hour and was pleased with the arrangements &c, made for the patients.

The Commander in Chief —Sir Herbert Macpherson, the new Commander in Chief of Madras and his staff, are expected at Bangalore on Wednesday next, the 31st instant. His Excellency will remain till the 4th proximo during the interval there will be general inspection of troops in Garrison, the Remount Depot, Ooslor Barracks, Hospital, etc [illegible] their admit of it without too much exposing the troops to the present unpleasant heat, there will be a sham fight on the outskirts of the Cantonment.

A Horrible Incident —Mr Abdul Rahman, the 2nd Magistrate of the C and M Station, says the *Spectator*, was sent for on last Saturday (the 20th instant) to record the dying declaration of a native at the Bowring Hospital. The patient, who is still alive though in a precarious state is a villager of the Kakinhally taluk, and one day last week, after threshing out some corn in a jungle adjacent to his village, went to sleep on the spot, thinking it too late to return home as it was past 10 p.m. While sleeping some animal or animals, evidently jackals, approached the man and bit off all the fleshy parts of his face. He was found the next morning by his brother [illegible] in an unconscious state and was removed to Closepett and, from thence to the Bowring Hospital.

STRAY NOTES BY "A NATIVE THINKER."

In India in A D 1881 there were, *under 10 years of age*, 179 (one hundred and seventy nine) *lakhs of girls yet to be married*, to (sixteen) *lakhs of girls already married*, and an immense number of *half widows*.

Almanacs mention eclipses of the moon and particulars are stated. The times of the first and last contact with the *shadow* are given. This is all right, because the contacts are phenomena *visible* and *interesting*. But why are the times of the first and last contact with the *penumbra* also given? These are phenomena which are not clearly visible to the eye even when assisted by a telescope. What is the possible *use* of the thing? Would some scientific person vouchsafe an explanation —*Madras Times*

The shastras must be presumed to be founded on a desire to promote human happiness. Interpret the shastras accordingly. Alter or modify the custom accordingly, but gradually. I do not pretend to assert that this would solve all difficulties. It may solve many. For example, apply it to the question of child marriages. Some such principle would be better than no *principle*, and better than confusion—better than total inaction in the removal of human miseries, real, because actually felt.

You have miseries enough. Do not aggravate them by *taking an adopted son*. Many friends or relatives too often recommend adoption from *sinister* motives. If you have *any wealth*, their object is to wrest it from you for the boy adopted. Be therefore on your guard. Never consent to adopt, come what may. Nobody can *compel* you to adopt. To all proposals, firmly say, No! Keep your wealth and means. You may adopt a son, if necessary, when you have become old and infirm. At any rate, there need be no hurry in such a matter. If advisers hurry you, be sure to suspect their motives.

There is no doubt that science is a powerful antidote to superstition or ignorance. All natives ought to learn something of science Elementary books are to be had in abundance and very cheap Most of the great facts of science are true—perfectly true, being the results of correct and careful observation by many great men quite beyond *any interest to deceive* If India is to be rescued from her many superstitions, it must be by science In this remark, I am giving expression to a very strong and long-cherished conviction This conviction has not been lightly formed It is the result of its own kind of several important process by which science has reached her truths very often the processes are so strong in reason that they are undeniable In this connection I may have state that the *shastras* permit the acceptance of all truths *above able to the human senses and deducible by human reasoning* In this respect, the shastras are glorious liberal

Suppose (1) a certain act produces serious mischief, and (2) it is *contrary* to the shastras, or (3) is *at least, not obligatory* under the shastras In these clear circumstances, would it not be only right and proper for the society concerned *to repress such acts* Commissioners would give an affirmative answer

Examples —*to eat tobacco is a* one culpable homicide, theft, criminal breach of trust cheating, and so forth All must agree that it would be not right and proper for the society concerned to repress such acts Now, reader, apply the aforesaid principle to the act of giving away in marriage a girl while she is yet a *child* Does it not follow that the society concerned *ought to repress it* The answer must be in the affirmative

Why, then, do even the educated people of Madras shrink from the answer? Why do they doubt, hesitate and delay?

As *rational* men, let them ask the Legislature, in behalf of the society concerned, to repress such acts

These to well to take part in the promotion of social and political reforms, for they have special qualifications which the bulk of the people have not By legal training, they grasp a subject thoroughly They examine it in all its aspects They do not miss relevant facts Plus accurately trace out the effects of acts Plus know the strong points and weak points They can weigh advantages and disadvantages, and correctly strike a balance In short, they are capable of thinking and judging very fairly They are, therefore less vague and less vacillating, less ignorantly impetuous or timid than "ordinary" persons Again, being in an independent position, they are less exposed to *undue* influence They have powers of speaking, explaining arguing and convincing Let therefore all associations welcome their co operation In these circumstances it is not difficult to foresee that the body under discussion is *destined to largely* influence public progress May its influence be ever marked with justice wisdom prudence and moderation!

General Summary

THE GUICOWAR'S BROTHER —BARODA, March 23 —Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar's brother Lakshmanrao left Bombay *en route* to England for three years' study —*Vide*

A THIRD WIDOW MARRIAGE —Third marriage celebrated at Amritsar on the 15th inst at The widow, named Vishnu of about 16 years of age, was married to one Bhagwan Das a widower, both the parties being Brahmins by caste —*Journal of the A I P*

AN OFFICIAL MISSION TO MADURA —Mr H S Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue has been directed by Government to proceed to Madura, to institute enquiries into the administration of the District by Mr C S Crole, the late Collector, now under the "grave displeasure" of the Government, and also under a *year's suspension* —*Hindu*

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BANKEGGLE IN KATTIWAR —A destructive fire broke at Bhownagger on the morning of the 10th instant at about 2 o'clock The fire was first discovered in a shop and a large house and seven shops were totally destroyed The estimated damages were Rs 60,000 Mamun Ali Joola Jan, a merchant, suffered a loss of 20 000 as his shop was totally destroyed with all its contents —P

REMOVAL OF EX KING THEBAW TO RATNAGHERRY —We understand that the arrangements for ex King Thebaw's residence at Ratnaghherry have been completed he will be removed from Madras on the 27th instant, to that place Mr Inspector Eaton and Sergeant McCoy will go in charge of the party It has not been definitely settled whether the King will be conveyed to Ratnaghherry by land or by sea —*Mail*

THE NAWAB PRINCESS OF ARCOT —At the request of the Princess of Arcot, the Imperial Government has authorised the use of the title of "Nawab" in all official vernacular communications to her subjects in future The Princess has been informed that the title is not conferred on account of any personal distinction or right, but simply because she is the Consort of the Nawab of Arcot, and that there is no vernacular equivalent for this Honor it was she has been addressed in all English communications as "Princess" —*Ibid*

EMPLOYMENT UNDER MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS —Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipalities have been informed by Government that, as those bodies are bound to pay the pensionary contributions of Government officers in their service, they should therefore as far as is possible, abstain from applying for the transfer of such servants, by which abstention a larger field for the employment of candidates who have not passed the Government test, or have passed the limit of age for Government employment, will be placed open, and the district bodies saved a considerable burden It is only where other qualified men cannot be got that Government servants should be taken, and service under local bodies should not be looked to by Government clerks as an alternative field for promotion and employment In future, in the case of transfers made in contravention of these orders, Government will decline to sanction the payment from Municipal or District funds of pensionary contributions under Section 49 of Act IV of 1884, and section 42 of Act V of 1881, on behalf of Government servants so transferred —*Ibid*

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE left Calcutta yesterday by the 6 o'clock passenger train The Maharajah had a short private interview with His Excellency the Viceroy at 5 o'clock yesterday when he took leave of Lord Dufferin The young Chief will not go to Jeypore direct, but will proceed to Bundelcund, where the Maharajah will travel in a special train to Allahabad with his mother and other zenanas to bathe at the sacred Triveni and returns to Bundelcund He goes to Jeypore after a week or ten days —I D V

REVENUE INSPECTOR —In a circular recently issued by the Board of Revenue, and which has the entire approval of Government, it is stated, —"In the list of officials over fifty five years of age recently received from Collectors, there are several revenue inspectors who will retire in the course of the current year The attention of Collectors is therefore drawn to paragraph 17 of G O, dated 18th March 1884, No 396 Revenue Department, communicated with Board's Proceedings dated 13th July 1884, No 2414 and they are requested, in filling up the vacancies in the post of revenue inspectors, to select men qualified for promotion to the higher grades when the scheme for the revision of revenue establishments is finally sanctioned The Board would be glad to see persons who have graduated at the Universities, or who have received a practical training in the Survey Settlement Departments, gradually introduced into these appointments"

THE CELEBRATED CASE OF DADAJEE BHIKAJEE —BOMBAY, —in which the plaintiff seeks for a restitution of conjugal rights, was further argued in appeal before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice Bayley yesterday The Hon F L Latham, Advocate General, in continuation of his address to the Court on behalf of the respondent, submitted that under the circumstances the suit being one for the commencement of cohabitation, no court would pass a decree in favour of the plaintiff, and besides, under Hindoo law the suit could not be The learned Advocate General urged that no poverty or illness could be so great a hardship as to compel a husband to live with a man whom she disliked, and who was unable to support her apart from his sickly constitution and deficiency of education The Chief Justice observed that it would be a hardship on the plaintiff as well not to have the society of his wife, but the hardship would not be so great as in the case of *an Englishman who would not be allowed to* marry again The Hon K I Pelung, junior counsel of the respondent, pointed out that the Hindoo law books such as those of Vishnu and Manu pointed out the duties of husband and wife but nothing was prescribed as to the enforcement of those duties, beyond that a husband forsaking his wife was bound to pay her one third of his own Mr Pelung urged that the duty of a wife living with her husband was an imperfect obligation, it could not be enforced by the Court and the latter had no right to assume the function of the court, Mr Macpherson, on the other hand on behalf of the plaintiff, argued that both on principle and authority the suit was maintainable Their Lordships took time to consider their decision —T I

Extracts

BURYING THE DEAD

The *Times of India* —They have a curious way of burying their dead in Russia The body is covered with the best clothes and placed in the coffin with a prayer and ten copecks equivalent to one shilling, in the hand This sum is to provide for the payment of some toll in the other world Generally as soon as the earth has covered the coffin, refreshments are served and every guest eats and drinks in honor of the departed In the little Russia, however, a dinner is served at the house of the departed, and every one returns from the graveyard with the priest, who is the chairman of the banquet He blesses the house, the water and then drinks a toast to the health of the survivors, adding a short prayer for the defunct absent for good reason Afterwards he breaks the traditional bread, while the master of the house takes a jug containing wheat flour, holds the bread over it, bites it and then throws wine over it All the guests imitate the toast and then the dinner begins Every one must have or show a good appetite, otherwise it would be a mark of disrespect for the defunct They have generally a choice meal for the poor priest, however it is the feast of Tantalus, as religion does not allow him to eat at that hour He consoles himself with a few glasses of wine After this repast, the widow or the widow can remarry at the end of six weeks This way of shortening one's grief is worthy of record

THE THAKORE OF PALITANA AND THE JAINS

The *Indian Daily News* —Colonel Watson, Political Agent in Kattiwar, has performed a very satisfactory piece of work in bringing about a settlement of the long standing and bitter feud between Rajpoot Thakore of Palitana and the Arhat community, perhaps better known as Jains For a past this dispute has broken out at intervals and has given much trouble to the Political Officers and the Government On more than one occasion, acts of conflict between the Thakore's followers and the retainers of the Jain leaders has been imminently threatened The Times as we have before explained owns the sacred hill of Satrunjay crowned with a regular city of temples just outside the city of Palitana, the capital of the State The Thakore claimed certain rights and authority over the hill which the Jains vehemently disputed The terms of settlement now agreed upon, and which it is to be hoped will result in a permanent amicable understanding, are that the Arhat community are to pay Rs 15 000 annually to the Thakore Saheb of Palitana in lieu of all demands to agree next has been signed to day by the Thakore Saheb on one side, and Rai Badrid is Bahadoor, Tulakchand, Manekchand, Dalpatbhai Bhagubhai, Mansookhbhai, Bhabookhai and Parshotamabhai Poonjabhai on the other side, as representatives on the Jain community in the presence of Colonel Watson The Thakore Saheb is said to have shown great amenability and a commendable desire to be reconciled and to act in a friendly spirit towards the Arhat community

FINAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN INDIA

FEMALE EDUCATION

First, in regard to primary instruction they are of opinion that a great part of the strength of religious societies should in future be devoted to the education of females The testimony of the late Commission on Education, and of many of the witnesses who gave evidence before them, was to the effect, that in every province of India, it was to missionary societies that female education owed its origin and impulse, and even where others have taken it up the example of the mission schools had exerted a beneficial influence on the character of native institutions They need not dwell on the importance of a high moral and religious education of the females of India, for the future of our Indian Empire, they would only call attention to the increased facilities for the setting up of girls' schools under the new regulations, the terms are more liberal, the conditions are more free, and there is no restriction on religious teaching But what gives us the more confidence in recommending a great increase of girls' schools, is the decided preference of the natives for those conducted by missionaries, over those managed by the Government, or even by themselves Not only are the old prejudices against the education of their females greatly removed, but they express a decided preference for religious teaching in the case of girls, even though it be that of Christianity, the beauty and purity of which many of them now appreciate Some of the native witnesses before the late Commission said in substance, our boys may do without religion, our girls cannot

A WHOLESOME LITERATURE

The *Times of India* —There is one other subject to which we desire to direct the attention of all who are interested in the future well being of our fellow subjects in India that is, the necessity of providing a wholesome literature for the people A large reading population already exists, and the rapidly increasing means of intercourse will pour forth year by year a large number of eager readers It is of the first importance, that a pure and abundant supply be provided for the increasing appetite India is not only destitute of such a supply, it is her sad misfortune, that what literature she does possess, is defiled with impurity Even in its sacred books, with passages of rare beauty and great excellence, there is a great deal that is immoral and impure, while most of the profane literature in circulation is too vile for description India needs a new literature, and no country can so well supply that need as England The translation of our Christian classics, in every department of human study, would be the happy sequel to our educational enterprise and the highest boon to the natives Along with such translations we would strongly advise the establishment of a cheap periodical literature in every verna cular that is taught in schools, and a system of colportage to bring it within the reach of every one who can read Whether this can be best done by existing agencies or by a new and representative society, is not for us to decide we leave it for the consideration of those who are most interested in the welfare of our Indian fellow subjects, as an indispensable condition of the future well being of India

SEA VOYAGING HINDUS

The *Indian Mirror* —No nation ever became great, unless they visited foreign countries One of the chief causes of our poverty is our home staying propensity Early marriage is no doubt a great evil But the social restrictions put on our going to the Western world and other parts of the globe are no less an evil Various causes have contributed to the impoverishment of our people But not the least of them is our want of locomotion Our spirit of enterprise has been crushed out of us by our extreme fondness to stop always at home Our countrymen must learn to emigrate, more largely to other countries, and to visit all remote lands and seek new fields for earning their livelihood Wealth is a great agency for the advancement of a nation, and we want wealth But we cannot get it unless we become more enterprising And the best way to be enterprising is to visit distant countries But there are all sorts of social difficulties which interfere with our freedom in undertaking sea voyages. These should be removed as a first step towards our material advancement The Hindu religion will sanction the visits of Hindus to Europe or America provided they go there without trespassing on their tenets as Hindus If the Hindus take their own servants with them and manage to have their food cooked by Brahmins, and get all that they want for their meals on board the steamers, and also during their residence in Europe or America, the Hindu religion will not at all interfere with their visits Orthodox Hindus of other parts of India go to England, observing these rules, and are

never contested Cannot some steamers be reserved especially for Hindu travellers? Surely Messrs Thomas Cook and Son can arrange with some Steam Companies to carry Hindu travellers alone on board some of their steamers Messrs Thomas Cook and Son are the best persons to assist us in this matter,

ALIENS ADMINISTERING JUSTICE

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—A European has no knowledge of the jealousy that burns in an Asiatic breast To a European gold is more potent than the feeling of jealousy, and the law is made there accordingly But in Asia jealousy is more potent than blood, and the alien Judges should, in administering justice, take this fact into their consideration How many men are hung in India for committing murder under a provocation, a graver than which to him has no existence The officials may go on hanging men, rendered insane by jealousy, yet Hindus and Mussalmans will on killing unchaste wives, and their gallants The most respected man in India is, perhaps the Raja of Poonah Before him, the proudest Princes of India must bow But he is now a convict for life! The charge against the poor fellow was that he murdered a *sudra* whom he found at dead of night with his mother If after this, he actually allowed his case to murder the trespasser, neither a Hindu nor a Mussalman will find fault with him The Judge who sent him to the Andamans no doubt, thought that he was doing what is right And thus the Europeans and Asiatics are differently constituted and it is therefore, a monstrous arrangement to permit the one to sit in judgement upon the other A Hindu magistrate would have never committed the folly of sending the Putni lady to jail For he has an accurate knowledge of the condition of our Zenana, the influences with which the Hindu and Mussalman ladies are surrounded in India When the Putni lady was sent to Jail whole India was horrified, and though the matter has not made much noise in the newspapers, *we know very* well, that the outrage has been deeply felt Then there is another matter which we would only touch Is it possible for a Judge in an alien country, to keep his mind unbiassed in a case between his countrymen and an alien? Is it possible for an Englishman to divest himself entirely of political considerations when administering justice in India? *We do not* say it is impossible, but it is extremely difficult, nay almost impossible, and that being so, the chances are that justice is not done, except on rare occasions, in a case where a European and a native have to fight before a European Judge

INDIAN GOVERNMENT REFORMS

The *Mail*—The Council of the East India Association have addressed to every member of both Houses of Parliament a memorial requesting consideration of the fact that India possesses no representative assembly of its own, and that the duty of supervising and controlling the administration of its affairs consequently devolves upon the British Houses of Parliament It is felt by the East India Association that at the present time there is a general desire that the aspirations and wants of India should be carefully considered as far as may be practicable, every reasonable cause for dissatisfaction removed, so as to secure the contentment and prosperity of its people, and thus deepen and strengthen their loyalty and attachment to British rule The Council therefore ventures to express a hope that members may be induced to give attention and support to such measures as may be brought under consideration, having in view any of the following objects:—1 The due protection of the frontier, so as to ensure the preservation of the blessings of peace 2 The larger employment in the public services of the inhabitants of India irrespective of race or creed 3 The revival and encouragement of indigenous textile and industries 4 The further development of the system of local self government 5 The extension of elementary education 6 The improvement of the condition of the rural population and their relief from their present crushing load of indebtedness by the introduction of a system of agricultural State banks, or other suitable means 7 The development of the resources of the country by means of public works, more especially those needful for the purpose of irrigation and providing an efficient water supply 8 The constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils on a wider basis 9 The exercise of a watchful supervision over the Home charges of the Secretary of State for India, including the adjustment of military accounts between the British and the Indian Exchequers In conclusion the Council urgently press support for the proposal of an early and exhaustive Parliamentary inquiry into the affairs of India ——The following resolutions have been unanimously adopted by the committee of the Indian Reform Association —Proposed by Mr G Wood, seconded by—Mr H—'That this committee greatly regrets the vote of Parliament on Feb 23, whereby the whole cost of the invasion and conquest of Burmah is to be charged on the revenues of India that transaction having been entered on not only without any reference to the public opinion of the Indian people, but in disregard of their disapprobation, and that while the cost of the warlike operations will largely enhance the already increased military expenses of India, the gain from greater trade and an *largely employment of British officials* will accrue to the advantage and profit of the English people' 2 'That this committee views with the deepest concern the ever increasing military expenditure of India, and strongly protests against the proposed addition of 50,000 troops to the army, entailing a further annual expenditure of £2,000 000, and that it heartily approves of the memorial lately sent by the Bombay Presidency Association to the Secretary of State for India and in which it earnestly invites the attention of members of Parliament and other public men'

VERNACULARIANISM

The Bombay Gazette—A contributor to the *Pioneer* has found a new cause to account for the fact that the Hindus of modern times are so inferior in energy of mind and body to their ancestors who lived in the Sanskrit period That this decline has taken place is indisputable, and is freely confessed by the Hindus themselves who with good reason put their golden age in the past It will be readily acknowledged that 'the Aryans on their first entry into India were a fine people in physique and mental endowments as have ever marched in victory of conquest through the world" Fine valour and moral excellence they retained in a conspicuous degree even until the time of Aryan, who writing in the reign of Hadrian about two thousand years after the first Aryan invasions says that the inhabitants of India 'are remarkably brave, superior in war to all Asiatics they are remarkable for integrity so honest as to require neither locks to their doors nor writings to bind their agreements No Indian was ever known to tell a lie In the meantime they had won in letters even greater triumphs than their victories in war They had originated and perfected a mighty literature preeminent alike in poetry and philosophy But what a change for the worse do we find in the history of the last thousand years, during which India has been a prey to successive invaders, and has produced no work of any kind that can possibly be given a very high place in the world's literature According to the writer in the *Pioneer*, the cause of this lamentable decadence is to be found in the abandonment of the flesh diet that the Aryan invaders and their descendants for many centuries threw upon, at a time when, as is shown by the testimony of Manus Law book, even the Brahmans were allowed to eat the flesh of cattle if hallowed with texts of the Vedis Vegetarianism, he declares, is the great national vice of India, which has ruined the native body and soul Now, it is undoubtedly true that many historical instances may be quoted to show that there is some kind of causal connection between a flesh diet, or rather a mixed diet, and vigour of mind and body No one of course would maintain that the more flesh we eat the more vigorous we shall be, though such at most seems to have been the opinions of the ancient Greeks, according to whom Milo of Crotona carried a four years' old heifer round the Olympian race course and ate the whole animal afterwards in one day Even the most determined opponents of vegetarianism could not now argue in favour of such an exact correspondence between vigour and flesh eating as the story implies But still the evidence of history, and especially of Indian history, does support the view that flesh eaters have the advantage over vegetarian enemies. But, we must not forget that other causes have been also at work to contribute to the decline of Hindu vigour In the first place, the influence of climate must not be overlooked It is true that heat alone does not necessarily quench energy either in animals or men The tiger and the lion are instances to the contrary in the animal world If we turn our attention to the human race, we find that the Arabs have maintained their vigour from the earliest ages in one of the hottest climates of the world But this is because on both sides of the Red Sea the land inhabited by the Arabs is not fertile and the inhabitants have always had their energies kept in continual exercise by a hard struggle for existence In India it is different

THE ANNEXATION OF BURMAH

Mr Hunter said that it would be admitted on all sides that they ought to examine such a proposal as that made by the Under-Secretary for India with the most scrupulous care The House of Commons occupied a delicate position in that matter The people of India had no representative system, and the relative positions of England and India might be compared to those of a guardian and his ward It was a mean thing for a guardian to take advantage of his ward's means to defray his own personal charges—and all the more so if the guardian were rich and the ward poor We had obtained an insolvent province, and the late Secretary for India had expressed a hope that it would be possible to introduce a simple form of government, inasmuch as it was probable that for a considerable period the revenues of the country would not defray the costs of administration The cost of the first Burmese war had been 15 millions and the largest surplus ever realized in British Burmah had been, after making allowance for the loss by exchange about two thirds of a million Who were those who had clamoured for annexation? *They were certainly not the people of India or the native merchants of British* Burmah Even in October 1884, when the relations of the India Government and the King of Burmah were admittedly friendly, the native merchants of Rangoon protested against the views in favour of annexation expressed by the British merchants at that town *If, as was undoubtedly the case this was a war to open up new markets for British trade* for British interest and not for Indian interests—if it was a war that was urged on by British merchants and condemned by the people of India—then where was the justice of imposing the expenses of the war upon the Exchequer of India? What aggravated the war *in the eyes of the Indian people was that in their estimation, at all events, there never* was a war less necessary or an annexation less desirable The Government of India in the proclamation on which they based their attack on King Theebaw, spoke of the King's reign as having been marked by the violation of treaties and by outrages on British subjects, and generally of his having pursued a policy *systematically opposed to British interest* But in a Despatch from the Government of India dated March 24 1885 the Government declared that "hitherto our treaties have been on the whole respected, our commerce has received protection and our officers have succeeded in maintaining friendly relations with the officials on the Burmese frontier during the last year" Thus, then were points in which the statements in the proclamation were flatly contradicted by a Despatch sent from India no later than March 24 1885 Taking off one's shoes in a warm country was no more degrading than taking off one's hat in that country ("Oh"), and as for sitting on the floor, that was no doubt, an attitude to which *they were not much accustomed but neither* were they too walking backwards, like a crab ("Hear, hear,' and laughter) He maintained that the blame for the breaking off of diplomatic relations did not rest with the Burmese, and he quoted from the Blue book to show that it was insisted that the request for the return of the British Agent to Mandalay after he had been withdrawn in the panic after the catastrophe at Cabul must come from the Court of Ava He thought this disposed of the pretexts for the war, and as to the Bombay Company, declined to enter into any compromise with the Burmese Government There never was a war in which the people of India took less interest, and he contended it was most unfair for the British Government to throw the charge on India He therefore, moved—That this House is of opinion that it would be unjust to defray the expenses of the military operations in the kingdom of Ava out of the revenues of India

Mr H Richard seconded the amendment, and expressed his conviction that the annexation of Burmah was a high handed piece of violence Recent events and present appearances seemed to show that it was not only an act of injustice, but a flagrant folly He regretted that the Government had not reversed the policy of their predecessors, as they did in Afghanistan in 1880 (Ironical Opposition cheers) He greatly feared that they coveted Theebaw's possession and determined to have it In 1869 Lord Mayo had expressed to the Chief Commissioner at Rangoon the extreme regret and disapproval with which he would regard any action towards further annexation When Mr Margary had been murdered upon the Yunnan expedition which had taken place, although the Burmese Government had been declared innocent of the deed, all the Indian Press had nevertheless demanded the annexation of the whole of Burmah The spoliation of Burmah had been, he contended, a foregone conclusion for many years (Hear hear) With regard to the charges brought against the King of Burmah, probably it was the case that had followed what was the usual practice upon the accession of a new Sovereign in putting out of the way other members of the Royal Family but for his own part he had no doubt that some of the representations which had been sent to this country of the *horrible cruelties* committed at Mandalay had been grossly exaggerated and cooked, both as to the precise number of those put to death and the mode in which they had suffered People were tempted to ask how all these facts had been got When Lord Cranbrook had been at the India Office these cruelties had been dilated upon, when as a matter of fact, *they rested only upon popular report*, or upon the statements of one of the princes who had been a pretender to the throne They shuddered to hear of 100 or 200 persons being put to death at Mandalay, though they knew that their own Government during the last ten years must have slaughtered 50 000 or 60 000 human beings For his own part he had come to look with a good deal of suspicion upon representations sent home by our countrymen settled in those remote parts, whether they were military adventurers, newspaper correspondents, or Government officials as to charges against any ruler with whom we wished to pick a quarrel (Hear, hear) Shere Ali, Cetywayo, and the leaders in the Transvaal had all been *misrepresented* and although calumniated, unhappily these calumnies had not been discovered until irreparable mischief had been done One very remarkable thing was the saintly likeness between all these acts of aggression and annexation They were always told that these acts were undertaken for the benefit of the people of the countries annexed that *the people were* eager for our coming and that there would be little occasion for fighting Only a few regiments would have to be sent, or a few ships of war, and the inhabitants would fall down and embrace our knees in a transport of gratitude and loyalty They had been told this in the case of the Transvaal war and of the Zulu war, whereas the very reverse had always happened and they found that the people did not like their country stolen and their government overturned by shoes to own race (Hear, hear) When instead of receiving us with gratitude and loyalty, they betook themselves to arms, then we christened them rebels or dacoits, and shot and hung them without mercy to any extent. He asked why India should be called upon to pay for this war Was India in a position to bear further burdens? A great Indian official had said that 14 millions of people had to go through life with insufficient food, and in *The Times* he had seen a statement, of which he did not doubt the correctness, that 11½ millions of people had died from famine in the 19 years between 1861 and 1880 The Bill which the Indian people were to pay for this war might grow up to be a very large one They were told that it would only be £300 000, but when they entered upon the Abyssinian war they had been told that the bill would not amount to more than £2,000,000 or £3,000,000, whereas it had not been much less than £9,000,000 The Government which had promoted the Afghan war had estimated the cost at first at £1,250,000, whereas that modest sum had grown to £18 000,000 or £20,000,000 What security had they that this Burmese war might not lead to some such sum? He maintained that we had no right to tax the people of India for this war, because the people of India had no part or lot in the matter He was told that the whole native Press of India with one accord had protested against this war, and he warned them that the time was not far distant when it would not be wise to disregard native opinion upon a matter of this kind (Hear, hear)

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1886. No. 14

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kannada per annum	Rs	10 0 0
English alone	do	„ 6 0 0
Kannada alone	do	„ 6 0 0
Local subscription		5 0 0

No Subscription received other than Annual or Half-yearly Subscriptions will be taken. All Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

Per inch of space per time	R 2 0
For three consecutive insertions	„ 5 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent to the Office on Monday morning to appear on Monday next.

Particular attention is requested to the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to the contrary the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract rates may be had on application.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London 27th March—Mr Gladstone who has fully recovered from his cold, sits daily in the House of Commons powerfully assisting and took part in the debates, which were not however, of an important character

Replying to a question the Premier said that the purport of the statement which the Chancellor of Exchequer had announced yesterday would be made to Parliament on April 8th will be regarding the introduction of a bill for the future Government of Ireland

It has been officially announced that the Duke of Cambridge has resigned the command of the Household Division of the Home Army, but the date of his departure for India has not yet been fixed

Athens 26th March—Unremitting activity continues in the arsenal and dockyards here. Two steamers of Greek mercenaries have been called out for service immediately.

Rome 26th March—The Russian Ambassador here has informed Count Robilant that the Russian Government declines to accept the proposal made by Italy that prince Alexander should be appointed Governor General of Roumelia for a definite period

It is officially announced that the Right Honble T. Sinclair has been appointed President of the Local Government Board and that Lord Balfour has been appointed Secretary for Scotland

London 27th March—The Times publishes a telegram stating that work is now going on with the delimitation of the Afghan Frontier to oppose to the Russian Cossacks advancing a large Indian force which the British Government have call not entertain The question as it now has been referred to the respective Governments of the commissioners

Madrid 27th March—The new boundary pillars have been completed from Gumbhum to Mutghabpeer

London 28th March—Her Majesty the Queen has signified her intention of opening the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in person in the 4th May

Brussels 28th March—The Labour agitation which strikers having taken declared in a state of siege Those who are on strike are forcibly stopping all industries

Marrakat 29th March—The negotiations connected with the delimitation of the Afghan frontier proceeds unsatisfactorily, and the reported suspension is incorrect An agreement exists wherein all doubtful points are referred by the commissioners to their respective Governments A case in point having arisen gave rise to the report that the delimitation had been suspended.

Constantinople, 30th March—Russia having distinctly refused to accept the proposal of Italy that Prince Alexander should be appointed Governor General of Roumelia for an indefinite period, the Great Powers have resorted to the former proposal, that he be appointed for a term of five years

Rangoon, 30th March—Owing to the extraordinary precautions taken by the Indian Government, the district affairs have been quiet and gradually becoming tranquilized Quiet has been restored at Chaukto

London, 1st April—The British revenue returns for the year amount to £88 382,600, showing an increase of £1,339,250 as compared with last year The increase, which is chiefly in the Income tax, amounts to £3 360 000; the decrease, which is chiefly in customs and excise, amounts to £331 000 and £1,140,000 respectively

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL, 5, 1886.

THE GARSTIN-DACOITY CASE

The Government of Madras, under the Right Honourable M E. Grant-Duff, does not appear to be a happy one Mr. Grant-Duff's rule almost began with a public scandal, the famous Chenglepat tasildar's case, in which the mismanagement and maladministration of the district were glaringly shown. Since then, year by year, we had some sort of scandal or another to occupy the attention of the public Mr. Grant-Duff, of course, cannot help public scandals, but when they do happen, as the head of the Government, he acts with an arbitrariness and obstinacy not to see things in their proper light which ill become a man of his intellectual calibre and high reputation for intelligence. The fact appears to be that self-conceit and opinionativeness overwhelm and warp the better judgment of the Governor of Madras, and these undesirable qualities are aided in their development, growth, and permanency by the self-interested councillors by whom he is surrounded, and whose bad advice is tendered to him under the guise of the most delicate flattery The case of Mr J Wallace, of the Madras Civil Service, whom Mr Grant-Duff and his Council summarily dismissed with a miserable pittance of a pension, on account of a private quarrel with the Senior Member will be still fresh in the memory of the public, and also the fact that the Secretary of State for India put matters to right and conferred a full pension on Mr. Wallace. The Salem riots and the manner in which the rioters were treated, under orders of the the Madras Government, will never be effaced from the public mind. In that matter, Mr Grant-Duff's conduct may not aptly be compared to that of a tyrant of old times. Happily, Lord Ripon interfered and mercy was shewn to the unhappy prisoners. Now that Mr. Grant-Duff's tenure of office is drawing to a close—he retires, we believe, in November next—his retirement, like his continuance in office, is being marked by a public scandal which is assuming gigantic proportions, and will, no doubt eventually be made the subject of parliamentary enquiry and debate. We refer to the case of dacoity, attempt to murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt, which was tried before the district Magistrate of Madura and is about to be brought to final trial at the next sessions of the Madras High Court, before a jury, in which case the Zemindar of Bodinaickanur and 13 of his servants are the accused and no less a personage than Mr. J. H. Garstin of the Madras Civil Service and Senior member of the Board of Revenue, is the complainant. On the merits of the case, on either side, as disclosed in the evidence taken before the committing magistrate, it is unnecessary to enter at the present moment, as the matter is still pending; but there are two or three points in the case which may be noted and commented on, without infringing the rights of both parties to exemption from premature public criticism. In the first place, we think that the Government of Madras is not acting in a fair and just manner in sending Colonel Kilgour, while the dacoity case is still pending, into the territory forming the Bodinaickanur Zemindary to enquire into acts of oppression alleged against the Zemindar and the late Collector of the district Mr. C. S. Crole, who is now under suspension Colonel, Kilgour is, it is well known, hostile to the Zemindar on account of Mr. Crole's friendship for the latter, and he is equally hostile to Mr. Crole, on whose report the Colonel was once removed from the Madura district, where he was Superintendent of Police. Again, the Government of Madras, while the case is still pending, is acting in an unfair and unjust manner, in sending Mr. H. S. Thomas, M. C. S., to enquire into the administration of Madura by Mr Crole. Mr. Thomas is, moreover, a near relation of Mr. Garstin, between whom and Mr. Crole, there is deadly enmity. The Chief Justice of Madras called attention to the fact of Colonel Kilgour's appointment as something to be specially noted in favour of the Zemendar's petition to have the case against him removed to the High Court. These are all facts against the Madras Government and against the head of it. They shew the almost oppressive arbitrariness of Mr. Grant Duff, acting under the evil advice of his Councillors, who have apparently hoodwinked their chief. Such and similar are the acts which have marked the rule of Mr. Grant Duff, one of the most conceited men we should say of the age. When he retires from the scene of his Government, we do not think there will be many to regret his departure. Like the unpatriotic man mentioned by Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Grant Duff will leave the shores of Madras—'Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung.'

EXCISE AMENITIES.

An [illegible] which appeared in a recent issue of the *Bangalore Spectator*, and which we republish elsewhere in our columns this morning, restores a subject which has been discussed, from time to time, in these columns and in those of our local contemporaries, and which subject, therefore, although not new, possesses fresh interest, as affecting a very large number of people in this Province, who use the Madras Railway line between Bangalore and Jolarpett, and terminate their journey at the former place. We refer to the collection of excise duties which are levied on those passengers who alight at the Cantonment station and may be in possession of excisable articles, such as betel leaves, nuts, and tobacco, in the leaf or in the form of cigars. We will leave the remarks of the correspondent of the *Spectator* to the perusal of the intelligent reader, for the contents of the letter speak for themselves, and the statements are capable of proof by hundreds of persons in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore. We will only refresh the memory of our readers, by recalling the case in which a respectable native lady, a relation of an official high in the service of the Maharajah's Government, was molested at the station by the octroi peons, who rudely seized and searched her bundles, in the hope of finding excisable articles, though they know full well that a lady in her position could not possibly so degrade herself as to carry contraband goods about her person or in her luggage. The matter was very nearly being brought into the law courts, but a timely apology from the President of the Municipality of the C and M. Station put an end to a suit which would have been very painful and unpleasant to all concerned. What we would direct the special attention of the authorities, the British Resident and the Maharajah's Government, is that the octroi duty is levied not only on those who trade in excisable articles, but also on private persons, who use such articles, in small quanti-

ties, for consumption, having purchased them for that purpose alone and no other The writer in the *Spectator* calls attention to this point, when he rightly says,—"Properly speaking, things that are brought in with an expressly speculative object, should be charged, but when a man brings in a few betel leaves, cigars, or cocoanuts, for his own use, he should be exempted, for those things are generally the residue of the supply that one carries with him during the journey" Precisely so and it must be an iniquitous law that forces a duty on such articles We remember a case, some years ago, during the time that Dr J H Orr was President of the Municipalities both of the town and Cantonment of Bangalore, that a European gentleman was deprived of a bundle of cigars, consisting of about fifty, which he held in his hand, on alighting from the train at the Cantonment Station The octroi peons made a rush on the bundle and took it away with but scant ceremony, and refused to give it up unless a duty of 4 annas was paid, which, of course, the owners of the cigars refused to do, as he had already paid six or eight annas for them in Madras Correspondence on the subject with Dr Orr ensued but that gentleman upheld his peons' action and the fifty cheroots were confiscated, in spite of the fact that it was pointed out to Dr Orr that they were intended for personal consumption and not at all for purposes of trade But we may go further on this subject of a levy of octroi duty on articles in possession of private persons for consumption We believe there is an old standing order of a Chief Commissioner of Mysore, issued with the sanction of the Government of India, which order has never been at nullity, to the effect that private persons coming into Bangalore by road or rail, should be allowed to carry a certain quantity—the quantity is mentioned in the order—of excisable articles, such as betel leaves, tobacco, cocoanut, duty free, and this exemption is but fair and reasonable Now if this order exists—we never heard of its concealment—we think [illegible] Maharajah's Government should have it republished for general information and call the special attention of all officers concerned with its application It is but fair that the travelling public should be protected by and under the law, and not that the law should be made an instrument of oppression and vexation, in the hands of ignorant under strappers like the octroi peons

FOR THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT

The reconstitution of the Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts has necessitated the creation of several appointments The charge against the native Government of Mysore is that it has been partial to outsiders, and it has *not given sufficient encouragement* to local talent We trust that His Highness' Government will not relax in the policy of bringing in foreigners on the present occasion but will recognize the claims of educated and intelligent men in the province It is not fair that the Government should go out for its recruits, when qualified men are available within the limits of its own province. This is a long standing grievance of the educated classes of this province, and we hope the Maharaja's Government will not delay redressing it Not only is it desirable that the Government of Mysore should break with its old policy of importation, but it should also respect the relative claims, for promotion, of those who are already in the service There will be no room for complaint and no cause for heart burning if Government lays down certain rules for promotion and preferment, and strictly adhere to them in the distribution of appointments It is the absence of well defined rules for rewarding merit in the service of the State that gives rise to discontent among public servants and tells against efficiency We sincerely trust the Government will see its way to remedy the defect we have pointed out and be just in its relations with those who serve it

Occasional Notes

In the arms manufactory at Steyer, Austria, the Director, Herr Werndl, is having a new rifle of his own invention manufactured, which, although the mechanism is very simple, will fire forty shots a minute But how many human shoulders would stand with impunity the shock and recoil of forty shots a minute?

Colonel E C Ross, c s i Resident of the 2nd class, and political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as a *Resident of the 1st class*, and as Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Mr J G Cordery, or until further orders.

It is reckoned that the cost of the Turkish armaments has already exceeded 50,000,000*l* in money actually spent, while Greece has disbursed or become indebted to the extent of 10,000 000*l* So the two bankrupt states have between them wasted 90 millions of francs, or over 3½ millions sterling in the work of *pura bellum*

Intelligence was received at Mow, on the 23th ultimo, that a detachment of Russian troops, under Colonel Alikhanoff, made a formal entry into Penjdeh on the 15th idem in presence of a large concourse of people The Colonel announced to the representatives of the Saryks the union of the district with Russia, and the establishment of a Russian administration

The magnificent salver of fine gold, richly studded with diamonds and rubies, which was made by Messrs P Orr and Sons for use on the occasion of the recent accouchement of the ex Queen of Burmah, was presented by King Theebaw on the acceptance of Surgeon Major Bamfoot, who was in attendance, but was under instructions from the Government, declined by that officer The money, however, which attended the Queen, and which is not in Government employ, was presented with a piece of plate supposed to be worth upwards of Rs 10,000

Mr Ruthchild, an Ahmedabad millowner and President of the local Municipality, has offered to Lady Reay a sum of Rs 20,000, towards the Women's Medical Fund for the establishment of a first class medical dispensary for women in Ahmedabad [illegible] to be obtained from England Mr Ruthchild was invited to go to Bombay to see Lord and Lady Reay, who have expressed themselves so entirely in sympathy with this scheme that Lord Reay has promised to take an early opportunity of visiting Ahmedabad, and calling a meeting to obtain subscriptions to supplement Mr Ruthchild's offer

Local and Provincial

Hindu New years Day —All the courts and public offices in the Mysore Province will be closed this day the 5th Instant, on account of the Hindu New year's day

Chief Court Criminal Sessions —The Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court for this month begin tomorrow, Tuesday, Mr Justice Thamboo Chetty presiding Up to date, only one case, one of murder, has been sent up for trial

The new Assistant Resident —Major Pearse, the newly appointed Assistant to the British Resident of Mysore, in the room of Major I H Nowell, who proceeds on furlough, is expected to arrive at Bangalore this day, Monday

Sanscrit Examination —On Tuesday morning last the pupils attending the Bangalore City Municipal School were examined in the Sanscrit language, under the supervision of the head master of the School, Mr M Sreenevasa Rao B A The students acquitted themselves fairly

Mr A Adolphus, B A —The popular Assistant Master of the Bangalore Central College, Mr Adolphus, B A who has accepted a berth in the Cocanada College, is to have an address and a book presented to him by the students of the college, before his departure in memory of his highly valuable services to the institution

Pettah Municipal School —It is stated that the managing committee of the Pettah Municipal School have refused to sanction the opening of a Matriculation class, as it would cost an additional outlay of money, and they think that there are schools enough which fit up to that standard in Bangalore

The Registrar of the Resident's Court —The *Daily Post* learns, from an authentic source, that Mr L Anantaswami Rao, B A the Registrar of the British Resident's Court, with the consent of the Resident, is to be appointed an Assistant Commissioner under the Maharajah's Government, and that he will be posted to the Hassan District

The Comptroller's Office —Mr H Hudson, the Comptroller, after 21 years' service in the Mysore Province, retired on Thursday last on three months' retiring bonus Mr Rangaswamy Iyengar, the Assistant Comptroller succeeded Mr Hudson as Comptroller We are further credibly informed that Mr H Pigois has been recommended for the post of Assistant Comptroller Mr Pigois has had 23 years' service and is therefore well qualified for the post Mr J R Barrow, Manager of the Audit Department, has also been recommended for an increase of salary

The new Commander in Chief of Madras —Sir Herbert Macpherson, the new Commander-in Chief of the Madras army, arrived, with his full staff of officers, at the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on Wednesday last and was a guest of Mr C E R Gordiestone, the British Resident, at Government House His Excellency held a levee, at the Mayo Hall, on Thursday last in the afternoon, for officers, Military and Civil On the same day in the morning, a grand review of all the troops in garrison, of all arms, was held for the inspection of the chief On Saturday, Sir Herbert Macpherson went to Ootacamund, to inspect the Remount Depôt there On Sunday evening (yesterday) His Excellency and staff proceeded to Ootacamund, where the headquarters of the army will remain till November next

A Law Library —The *Bangalore Spectator* states that the Government of India have sanctioned the formation of an extensive Law Library, for the use of the Courts Judges, and advocates of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore It has been directed that the books be kept in the Civil Court of the Station, and that those requiring to refer to them should have access to them in the Library Commentaries on the Acts of the Government however good, will not be supplied, only standard Text Books in law,—*English*, American, and Indian Our contemporary is incorrect in two points—first, as we understand, the Library is not to be opened to the advocates and pleaders and secondly, both text books of law and reports and commentaries on acts are being supplied It is a pity to deprive the advocates and pleaders of the use of the library The Chief Court of Mysore should *have the professional gentlemen free* access to its library

Letters to the Editor

THE EXCISE COLLECTION AT THE RAILWAY STATION

Dear Sir,—The duty which every man owes to his fellow men calls me to pen a few remarks on the present manner of collecting excise duty at the Railway Station, from all new comers I trust you will kindly, in the interest of the Public, allow me some space in your columns, and if what I write arrests the attention of the proper authority and the desired redress is obtained thereby, we shall reflect with pleasure that our efforts have not been in vain

The other day I came in from an outstation, and alighted at the Cantonment Station, where I found a host of peons operating upon the poor way beaten travellers, pulling their baggage and bundles about, &c Upon enquiry, I learnt that this was a search for excisable articles Of course no one could refuse to pay duty, seeing that payment is enforced by Government, but what amazed me *very much* was the off hand manner in which every person was dealt with by the excise servants It seems very improper or rather insolent when gentleman or respectable persons are dealt with in this manner A gentleman's word—be he a native or European—should be accepted, when he distinctly says that he has no duty payable article with him His word should be respected, and he be allowed to pass On the contrary all are forced to unpack their luggage, every parcel, large and small, is opened and examined, much to the annoyance and inconvenience of the parties, and then the passengers after having exposed every thing of theirs to the public view, have to pack it up again It is quite possible that thieves may turn these inspections to account They can stand by and see the contents of the unpacked baggage, and may possibly steal a good deal, either then or afterwards The way by which the passengers are let out of the Station fault also thwarting, for the only two lamps that are put up are placed one on each corner of the dark enclosure, as far distant as possible, so that no light whatever is thrown upon the doorway through which the passengers have to struggle But the most awkard thing, not to speak of several other grievances, is the examination of women by the excise peons Respectable native ladies as well as humble women, are made to unfold their waist cloths and show them to the harsh and rude servants, who often use very vulgar language and pay no regard whatever to the respectability of the parties Every lady must feel herself greatly humiliated by being forced to yield to an examination of her person by a peon—a female servant would not be so bad This system is especially mortifying to Mahomedan ladies, who are often compelled to unveil themselves, in a break in national custom, before a multitude of people, when submitting the mother to examination by peons They are very naturally grieved at such exposure In short this way of collecting duty makes the Octroi Department very unpopular with the general public, and many a lady is deeply distressed at the rudeness which she has been subjected to

Turning to the Duty itself, I should say it is not properly regulated, for instance, the Duty is collected from private persons, as well as from merchants Properly speaking things that are brought in with an expressly speculative object should be charged, but when a man brings in a few betel leaves, cigars, or cocoanuts, for his own use, he should be exempted, for those things are generally the residue of the supply that one carries with him during the journey

After all this fuss the duty collected from each person does not exceed one or two pies, therefore considering the inconvenience that every person is put to, the collection looks simply useless and a nuisance Those trifles of the passengers do not bring in any distrible thing, perhaps for fear of the trouble attending the payment of the duty but whether they do or not it is just the same—all must submit to the humiliating search No one can engage, Sir, how vexatious and annoying all this is I fear I have encroached upon your valuable space more than enough, therefore only a word more I expect a gentleman's word should be respected, and he should be let go at once He should not be made to open his jewel boxes, clothes, pockets and various other sundry parcels in which not a single duty payable article is to be found, particularly the dinner baskets of the Brahmans should not be approached by the other castes to save the risk of spilling the whole thing Lastly a certain fixed quantity should be allowed to pass when no private use Lastly a female servant should be employed to examine females The present system is very objectionable Only two more lamps should be put up, one on each side of the passage to enable the passengers to distinguish thieves from friends If this is not done then the former passage through the 3rd class waiting room should be reverted to

There are many more petty grievances which should be rectified Moderation should be observed by the servants If the present money making system at the expense of public convenience be continued, I don't know how the present prevailing discontent of the people will end I assure you it is deeper than mine imagine

Trusting that this will not escape the notice of the proper authorities, and that you will kindly give my complaint publicity,

Yours obediently,
A TRAVELLER

Cantonment, 24th March R S

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore Saturday March 20, 1886

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

2nd 9th March 1886 No 226 —The Taluk of Kankuppa shall be reconstituted with effect from 1st April 1886, under the designation of the Jagalur Taluk

Note —The Jagalur Taluk as now reconstituted is in accordance with the boundaries of the old Kankuppa Taluk shown in the Revenue Survey map published in 1877

2 The Sub taluk of Jagalur is abolished from 1st April 1886

No. 227.—The Taluk of Molakalmuru shall be reconstituted with effect from 1st April 1886

[*Note.*—The boundaries of this taluk as now fixed will be in accordance with those of the old Molakalmuru Taluk shown in the Revenue Survey map published in 1873 with the exception of only the Malchabo mahalli village.]

2 The Sub taluk of Hanagal is abolished with effect from 1st April 1886

No 228.—The District of Chitaldroog shall be reconstituted with effect from 1st April 1886 It shall comprise within its limits the undermentioned seven taluks which are hereby ordered to be transferred to it from the districts aforesaid

(1) *From the Shimoga District*

1 Davangere Taluk, as altered by Notification of this day No 226
(2) *From the Tumkur District*
1 Chitaldroog,—as altered by Notification of this day No 227
2 Molakalmuru,—as constituted by Notification of this day No 227
3 Jagalur,—as constituted by Notification of this day No 226
4 Hiriyur
5 Holalkere
6 Chitaldroog,—as altered by Notification of this day No 226

2 The present division of a District with Headquarters at Chitaldroog is hereby abolished

No 229.—The District of Chitaldroog as reconstituted by Notification No 228, dated 29th March 1886 shall be included for purposes of the administration of civil justice within the jurisdiction of the District Judge of Shimoga and for purposes of the administration of criminal justice, within the Sessions Division of Shimoga

2 The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Chitaldroog shall comprise the whole of the Chitaldroog District with the exception of the Davangere Taluk and shall be altered in accordance with the boundaries as prescribed by the Notification of this date No 228, and the jurisdiction within the limits of the Munsiff of Honnali in the Shimoga District

No 230.—The Taluk of Malur in the Kolar District shall be reconstituted with effect from the 1st April 1886

2 The Sub Taluk of Malur is abolished from 1st April 1886

No 231.—The Taluk of Malavalli shall be reconstituted with effect from 1st April 1886

2 The Sub taluks of Malavalli and Maddur are abolished from 1st April 1886

No 232.—The Taluk of Arkalgud shall be reconstituted with effect from 1st April 1886 It shall comprise within its limits the present Sub Taluk of Arkalgud with the exception of the following 8 villages namely Banavar, Hosahalli, Mulahalli, Nuchchihalli Kulli, Kesaballi, Pyagatur and Ramaghatta

2 The Sub Taluk of Arkalgud is abolished from 1st April 1886

No 233 The District of Hassan shall be reconstituted with effect from 1st April 1886 It shall comprise within its limits the following seven Taluks which are hereby transferred to it from the districts aforesaid —

(1) *From Kadur District*
1 Hassan,—as altered by Notification of this day, No 234
2 Manjarabad
3 Belur
4 Arsikere
(2) *From Mysore District*
1 Channarayapatna
2 Arkalgud,—as constituted by notification of this day No 232
3 Hole Narsipur,—as altered by Notification No 234 of this day

2 The present division of a District with Head quarters at Hassan is hereby abolished

No 236.—The following appointments are made with effect from 1st April 1886 —

1 Mr L Aranda Rao, B A, to be Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Hassan District

2 Mr Mahomed Ali Khan Bahadur, Town Magistrate of Bangalore, to be Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Chitaldroog District to join forthwith

3 Tiruvengada Mudaliar, Deputy Amildar of Arkalgud, to be 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Arkalgud Taluk Hassan District, on probation

4 Annanda Mudaliar Deputy Amildar of Malavalli, to be 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Malavalli Taluk, Mysore District, *on probation*

5 Nazimuddin Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar of Turuvekere, to be 5th grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Malur Taluk, on probation To join forthwith

6 A Venkat Rao, Deputy Amildar of Kunsi, to be 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Kolakalmuru Taluk, Chitaldroog District, on probation To join forthwith

7 P Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Amildar of Jagalur, to be 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Jagalur Taluk, Chitaldroog District, on probation

8 Gulam Mahomed Khan, Deputy Amildar of Sirsi-upur, is transferred to Kanse in the Shimoga District as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate

9 Mahomed Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar of Hanagal, is transferred to Turuvekere, as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate To join after being relieved by Venkat Rao of the charge of the Molakalmuru Taluk, Chitaldroog District

10 Gulam Mohidin Khan, Deputy Amildar of Malur, is transferred to Gudibanda Peyna after being relieved of the charge of the Malur Taluk by Nazimuddin Ali Khan

11 Sitaramaya, Deputy Amildar of Gudibanda, is transferred to Sirsi-upur as Deputy Amildar

The Hon March 1886.—No 241.—K Shamanagar Amildar of the Gubbi Taluk, is granted six days casual leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 242.—The following arrangements are made with effect from 1st April 1886 —

Mr A Rangiyanangar, B A, B L, Assistant Comptroller, to be Comptroller to the Mysore Government and *Ex Officio* Superintendent of Stamps and Officer in charge of the Hurti Treasury

2 Mr S Venkataradvengar, B A, B L, to be *Legislative Secretary* to the Dewan and Inspector General of Registration and *Ex officio* Registrar of Companies

3 Mr H Leonard to be Comptroller of the Mysore Press and Superintendent of the Government Press in addition to his duties as Superintendent of Stores and Stationery

4 Mr B L Rice to be Director of Archæological Research in Mysore, in addition to his duties as Educational Secretary to the Dewan

The 1st April 1886.—No 1.—Mr L Aranda Rao, B A, Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District is granted 21 days casual leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Mr P N Paramiya, B A, Under-Secretary to the Dewan, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Hassan District, during the absence of Mr Aranda Rao on leave or until further orders

Extracts

CHINA'S CLAIMS TO BURMA

The *St James's Gazette* Chinese claims suzerainty over Burmah and appeals to certain of Burmese royal letters printed in the *Imperial Gazette*. This remarkable newspaper is noted for the emphatically Chinese character of its ideas. It has long been a stout Great Britain as a tributary State to the Celestial Empire and with not much greater reason than the Kings of Burmah have been declared as feudatories. The Burmese text of the documents letters does not reveal the humble expressions as declared there by the Chinese No Burmese King was ever entitled by the Emperor of China as the Kings of Ava and Pegu always were The suzerainty claim might be worth be very well disputed, but it is not worth while to do so and it would be a great and unnecessary annoyance to the Pekin Government It is understood that the late Secretary of State for India had practically agreed to continue the decennial letters and presents sent from Burmah during the last hundred and fifty years, and it is a pity that Lord Rosebery should have reopened the matter We have a precedent for such recognition The Straits Government pays 8 000 dols annually to the Malay Rajah of Perlak for our occupation of the island of Penang Yet no one feels that our hold on the island is any the less secure Some such settlement of the Burmah question would flatter China more than any yielding of territory, and it would do us no harm In any case the cession of Bhamo should be regarded as impossible It is the limit of navigation of the Irrawaddy River it is the gateway into China and it is the starting point for the railway that is to connect the Indian and Burmah systems

PROGRESS OF THE MIDLAND RAILWAY

The *Pioneer*.—The section of railway from Cawnpore to Kalpi which the Lieutenant Governor and the Public Works Member will open on the 25th instant, is the first instalment of a work which when completed will be of great importance to these Provinces Starting from Cawnpore the main line of the Indian Midland Railway system runs to Kalpi Jaloun and Etawah to Bhopal the distance of 320 miles and joins the G I P main line at Itarsi about half way between Khundwa and Jubulpore The saving of distance thus effected in traffic proceeding from Cawnpore to the Bombay ports of exportation is 121 miles Besides the main direct line however from Cawnpore to Bhopal there are other connections—Dhaunsi town near Jhansi Manikpur Rewah Singrowli which when completed, will raise the mileage of the system to nearly 700 miles. Whilst, therefore, the negotiations for raising the necessary capital were hanging fire in England, the Government of the N W Provinces came forward with a proposal to construct a portion of the line out of Provincial Funds, on the understanding that the Company when formed, should take it over and repay the amount actually expended This was agreed to and the section from Cawnpore to Jhansi 130 miles, is being carried out by the local Government under these conditions Practically, the Company is now well floated with sufficient capital to construct the greater portion of the system and with the start that the action of the Government has given to the undertaking the main line to Bhopal should be completed within the next two years The survey of the line from Cawnpore to Kalpi was commenced in the spring of 1884, so that the whole of the operations involved in constructing the 42 miles of railway have been carried out in two years—a result that is creditable to the Railway Department of these Provinces which has had the entire management of the work, and to the officer, Mr Meares, who has been in executive charge of the section throughout The cost of the 42 miles will be about 33 lakhs of rupees or Rs 70 000 per mile

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE

The *Times of India*.—In drawing a distinction between the children of parents domiciled in this country and others the Government of India have insisted that all the covenanted appointments are intended for the latter As a matter of fact however, the Government are represented in the Revenue, Customs, Forest Police Educational, and other departments by a vast number of uncovenanted servants whose parents are not domiciled in this country and whose services could not be dispensed with to-morrow, and there is not the remotest prospect of this state of things coming to an end during the present generation For reasons into which it is not necessary to enter, it is found that if departments are to be administered according to English ideas these must still be a strong infusion of English energy and integrity even in the subordinate grades of the service, and even Lord Ripon and Lord Lytton have ventured on attempting any sudden or substantial change in this respect The most striking defects of the present system are these On the assumption that the Uncovenanted service is soon to be given over entirely to natives of the country the rules of the service, especially as regards leave and pension, have been drawn up on a more illiberal scale than they should otherwise have been, while, on the other hand in recognition of the fact that the service is still largely manned by Europeans, the rules are far more liberal than they need be for persons whose parents are domiciled in the country In the one case, the servants of Government are unfairly treated and the service suffers in consequence in the other, the cost of administration is unnecessarily increased With regard to the hardships suffered by European officers we need only point to the difference between the rules of the Uncovenanted as compared with the Covenanted Civil Service Furlough and sick leave are unlimited mainly to recruit the health, so that the work of the Government may be efficiently done, and in spite of the luxury scarce of a few years ago it is nonsense to suppose that the Europeans who enter the Covenanted Service have invariably far weaker constitutions than their uncovenanted brothers. The distinction as we have already stated, is an illogical concession to the groundless assumption, that the Uncovenanted Service is intended solely for natives of India Next let us see how the present rules work with regard to the native *employés* in the Uncovenanted Service One of the strongest grounds on which the native press urges the employment of native agency in the administration is that of economy It is said that the country is too poor to pay large English salaries and if we are to believe the native papers, the very life blood is being sucked from the people to support a costly and unnecessary staff of foreigners Yet every one a native is promoted to a post previously held by a European, he carries the same liberal salary and leave rules We have no wish to make invidious distinctions but such a system cannot be defended on any ground whatever In the first place the expenses of a native of this country are nothing like those of an English man This is a fact which necessarily has to be taken to furlough He is living in his own paternal home, surrounded by every comfort It will, of course, be argued that a man should be paid for his work with out regard to his manner of living, but this is not the principle at stake The Government ought not in justice to the country to pay a penny more than is requisite to have their work well done and there can be no question that where native agency can be employed at all it can be had much cheaper than European agency

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION

The *Statesman*.—The produce that the Indian cultivator sells for export is paid for in the silver coinage of the country, and it is an advantage to him that this silver coinage should be worth 25 per cent less in its power to purchase the imports for which he exchanges his silver, than it was ten years ago Upon the supposition that the prices of export produce here have been stationary throughout the period or have even fallen as seems to be the case, it is an advantage to the cultivator that the rupees which he now receives for the same quantity of produce should not only be fewer in number but less in value than before The goods which are imported into India for the ryot, come from countries where they have to be paid for in gold, and it is an advantage to him that to obtain this gold he has to give more rupees than he had to give before Thus to sum up, it is an advantage to him to receive less than before for his exports, and to pay more for his imports. He sells his own produce for less and pays more for the produce of others and he is to be congratulated upon the gain he makes by this double process of enrichment He is moreover *in debt about £200,000,000 sterling*, the interest of which he has to pay in gold, and it is an advantage to him that he now has to pay ten crores of rupees to meet this interest where eight crores sufficed for the purpose ten years ago What low exchange has done for us is clearly this—it has *frustrated to a very large extent the gains which India would otherwise have made* from the normal growth of her trade, under the extension of her railway system Now we are quite sincere when we say that we are conscious of no flaw in this reasoning and that if there is any we shall admit frankly upon its being pointed out Where yet in the world, was it ever deemed an advantage for any time or for any country, to extend its business largely, only to make very much less profit thereon than the smaller business yielded The subject is of every grave importance to us all, for it has long been evident that while so influential a part of our community as our merchants, hold the belief that the fall in silver is a gain to the country the Government is not likely to abandon its attitude of indifference thereto Were our Chambers of Commerce to take up the question as they did with such perspicuity and force in 1876, it would not we think be long before a remedy was found for the present state of matters

The Bombay Gazette.—How much less officials with their incomes in rupees have to suffer from the depreciation of the rupee is a matter not so easy to determine as is sometimes supposed That they do suffer very severely was frankly admitted by the Viceroy and his Councillors, who further said that they had to inflict an income *tax on salaries that had already suffered so* severely by change Every time we send £50 home, and have to pay Rs 666 for the remittance, we seem to have a practical illustration of the fact, and an exact measure of the amount of loss sustained Yet a consideration of some comforting facts and figures, such as the *Economist* and *Statist* will show that the evil is at any rate not so great as is generally supposed, as that we certainly do not lose Rs 166 whenever we pay Rs 666 instead of Rs 500 for £50 In the columns of these two financial newspapers we find clear evidence of the fact that the same causes which have depreciated silver as compared with gold have also led to a marked fall in prices, so that each sovereign in England will now buy far more than it used to do in the days of two shilling rupees This fall in prices is so great that, according to the *Statist*, on a income of £425 will now go as far in England as an income of £500 went in 1870 That this fall of prices should have been brought about by the same cause as have depreciated silver in comparison with gold is only what was naturally to be expected Chief among these causes were, as everybody knows, the substitution of a gold for a silver standard in Germany and Holland and the restriction of the coinage of silver in France, Switzerland, Italy Belgium and Greece As the demand for the precious metals is to a great extent determined by their employment as money, the demonetisation of silver and consequent increase coinage of gold has not only lessened the demand for silver but also made gold much scarcer and therefore more valuable than it would otherwise be Thus *what has depreciated the rupee has necessarily* appreciated the sovereign, which, we are therefore not surprised to learn, now goes much farther in England than it used to do fifteen years ago The fall of prices due to the appreciation of gold gives only a gain of 11 per cent on the expenditure of £500 a year in England, as compared with fifteen years ago, and we are encouraged to expect that after a few years the cost of living at home will be still further diminished One moral to be derived from the considerations given above, and especially from the *notice noted farther fall in prices*, is that it is not advisable for Anglo Indian parents in arranging for the upbringing of their children at home either to take long leases of houses or make engagements extending far into the future For the payment of fixed yearly sums to cover the expenses of their children's board, lodging, and

education. Annual payments under these heads, which in the present state of affairs may be in accordance with market value are likely to become extravagant when they expected more general fall of prices has been brought about by the operation of political economical laws

CRIMINAL LAWS AND HOW THEY ARE ADMINISTERED

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* —To a Hindu the honor of his family is dearer than his own life, and nothing tarnishes this honor more, and casts a deeper gloom over his mind, may his whole existence, than infidelity on the part of his wife The wrong which a Hindu suffers, when his wife proves false to herself, broods over his mind to an extent which none but a Hindu can conceive, which eats into his vitals, makes his very existence unbearable and the whole world a dreary desert, the very rustling of the wind and the breath of the living being crying shame to himself The wrong which a Hindu thus suffers is inconceivable, and his mental agony and degradation, in the estimation of the community he lives in, cannot be assessed at any tangible thing When their wives are seduced, Europeans assess their damages at pounds, shillings and pence, which to a Hindu mind is simply shocking

It is simply absurd that with a frame of mind, formed amidst a society which looks up on the infidelity of women, in such a peculiar light, our alter legislators shall be able to make that allowance for the deep sense of wrong which leads an injured Hindu husband to drown his shame in the blood of his own wife, who happens to bring infernal infamy and the honor on his family, and not smitten in the blood of her seducer In the same section of the law applies to one who takes away the life of his beloved wife in spite of himself under a sense of the great shame and disgrace which by her infidelity, she brings on his family, equally with one who spills the most innocent blood to satisfy his own grudge, or a robber who, for a paltry sum, deliberately murders a solitary wayfarer in the coldest blood We are aware that there are exceptions to the section we have alluded to, which make allowance for grave provocation, but the real truth is, that neither the legislature nor the bench are in general competent to measure the depth of feelings of an injured husband to make a sufficient allowance for the same Now that the matter has been brought to the notice of the Government by such a vast assemblage of men, we hope our legislators will give their earnest attention to the subject and remove one of the greatest complaints of the people by acceding to their prayer

The memorialists have drawn the attention of the Government to a subject of still greater importance They pray —

That your petitioners also consider that the punishment of youthful Hindu widows prevented by custom from re marrying again, for the concealment of birth or murder of their illegitimate offspring should not be equal to that of their murderers

As a matter of fact if our law and Judges are apt to make very *little* allowance for the feelings of an injured husband, they make almost none at all for an erring Hindu widow, who, to hide her shame and to avoid the inevitable stain and lasting disgrace to her father's and husband's family as there her newly-born babe, though it is dearer to her than her life itself The life of a Hindu widow is a continued and life long struggle with nature No wonder that in this fierce combat with nature for the sake of social ties, nature should assert in some cases and prove too strong for a solitary Hindoo widow to resist Male of the same blood and flesh as that of which the female creatures of other parts of the world are made, subject to the same desires as those which agitate the female breast in any part of the world, but, bereft of all lawful means to satisfy her appetite, it is no wonder that in an ungarded moment, she should listen to the voice of her solitude and fall off from the path of austere rectitude she is enjoined to in her life along after the death of her husband

And the consequences of her fall are terrific and tremendous indeed! Suddenly she awakens to a true sense of her position, she finds social laws, nowhere so powerful as in India, arrayed against her on the one hand, and penal laws and moral coercions on the other She has to decide in the turpitude of mind, *which her peculiarly miserable position* cannot fail to engender—whether she should defy the social rules and subject herself and her friends and relatives to the inevitable stigma and vindicate the laws of God and man, by allowing the offspring of her shame to grow or whether she should for her own sake as a member of the Hindoo society and for the sake of every thing dear to her, her father, brothers, sisters, and a whole host of friends and relatives do away with it, and conceal her own shame

In fact, she has to decide whether after all, she would publish her own shame and lasting infamy attaching to her family for generations to come, or whether she would conceal it. No wonder that in her highly excited state of mind, she should by all its reflections and in awe of the society perpetrate an act which both the law of the Hindoos, and the law now in force deem equally culpable But if any one is guilty in the matter, it is not the frail creature that does the deed, but the society which practically compels her to do it, and it is for this reason that the memorialists urge, that she should not be dealt with like a common murderer

In fact the criminal law of this country and the manner in which it is administered are a disgrace to the enlightened British Government in India The liberty, property, life and honor of Her Majesty's Indian subjects are made to depend upon the whims and caprices of certain executive and judicial officers This is the vaunted liberty which an Indian enjoys under the benign rule of her Majesty Is this the glory of the British power? Is this nobleness of that nation and mind which declares it to be impossible for one to be under the British sway and yet be a slave? And, to crown all in the case of the Europeans British subjects, who have no chance of being unjustly harassed, an altogether different procedure is adopted under which they enjoy special privileges denied to the natives of the soil Let it not be after this, said that this is governed under strict principles of justice and impartiality Partiality and injustice to bad enough Let no hypocrisy be added to them

INQUIRY INTO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The Earl of Kimberley rose to move—"That a select committee be appointed to join with a committee of the Commons to inquire into the operation of the following Act of Parliament —Statute 21st and 22nd Vic, Chap 106, an Act for the better government of India (1858), and the Acts of Parliament amending the same Statute 24th and 25th Vic, Chap 67, the Indian Councils Act (1861) together with the Statutory provisions amending the same, and those relating to the executive Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay Statute 24 & and 25th Vic Chap 104 (1861), an Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India Statute 24th and 25th Vic Chap 54 (1861), an Act to confirm certain appointments in India and to amend the law concerning the Civil Service there Statute 33rd Vic Chap 3 (1870), an Act to make better provision for making laws and regulations in certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto" He said that it was now a great many years since inquiry had taken place on this subject The last committee appointed was in 1852 In that year the time for which the charter had been granted to the East India Company had nearly run out and committees were appointed in both Houses of Parliament to consider whether the charter should be renewed The committees sat for two sessions and published very voluminous evidence, but they never gave any general report Not long after that, as their lordships were aware, came the great mutiny in India, the result of which was that the whole subject of India was taken into consideration by Parliament, and in 1858 a statute was passed placing our Indian Empire under the direct rule of Her Majesty The Act of 1858 was the principal statute which would be inquired into by the committee Upon the occasion of moving the appointment of the committee in 1852, Lord Derby who was then Prime Minister, made a very long and interesting speech, in which he described the whole system of government in India and gave a great many details on the subject Their lordships, he was sure, would not expect him to follow the same course on this occasion Times had greatly changed since 1852 In those days the subject of India was much less interesting than it now was Owing to a greater rapidity of communication, the introduction of the telegraph, and the construction of railways and to correspondence in newspapers, the public was now far more familiar with Indian questions than formerly Certainly the magnitude of our empire had not decreased the cares and the burdens of government To establish that it was sufficient merely to allude to the fact that there were directly or indirectly under the sway of the Empress Queen 250,000,000 of people, forming not far short of one-fifth part of the whole human race The statement of such figures was enough to show how great the burden of government must be, and how vast must be the empire over which we rule He would now explain to the House the reason why her Majesty's Government thought it desirable to follow the conclusions arrived at by the late Government that there should be an inquiry on this subject It was now no less than thirty four years since there had been any general inquiry In that time vast changes had taken place in India, and he was told by those who knew India well that if India of the present day were compared with it in the days of Lord Ellenborough, the change which had taken place was greater than that which had occurred in this country on the same time India had been immovable so long, and still possessed ancient institutions which gave her great stability, that any change was the more marked The introduction of railways into India, enabling different parts to communicate easily with each other, had alone made a great difference and there was no doubt in the mind of any one who had carefully observed the signs of the times that a vast movement had taken place in India such as had never been known before That alone constituted a valid reason why they should examine it after the lapse of years any changes were required He did not wish it to be understood as in any way asserting that the system had broken down On the contrary, her Majesty's Government believed that the principles on which the Government of India were founded were sound and fit for the experience which they had had of the working of that system were entirely in its favour But it might be that there were certain details with regard to which changes were desirable That the system had been on the whole successful was no inconsiderable achievement In 1858 Parliament was exceedingly perplexed with regard to India and the Government of the day found it extremely difficult to carry measures through which should be satisfactory to Parliamentary and to public feeling There was no absolute expectation that the system which was adopted was the best but it was generally believed to be so Experience had now shown that it had worked on the whole smoothly and well, and he maintained that the administration of India was a matter of which they might well be proud The Acts mentioned in the motion were mostly Acts by which the Indian Government was established The first was the Act of 1858—that most important statute which transferred the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown In referring that Act to the Committee, the foundations upon which the Government was established were undoubtedly referred to it, but he apprehended that no one would suppose that the question whether India was to be under the government of the Crown was referred The Act to which he had alluded did a great deal more than transfer the Government of India to the Crown—it provided the whole machinery of the Government Without going into details he might say that he understood that the perfect working of that machinery had been questioned, and it was quite reasonable that Parliament should investigate the subject and determine whether there should be any changes in the machinery Then the Acts amending the Acts of 1858 in various minor points were also referred to the Committee The next Act was that which related to the Executive Councils of the Governors of Bombay and Madras The 24th and 25th Vic, Cap 104, established the Court of Judicature, and the next statute regulated the whole appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service The last statute established what was known as the Statutory Civil Service—a special branch of the service into which large numbers of men were admitted The questions which were referred to the Committee were, in the first place, the machinery of government, and, in the next place, the Civil Service He was extremely anxious that it should not be supposed that he was casting any reflection on the Civil Service by referring the Acts dealing with them to the Committee He was sure that no service in any part of the world had done such admirable and patriotic works as the civil servants of India That the present service was better than the older service, he would not say, for it would be difficult to find a better service, but that the present Civil Service came up to the high standard of the former service could safely be asserted There could not be the least doubt that a great deal of discussion and some dissatisfaction had arisen from the different system by which natives were admitted into the service, and a strong wish had been expressed in favour of a return to the former limit of age of admission The question of age bore on the admission of natives to the Statutory Civil Service, and the rule was established with a special view to meet the wants of the natives They were all agreed upon one point—namely, that full scope should be given to the admission of the natives to her Majesty's service in that part of her empire, but at the same time the particular arrangement by which that object should be secured was by no means easy to devise, and looking to the difference of opinion on the matter the labours of the Committee would be very wisely directed to that question Lastly, he thought he might be fairly asked whether he intended that this Committee should go into the whole of this great subject—the revenue, the finance, the army, the judicature, the relations with Native States, the foreign relations, and all other questions which arose from day to day in that part of our empire In reply to that question he might say that although the Committee might find such an inquiry a most interesting one, yet no particular result could possibly follow from it He hoped that the Committee would have the wisdom to direct their inquiry into those particular questions upon which it evidently was desirable there should be inquiry with a view to early legislation The recommendations of a strong Committee, following upon such an inquiry, would inevitably strengthen the hands of the Government in coming to Parliament to amend the administration of India He proposed the appointment of a joint Committee because that would be far more convenient than two Committees and much more likely to lead to a favourable result (Hear, hear)

Viscount Cranbrook said that he had no objection to offer to the proposal made by the noble earl opposite The subject had been referred to in the Queen's Speech, and it had been the great desire of the noble lord the late Secretary for India that this inquiry should be held at once He was very glad to observe the temperate and moderate language which had been used by the noble earl and if any objection could be made to an inquiry of this sort it would be on the ground of the very vague and most inaccurate charges which had been thrown out by persons who had looked more to grievances of their own making than to those which really affected the people of India (Hear hear) The assumption of the Government of India by her Majesty was not to be touched at all, they started from that foundation with the view of seeing whether the system of Government which had been carried on in India had been such as followed to them full consequence the resolution of Parliament and the proclamation of her Majesty Those inquiries would very naturally be made into the Civil Service, including the judicial service as affecting both the natives and the English, but he quite agreed with the noble earl that any Committee which set up on this question should limit its inquiries to some distinct and tangible issues, or else they would involve themselves in inextricable difficulties and would never come to any conclusion at all (Hear, hear) He believed that the system of administration in India had worked on the whole extremely well, that the natives had little cause to complain of it, and that they were rapidly rising into positions for which they were fitted It must be remembered that India consisted of several nations and included several systems of religions, and he hoped that the Committee would apply themselves with temperance and sobriety to the great task which the noble earl had proposed to impose upon them (Hear)

Lord Stanley of Alderley asked whether the reference to the Committee in regard to the High Courts of Judicature in India would be sufficiently wide to cover the question of establishing a Court of Appeal in that country

The Earl of Kimberley said that he understood his noble friend to allude to a certain class of cases where questions which were partly of a judicial nature concerning the property of some privileged owners of land in India, were referred to the decision of the Government rather than of the Courts The questions which his noble friend had in his mind deserved some attention, and he could not see any reason why the Committee, if they thought fit, should not make inquiry into that particular subject

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1886. No. 15

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kannada	per annum	Rs. 10 0 0
English alone	do	„ 6 0 0
Kannada alone	do	„ 4 0 0
Local subscription		5 0 0

N. B.—Subscribers are requested to remit the subscription in advance. All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

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For the first insertion per line	0 2 6
For the second and each following insertion	„ 1 0

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 3rd April—An important meeting, convened by merchants in London, took place at the Guildhall yesterday, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed intention of Mr Gladstone's Government to introduce a scheme in the House of Commons conceding legislative independence for Ireland. The Lord Mayor of London presided. Several speeches were made, pointing out the gravity of the subject, and the danger of setting up a dual parliamentary control in the United Kingdom. A resolution was unanimously passed condemning the concession of Home Rule for Ireland.

Constantinople, 5th April.—The first sitting of the Ambassadorial conference took place to-day, when a protocol was signed providing for the appointment of Prince Alexander as Governor General of Roumelia for the term of five years.

General Prendergast and Colonial Sladen bade farewell to Burmah to-day, leaving in the *Clive* for Madras.

The Government of India has ordered estimates for the survey of a railway from Madaing to Toungboo.

London, 8th April, Midnight.—In the House of Commons to night, Mr Gladstone made his promised statement regarding the future Government of Ireland. His scheme, which he explained to the House, provides for a Parliament in Dublin, with legislative and administrative powers, including the levying of taxes. The Parliament, which will be quinquennial, will consist of two orders, sitting together in the same House, but voting separately if required and each possessing the power of veto. The first order will comprise twenty eight peers, and seventy five additional members, who will be elected under the property qualifications, whilst the second order will include the present Irish members of the House of Commons, plus one hundred and one members, who will be elected according to the existing franchise. Ireland will cease to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament, which will retain all control over the Irish customs, excise, and constabulary. The Viceroy will hold office for a term of years. The Irish Parliament will not be competent to establish any religion, to deal with Royal prerogatives, or interfere in any way with the Army and Navy, or the colonial or foreign relations of the Empire. Ireland will have to pay a fifteenth of the Imperial charges.

London, 8th April.—Mr Caine, liberal candidate, has been elected member for Barrow-in-Furness, in place of Mr. David Duncan, who has been unseated for bribery on the part of his agent.

Sir John Walsham, the new British Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court at Pekin, has started to take up his appointment. His Excellency is the bearer of cordial letters from Queen Victoria to the Emperor of China, relative to pending questions between England and China, and is also charged to give assurances of the friendly intentions of the British Government towards China in connection with the annexation of Upper Burmah. It is stated that the Queen intends sending, by a Special Ambassador, a jewelled Imperial order to the Emperor of China.

Sofia, 8th April.—Prince Alexander has accepted the decisions of the Powers appointing him Governor-General of Roumelia for a term of five years.

Nagapatam 8th April.—The people of the *District of Tanjore are tumultuously indebted to* you for your genuine sympathy with their painful condition in the matter of Government having ordered the collection of kists already remitted. The Mirasdars, tens of thousands in number, have resolved to adopt all constitutional means to obtain redress. They are universally agreed to appeal to civil tribunal in case Government should decline redress. The Courts of the district will shortly be flooded with thousands of suits which cannot be disposed of unless a hundred additional courts are established. Yesterday a large meeting was held, and many more are to take place. It has further been resolved at yesterday's meeting to give notices to Government of the intended civil suits.

London, 9th April.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Trevelyan furnished explanations to the House respecting his resignation of the Secretaryship of Scotland, and announced his intention of opposing Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme.

Mr. Parnell expressed his approval of the scheme subject to certain slight modifications.

The London Press generally condemn the scheme as tending towards the disintegration of the Empire, and converting Ireland into a colony.

The Times expresses confidence in the ultimate rejection of it. The *Daily News* approves of it, and warns both Liberals and Conservatives that its rejection would necessitate their preparing a scheme for an alternative policy.

Washington, 8th April.—The House of Representatives have rejected by 161 against 126 votes Mr Bland's Bill for the free coinage of silver.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1886.

A REFUGE FOR INCURABLES.

Our readers may have read, in the columns of our local contemporaries an extract of the Proceedings of a General Committee, to find ways and means to open a ward for Incurables, held on the 7th instant, at which Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, the British Resident of Mysore, presided. The contents of the extract will speak for themselves; but we cannot but record the pleasurable satisfaction we feel in the fact, that it was owing to the unfeigned and indefatigable interest evinced by the British Resident in the matter, we owe the inauguration of this Ward for Incurables, in the premises of the Friend-in-Need Society, in Thimmiah Road, C. and M. Station of Bangalore. But for Mr. Girdlestone's active and sympathetic interest in the movement, we believe it would not have been brought to the practical shape to which it has been brought. The British Resident it was who initiated the measure and who *has now the credit of having carried it to a* practical issue. The apathetic public, both of the Cantonment and the city of Bangalore, would never have accomplished as much as has been done for them by the *British Resident*. We think that one or two points on these proceedings call for some comment on our part. We should like to know now, for instance, why it has been resolved that no lepers should be admitted into the ward, and why persons afflicted with "Contagious" diseases should be kept out of it? and what are the "incurable cases" that are to find admission therein? As we understand the scheme, a large and capacious room is to be opened in the present premises of the friend-in-need society, and it is to be called the "Girdlestone Ward (as it ought to be) for incurables," but what incurables, if you exclude lepers and persons afflicted with contagious diseases? A lame man, a blind man, a cripple all over, is an "incurable," but if the Girdlestone ward is to accommodate such of our poor then there is no need of it, because the Friend-in-Need Society's buildings are enough for them, so far as the limited subscriptions of the public can maintain them. In short, we do not understand the resolution which says that it is to be *distinctly* understood that no lepers and persons afflicted with contagious diseases are to be admitted into the ward. Then, again, what is the meaning of the resolution which says that no permanent inmate is to be admitted who does not produce a medical certificate that he or she is afflicted with an incurable, but *not* contagious, disease? Incurable diseases, as we understand, and are taught by the doctors, are, as a rule, leprosy and other complaints which go deeper than the skin, and syphilitic diseases derived from bad living and want of due attention at the beginning. There are hundreds of men and women in our midst, amongst the lower population of natives, who are afflicted in this loathsome manner, it was for them that we have pleaded in these columns, for the establishment of a hospital for incurables. A commencement has been made by the opening of a ward for incurables in a charitable institution already in existence; but if this ward is not to be open to these very incurables, we cannot understand to what use it is to be put. We may be mistaken. We may have misapprehended the scheme; but that is not our fault. The language in which the resolutions of the Committee of management are worded has certainly deceived us, if we are wrong in our conception of what they signify. A ward for incurables, without incurables in it, would be a paradox, which not the wisest amongst us could solve. We shall, therefore, be glad if the committee of management of the Girdlestone Ward would afford us some explanation of what, at present, seems to us an unsolved, but solvable, mystery.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THERE is no doubt that Mr. Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras, is a clever man an accomplished scholar, and an eloquent public speaker, and, therefore, it is not surprising that His Excellency's address at the late Convocation of the University of Madras for conferring degrees is redolent of good oratory, and, for the most part, full of wisdom and good advice to hi

educated audience, especially to the youthful *alumni* who had that day won distinction as progressive scholars, whom *alma mater* had delighted to honour The pivot of Mr Grant Duff's address is the pertinent and important query which he put to the successful graduates before him, namely,—"Now that you have got your degrees what do you propose to do? This is a question, we are afraid, which very few of our successful graduates put to themselves, after they have attained the object of their laudable ambition Generally the B A man thinks of some lucrative Government employment, or if not lucrative some official post small or large, which shall give him an opportunity of distinguishing himself under the Government, and eventually push him on to the appointable 'lands of pay, promotion, and pension This, we say is the general character of the aspirations of our educated young men and there are very few exceptions The B L man's intention, of course, is to enter the High Court but as a vakil and finally, as a rule he does succeed in entering those entering precincts, where large harvests of money are to be gathered from clients, only to find the profession overstocked and the returns very small indeed As a fact, our young B L graduates take to the practice of law knowing full well the disappointment that awaits them there, yet for the mere honour's sake and for the distinction which the position of High Court vakil is supposed to confer—"the bareness of Barren honours,' to use Mr Grant Duff's words A young man having taken the degree of B L and entered the crowd of vakils of the High Court, gets generally lost in that crowd Such being the facts of the position and prospects of those who have graduated in the University of Madras, it is not surprising that the Governor of Madras should point the attention of his youthful hearers to other channels in which their talents and attainments may find employment useful alike to the community in which they move and profitable to themselves. The Governor said —

"I should like to see many more of you turn your attention to Civil Engineering, and especially as I think my predecessor, the Duke of Buckingham advised you to hybridize Engineering Never there was a region of the world, in which it was expedient to imagine perfection the supply of that element, which produces no mistakes, it is the Presidency of Madras and the adjoining Province of Mysore I have heard it estimated by one entitled to speak with authority, that there are some ninety thousand tanks in Southern India and, as we know well here, I find in this country often means what it does in the language of the West"

There is much truth and sound advice in the above passage, and it is gratifying to note that many natives have, of recent years, studied for and successfully engineering the degrees of Licentiate and Bachelor of Civil Engineering but these like their *confreres* in the degree in Arts, generally look to the Government for employment but they are, at the present moment, more justified in this expectation than the latter, because the Government itself wants trained and competent Engineers for the public works department, and if such men can be found on the spot, we should say that our B C Es and L C Es have considerable claim for looking for the employment of their services, and the various municipalities and local fund boards, throughout the country, cannot do better than employ such qualified men, but it will take long time yet before the ranks of the indigenous engineering profession are filled to that extent to which the general departments of the state service and the profession of the law are filled by graduates in Arts and Law Then, again, there is another independent profession to which Mr Grant Duff called the attention of his hearers, in which, he said, the field was as yet unoccupied the profession, namely, of Medicine, not the profession in its official form, under the Government, but as an independent non official source of honourable livelihood Places under the Government and the municipalities may, of course, be sought, if they can be had, by our Bachelors and Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery, but if the larger portion of those who at us to these honourable distinctions would attempt a career, on their own account, as practising doctors, in some large Mofussil town or station, we think that it would both prove lucrative to the practitioner and be a source of inestimable blessing to the country and its people, especially to those in the 'Interior Mofussil,' where doctors and medicines are few and far between, and not easily accessible Mr Grant Duff, however, very justly insisted that, over and above all these sources of honest and honourable labour, independent of the Government, was Agriculture, or the tilling of the soil Now, this is India's greatest industry and the largest source of revenue to the Government, and yet the whole of the industry is in the hands of the ryots, ignorant, uneducated class of the population who cannot be persuaded, by all the experiments that have ever been tried, and all the example that the Government itself has striven to show, to refrain from walking after the manner of their ancestors in all things pertaining to the tilling and sowing of the earth, reaping the fruits thereof and storing them for use and consumption or for merchandise The art of ploughing and sowing, of reaping and mowing, is in the same primitive condition at the present moment, as it was in the days of Manu and it is in vain that Government Experimental Farms must be established, agricultural exhibitions held in the use of English ploughs recommended to the ryot by the force of example demonstration He not goes on his way sorrowing or rejoicing as his case may be, and cultivates his father's ancient corn fields after the manner of his ancestors When, therefore, Mr Grant Duff recommended agriculture as, if not the last, at all events, the best resort of the scholarly graduates before him he did not mean the kind of agriculture pursued by their contemporary compatriots, but something different some thing after" the modern scientific methods, to which a Government might be supposed to give his unreserved acquiescence and approval His Excellency, in short, meant that the graduates should develope into a race of 'gentlemen farmers,' by right of the high education they had received and the superior knowledge they had acquired, in comparison with their humbler and ignorant compatriots, who 'along the cool sequestered vale of life,' keep 'the noise of tenor of their way' Mr Grant Duff's advice is doubtless, good and may be followed with advantage by many of his late hearers but the scenes and pictures of social and domestic life, which his words conjure up before the mind's eye, are yet we are afraid, in the very far distant future When the B A gets rid of his aspirations after official place pay, promotion, and pension, and the B L ceases to look upon the Law as his road to fame and fortune, then, and not till then, shall we see these graduates each sitting under his own vine and his own fig tree, looking out from the farm—house verandah on rugged and paddy fields which he himself had helped to cultivate

Occasional Notes

The First Prince of Indore has sent a *khillat* to the Maharajah of Cashmere, consisting of a handsome English made brougham, some magnificently mounted rifles and guns, and various articles of dress

The *Daily News* understands that £120,000,000 is the sum which figures in Mr Gladstone's scheme as the amount of the guaranteed loan projected for the purchase of the interests of Irish landlords

Not only the Maharajah of Indore, but also the Maharajah of Cochin is in a precarious state of health The latter has gone to Bithoor—the place of evil repute in connection with Nana Sahib—on the Ganges, in order to get a month's bathing in the holy stream

The young Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal is to be united in marriage next month to the daughter of a Hill Raja Great preparations are being made to celebrate the event at Khatmandu, a European firm having been imported from Calcutta to look after the fire works department alone

Quite a shower of orders have fallen upon the house of Krupp, of cannon fame, of late The Sultan has decorated almost all the higher officials with the Imtiaz, Osmanie, or Medjidie orders The immediate cause of this is the execution of a large contract recently to the complete satisfaction of the Turkish Government

A complimentary dinner was given to the late Commander in Chief in India on the 18th ultimo, at the Northbrook Indian Club Among those present were Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Ripon Lord Harris, and several members of the India Council Sir Donald Stewart briefly spoke of his long connection with the Indian Army

The Nizam's grandmother, an old lady upwards of eighty years of age, took her first journey by railway last Monday morning She proceeded in a 'special to Lingumpilly, where she was a pahighoor She entered the train from the Zenana platform in the Public Gardens at Hyderabad The Nizam accompanied her to the platform, and saw her depart

An Austrian Princess, Ypsilanti, has become bankrupt at Vienna Her liabilities amount to 1 685 000 florins, and a preliminary examination into her affairs shows the failure to be entirely due to reckless extravagance In 1876 she succeeded to an inheritance, of upwards of seven million florins, so that with a less than ten years she must have spent nearly 10 million florins The examination shows, however, that her late husband, Prince Gregory Ypsilanti, was mainly responsible for this extravagance

On the 1st January 1885 the strength of the British army was 131,008, and on the 1st January 1886 the strength stood at 192,929, showing a net increase during the year of 11,921 men This increase includes 2,107 men who were allowed to rejoin from the Army Reserve, thus reducing the net increase by recruiting alone, to 9,814 During the year 1881 the net increase by recruiting was 6,061 Therefore, in the two years from the 1st January 1884, there has been an increase to the army, by recruiting alone, of 15,878 men

On a requisition from the Japanese Government, instructions are said to have been issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, to the Master of the Calcutta Mint, to coin a large amount of copper tangas for that Government The tanga is about the size of the British India single copper pice Dies have already been prepared at the Mint for the purpose Besides the above, a large amount of copper coins is also required for local supplies in India, so that the copper works at the Mint are to be resumed on a large scale

The Begum of Bhopal is still in Calcutta, having remained till after the departure of the Viceroy "It is an open secret, says the *Pioneer*, 'that her visit was with the avowed object of obtaining a reversal of the deliberate orders of the Government of India degrading her consort, Mahomed Sadik Hasan, and forbidding him to meddle in any degree with the affairs of the State, which he had so nearly brought to ruin Large quantities of money have been wasted in efforts to move the stony hearts of the Government of India, but on no single point has any concession been made to her She has been informed that the orders of the Government are unalterable, and that under no pretence will her husband be allowed to meddle in Bhopal affairs, while she is expected to carry out in a liberal spirit the reforms which, on the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General, she consented to introduce into her administration"

On Friday, the decision of Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice of Bombay, and Mr Justice Bayley, was given in the suit Dadajee Bhikaji vs Rukmanibai, in which the plaintiff sought for a restoration of conjugal rights and preferred an appeal against the decision of Mr Justice Pinhey, who declined to compel the defendant to go to her husband's house, especially *when the marriage had not been consummated* and when there was no authority or precedent to show that such a suit was maintainable Their lordships were of opinion that it would be difficult to say that a suit for restitution of conjugal rights stood discredited in this country As to the discretion which the Court had been asked to exercise in favor of the defendant, because she had no voice in the choice of her husband, and had never adopted her guardian's choice, *it was not supposed that the marriages of Hindoo children were not properly valid without the ceremony any violation on their part* The plaintiff had a decree passed against him by Mr Justice Pinhey with costs, without the defendant being heard Their lordships sitting in appeal, accordingly reversed the decree of the lower Court and remanded the case for a decision on the merits

Lower Burmah, we learn from private sources, is in a state of great confusion The "dacoits' have been growing bolder and bolder, and the officials have been sending all treasury cash to places of security When such is the case with Lower Burmah one can easily conceive how the Upper Burmah is going But there is another factor, more formidable than the depredations of the dacoits The Chinese, we are told are not going to let slip this opportunity of making a bargain, Says the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* —A telegram published to day states that China has resolved, unless she obtained Bhamo, to pursue a policy of covert hostility by arming and inciting the border tribes against us It is improbable that as long as Li Hung Chang rules the Chinese will proceed to any such open hostility to us, but in order to incite these tribes the Chinese executive would not have to commit themselves in any definite manner The question might be left in the hands of the Governor of Yunnan, who would in turn employ as his agents men of the character and antecedents of Listu The gravity of the post is not to be minimised by questioning the details, for the fact is that unless a brighter turn be promptly given to the negotiation, the relations of England and China will be permanently endangered at one of their most important meeting points

Local and Provincial

A Suit for Maintenance —On Thursday last, in the Court of the Bangalore Munsiff, M Annajee Rao, one Pampamma sued Munisamy, who was her husband, and others who were her father in law and brothers in law, for maintenance and prayed for a perpetual injunction for the same Messrs S Narasimhayya and Ramaniya Chari, advocates, appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs P Singara Char and Sankarsaiah, advocates, for the defendants who pleaded that, though the plaintiff might be entitled to maintenance, if she were a virtuous wife, yet she had disentitled herself on account of her unchastity, it being alleged that she had been committing adultery with a Mahomedan It also appeared that plaintiff's husband had, about four years ago, instituted a suit for restitution of conjugal rights against his wife, and had obtained a decree in his favour which he failed to enforce, the girl still remaining with her parents It was stated by the father in law, who was a witness in his own behalf that he had watched the plaintiff's conduct for fifteen days, at the end of which he found her in a room in a house, in company with a Mahomedan, at one in the morning, that he tapped at the door and was admitted and entered and took away the plaintiff with him, that he never saw the Mahomedan before or since, that no complaint was made to the police against him or any steps taken to prosecute him for enticing away and adultery that the

plaintiff was excommunicated at a caste meeting, at which neither the girl nor her parents were present; that he could prove no specific act of adultery against the plaintiff. The case was adjourned for arguments of counsel to Saturday last, after which, case was adjourned for judgment.

H H the Maharajah.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will leave Mysore on his annual visit to Ootacamund, on the 13th instant, travelling viâ Begoor ghaut, by Gundulpett and Goodaloor. The Dewan will leave Bangalore for Ootacamund on the 14th instant, travelling by rail to Metupalyam.

The Nundidroog Sessions.—The Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore began on Tuesday last, when only case of murder was put up for trial, Mr. Justice Thumboo Chetty presided. The trial was over and the Sessions came to a close on Saturday last. Accused was undefended and pleaded *guilty*. The public Prosecutor conducted the case.

The Mysore Gazette,

Dated Saturday April 10 1886.

NOTIFICATIONS AND ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

The Kolar West Taluk.—No. 227.—The District of Kolar as it is constituted by Notification No. 231, dated 29th March 1886 shall be included, for purposes of the administration of civil justice, within the jurisdiction of the *District Judge of Mysore*, and for purposes of the administration of criminal justice, within the Sessions Division of Mysore.

2. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the *undermentioned Munsiffs Courts* shall be altered in accordance with the following Notification, with effect from 1st April 1886:—

Kolar West Taluk.

Taluk of Kolar—as altered by Notification No. 231, dated 29th March 1886, and Bowringpet—as altered by Notification No. 232, dated 29th March 1886, and Hansan.

Srinivaspur Munsiff's Court.

Taluks of Srinivaspur, Mulbagal—as altered by Notification Nos. 231 & 232, dated 29th March 1886, Chikkaballapur, Nagamangala and Malavalli,—as constituted by Notification No. 231, dated 29th March 1886.

Hoskote Munsiff's Court.

Taluks of Hoskote—as altered by Notification Nos. 231 & 232, dated 29th March 1886, Devanhalli—as constituted by Notification No. 231, dated 29th March 1886, and Hansan.

Sidlaghatta Munsiff's Court.

Taluks of, Sidlaghatta—as altered by Notification No. 231, dated 29th March 1886, and Chintamani—as constituted by Notification No. 231, dated 29th March 1886.

Kolar Munsiff's Court.

Taluk of Kolar—as altered by Notification Nos. 231 & 232, dated 29th March 1886, Malur—as constituted by Notification No. 231, dated 29th March 1886, and Bowringpet—as constituted by Notification No. 232, dated 29th March 1886.

No. 228.—The Taluk of Kunigal, in accordance with the boundaries fixed in Notification No. 180, dated 25th November 1882, is transferred from the Bangalore to the Tumkur District with effect from 1st April 1886.

No. 229.—The Taluk of Devanhalli shall be reconstituted with effect from 1st April 1886.

2. The Taluk of Devanhalli as above reconstituted shall be included within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Bangalore.

3. The Sub Taluk of Devanhalli is also included from 1st April 1886.

Hoskote Taluk.

No. 230.—The local limits of the jurisdiction of the *undermentioned Munsiffs' Courts* shall be altered in accordance with effect from 1st April 1886:—

Devanhalli Munsiff's Court.

Taluks of (1) Bangalore,—as altered by Notification No. 4, dated 1st April 1886, (2) Hoskote—as altered by Notifications Nos. 230 dated 29th March 1886, and No. 4 dated 1st April 1886, (3) Devanhalli—as constituted by Notification No. 4 dated 1st April 1886, (4) Anekal, (5) Kankanhalli—as altered by Notification No. 231, dated 29th March 1886, (6) Closepet.

Nelamangala Munsiff's Court.

Taluks of (1) Nelamangala, (2) Kunigal, (3) Magadi, (4) Doddaballapur,—as altered by Notification No. 4, dated 1st April 1886.

Chikkaballapur Munsiff's Court.

Taluks of, (1) Chikkaballapur—as altered by Notification No. 4, dated 1st April 1886, (2) Sidlaghatta,—as altered by Notification No. 4, dated 1st April 1886, (3) Bagepalli, (4) Gauribidanur.

Kolar Munsiff's Court.

Taluks of (1) Kolar,—as altered by Notification No. 230, dated 29th March 1886, (2) Mulbagal, (3) Bowringpet—as altered by Notification No. 230, dated 29th March 1886 (4) Chintamani (5) Malur,—as constituted by Notification No. 230, dated 29th March 1886.

No. 231.—A Court of a Subordinate Judge shall be established at Mysore under the style and title of "The Court of the Subordinate Judge of Mysore" with effect from 8th June 1886.

The Subordinate Judge of Mysore shall exercise civil jurisdiction within the local limits of the District Court of Mysore.

3. Under the provisions of Section 16 of the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883, the Government is pleased to invest the Subordinate Judge of Mysore with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes in the trial of suits cognizable by such Court up to Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Talúks of Mysore, Tirumakúdal-Narsipur and Hunsur.

4. The Court of the Additional Munsiff of Mysore shall be established with effect from 8th June 1886, and the civil jurisdiction vested in that Court shall be transferred to the Court of the Munsiff of Mysore.

5. From the aforesaid date, the Munsiff of Mysore shall cease to exercise the powers of a Court of Small Causes vested in him by Notification No. 79 dated 22nd July 1885.

No. 232.—The following promotions and appointments of Assistant Commissioners are ordered with effect from 1st April 1886:—

To be Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Chikkanna Iyer, Asst. Commr. 2nd Grade, Mr. B. K. Venkataramanaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

To be Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. Gopalaraj, Asst. Commr. 3rd Grade.
Mr. K. Mahomed Ali, do.
Mr. C. Mallaya, do.

To be Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. B. C. Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner 4th Grade, do.
Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, do.
Mr. D. Appaji Setty, do.
Mr. N. Krishna Rao, B. A., do.
Mr. B. Krishnaiengar, do.
Mr. C. Shamiengar, do.

To be Asstt. Commr. of the 4th Grade.

Mr. T. Narasimha Rao, B. A., Registrar Revenue Court. To join on being relieved by Mr. N. Narain Rao Manager, Dewan's office.
Mr. V. D. Ponnuraman Madhavar Munsiff of Shimoga. To join on 8th June 1886.

To be Probationary Asstt. Commr.

Mr. H. V. Nanjundiya, B. A., Munsiff of Nanjangud. To join on 8th June 1886. Mr. N. Narasimmaiengar, Amildar of the Manjarabad Taluk.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr. B. Ramanadhan, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the French Rocks Sub Division to be transferred to the Kolar District for general duty, to join after being relieved by Mr. P. K. Venkataramanaiengar.

Mr. B. K. Venkataramanaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, to be transferred to the Mysore District for the charge of the French Rocks Sub Division. To join after completion of the special works on which he is now engaged in the Kolar District.

Mr. N. Narasimmaiengar, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, to be posted to the Chitaldroog District for the charge of the Police of that District. To join forthwith.

Mr. Raghunatha Rao, General Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, to be transferred to the Chitaldroog District as Treasury Assistant Commissioner. To join forthwith.

Mr. J. B. Clerk, Superintendent, Assistant Commissioner, to be in charge of the Bangalore District Treasury.

Mr. D. Venkatappa, on being relieved by Mr. Mahomed Ali, Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, must report himself to the Inspector General of Police for employment on frontier or other Police duty.

No. 233.—The following promotions and transfers of Munsiffs are ordered with effect from 8th June 1886:—

Sri. Subbarayar, B. A., Munsiff of the 2nd Grade to be Munsiff of the 1st Grade and to be Munsiff of Bangalore.

B. Narasimmaiengar, Munsiff of the 3rd Grade to be Munsiff of the 2nd Grade.

Annaji Rao, Munsiff of Bangalore to be Munsiff of Shimoga.

C. Mangapati Naidu, Munsiff of Maddagiri to be Munsiff of Hassan.

Budan Sheriff, Munsiff of Hassan, to be Munsiff of Maddagiri.

No. 234.—Mr. T. C. Shanmugavelu Pillai, Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, is appointed Town Magistrate of Bangalore, vice Mr. Mahomed Ali Khan Bahadur promoted.

Mr. C. Srinivasaiengar, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, is appointed Subordinate Judge of Mysore, with effect from 8th June 1886.

Mr. Raghunadha Rao, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, is appointed Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade from 8th June 1886.

No. 235.—K. Ramaswamaiengar, B. A., Amildar of Shimoga Taluk, is appointed probationer in the Revenue Survey Department to join forthwith.

No. 236.—The following transfers and appointments of Amildars and Deputy Amildars are ordered:—

P. Sitaramaya, Amildar of Doddaballapur Taluk to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Shimoga Taluk, vice K. Ramaswamaiengar transferred to the Survey Department.

Kuppusami Naidu, Amildar of Kunigal Taluk to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Doddaballapur Taluk.

C. Shamiengar, Amildar of Closepet Taluk to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Kunigal Taluk.

D. Venkataramanaya, Amildar of Chikmagalur Taluk, to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Closepet Taluk. To join forthwith.

M. Ramachandra Rao, Amildar of Tumkur Taluk, to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Chikmagalur Taluk.

Abdul Aziz, Amildar of Bagepalli Taluk to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Tumkur Taluk. To join forthwith.

P. Sitaramaya, Deputy Amildar of Srinivaspur, to be 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Bagepalli Taluk, on probation. To join forthwith.

V. N. Gopal Rao, Clerk, Dewan's Office, to be Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Srinivaspur.

C. D. Ramaswama Iyer, Amildar of Arsikere Taluk, to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Manjarabad Taluk, *vice* Narasimmaiengar appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioner.

S. Krishna Rao, B. A., Deputy Amildar of Huliyar, to be 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Arsikere Taluk, on probation.

Sitaramaya, Treasury Head Accountant, Kolar District, to be Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Huliyar to join forthwith.

Venkat Rao, appointed Amildar of the Molakalmuru Taluk by Notification No. 226 dated 29th March 1886, to 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Shikarpur Taluk on probation, *vice* Narasimhari transferred to join forthwith.

Kistam Ramachar, Deputy Amildar of Doddaballi, to be 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Molakalmuru Taluk, on probation.

Srikantaya, Revenue Shorestadar Mysore District, to be 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Tiptur Taluk on probation, *vice* Seetaramaiengar transferred.

B. Lakshmanrao, Amildar of Mysore Taluk to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Donnal ali Taluk.

A. Veeranna Vadiyar, Amildar of Sidlaghatta Taluk, to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Mysore Taluk.

Gundappa, Amildar of Chellakere Taluk, to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Sidlaghatta Taluk.

Venkat Rao, Amildar of Mudgere Taluk, to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Chellakere Taluk.

Kuthuravachi, Deputy Amildar of Hosdurga, to be 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Mudgere Taluk, on probation.

Kumaraswami Naik, B. A., Probationer Bangalore District, to be Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Hosdurga.

K. Srinivasa Rao Amildar of Mandya Taluk, to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Bowringpet Taluk, *vice* Raja Madhavar on other duty. To join forthwith.

Narasanna Amildar of Channagiri Taluk, to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Mandya Taluk. To join on being relieved.

No. 12.—The following promotions of Amildars are ordered with effect from 1st April 1886:—

To be Amildar, 1st Class.—

1. Raghunatha Rao, Amildar of Nanjangud Taluk.

To be Amildars 2nd Class.—

1. Syed Ahmad, Amildar of Nagamangala Taluk.
2. M. Ramachandra Rao Amildar of Chikmagalur Taluk.

To be Amildars 3rd Class.—

1. B. Lakshmi Rao, Amildar of Devanhalli Taluk.
2. Abdul Aziz, Amildar of Tumkur Taluk.
3. V. N. Gopalaraj, Amildar of Nelamangala Taluk.
4. B. Ramaswami Iyengar, Amildar of Chikkaballapur Taluk.
5. M. Ramaswamaya Amildar of Chikkanayakanhalli Taluk.
6. Lingappa Amildar of Sagar Taluk.

To be Amildars 4th Class.—

1. L. Domingo, Amildar of Nagar Taluk.
2. C. Krishna Rao, Amildar of Kankanhalli Taluk.
3. C. Shamaiengar Amildar of Kunigal Taluk.
4. M. Krishnaiengar, Amildar of Tarikere Taluk.
5. R. Lakshmana Rao, Amildar of Hunsur Taluk.
6. M. Krishna Rao, Amildar of Periyapatna Taluk.
7. Honnappa Naidu, Amildar of Davangere Taluk.
8. B. Sitaramaya, Amildar of Bangalore Taluk.
9. C. D. Ramaswami Iyer, Amildar of Manjarabad Taluk.
10. Hema Lramasastry, Amildar of Gubbi Taluk.
11. P. Sitaramaya, Amildar of Shimoga Taluk.

No. 13.—His Highness the Maharajah is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr. A. Narasimha Iyengar, Assistant Commissioner in waiting, to be Darbar Baksh to His Highness. With effect from 1st April 1886.

The 7th April 1886.—No. 14.—Numerous applications have been received in the Dewan's Office for appointments in the newly constituted Districts of Hassan and Chitaldroog.

The applicants are informed that they must apply to the Deputy Commissioners of those Districts.

The 8th April 1886.—No. 17.—Mr. C. Madaiya, Police Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is granted one and a half months' privilege leave of absence from 15th instant or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 19.—U. Murgappa Naidu, Munsiff transferred to Hassan by Notification No. 8, dated 1st April 1886, is appointed Officer in charge of the District Treasury at Hassan, in addition to his other duties and with effect from 1st May 1886.

Mr. I. J. Vanderlowen, Munsiff of Chikmagalur is appointed Officer in charge of the Kadur District Treasury at Chikmagalur, in addition to his other duties.

No. 22.—Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Superintendent of the Central Jail, has been granted six weeks leave on sick certificate with effect from 23rd March 1886.

Mr. F. B. Clark, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail, without prejudice to his other duties during the absence of Mr. Sparkes or until further orders.

No. 25.—Narasimha, Amildar of the Channagiri Taluk, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from the 5th instant.

G. Coelho, Revenue Head Munshi, Shimoga District Office, will be in charge of the Channagiri Taluk, during the absence of Narasimha or until further orders.

No. 26.—Mr. C. Subba Rao, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, is promoted to the 3rd Class of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from 1st April 1886.

No. 27.—Mr. P. N. Parmiah, B. A., Officiating Under Secretary to the Dewan, is hereby confirmed in that appointment.

Extracts.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF SCINDIA.

The States man.—Gwalior, April 1.—Maharaja Scindia some time ago conceiving his illness to be dangerous, intended to retire from his throne, and to proceed to Rithoor to spend his remaining life in spiritual devotions, but his weak state of health compelled him to abandon the idea of doing so. Fearing the intrigues and conspiracies which are generally set on foot in Native States upon the demise of their chiefs, Scindia invested with all the powers of the State his able Kharbaree, Sir Ganput Rao, on the 24th March, in the presence of the Resident. Sir Ganput is a man of uncommon talents, and has been a loyal servant to the throne for the last 25 years. In recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to both the Governments, he was created a K C S I in 1876, in addition to honours showered upon him by Scindia. On the 27th ultimo the Maharaja, in a special Darbar, presented a *khareeta* to the address of H. E. the Viceroy, expressing his wishes in regard to the future administration of his State, in which he unreservedly requests that Ganput Rao Khadkey may be elected the sole administrator in the future, and that no outsider, or the ex-Dewan, may be appointed. He has also executed a will in which the same passage occurs, and it will be deposited with the Government of India. Latterly the Maharaja's condition is much worse. Yesterday he was quite unconscious for two hours. All the State Sirdars attended on him one by one, up to 5 P.M. At 6 P.M. he felt slightly better. To-day his High ess has been removed from Radha Bageen to Kampoo Palace. Alms to the extent of about Rs. 25,000 have been distributed to the poor. To-day's midday tiffin brought Utumpoore Goshayee from Indore, whom the Maharaja Holkar has strongly recommended, and by whose medical treatment his faith was much benefited. The Resident visits the Maharaja twice daily, and insists upon the services of a European doctor, instead of *hakeems*, under whose treatment the Maharaja's strength has been exhausted.

LECTURE ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

A lecture on female education was delivered by the Rev. G. Milne Rae, M. A., Secretary of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, to educated Hindus, in the Moorhead Memorial Hall, Chingleput, on Saturday evening last. Mr. S. P. Pandian, B. A., Acting Collector of the District, presided. There was a large and appreciative audience. The lecturer mentioned that female education was receiving great attention in Europe, that some of the foremost in literature in Britain were women, and that mental qualifications of the gentler sex, when properly trained, were as high as those of men. Even in India some women had been noted for their administrative abilities. But this was the great exception. Women in the East were, as a rule, not educated, and their talents were, therefore, left to deteriorate, or become utterly useless. Female education was beginning to take root in India, and especially in Southern India. The difficulties which stood in the way when the Free Church Mission initiated this grand enterprise had, to some extent, disappeared and, as a result, great strides were being made at present. But what was being done now was nothing to what should be done, not merely by the Government and Missionary bodies, but by the Hindus themselves. For every ten boys at school there was only one girl, and for every hundred girls of school going age there was scarcely one at school. Much therefore remained to be done to bring the education of females abreast that of males. Many hindrances still stood in the way. One of these was the short time allowed to girls to attend school. Among the 2000 girls attending the schools in and around Madras, not one had reached her thirteenth year. They were taken from school, according to cus-

com, so very early, that they had, on account of so many festivals, holidays, etc., only about 4½ years left to attend school In this far too short time, the acquired but the merest rudiments of learning If Hindu custom could be so modified as to allow girls to attend school up to 16 or 17 years of age, as in Western lands, female education would be much more satisfactory than it is Another difficulty was the scarcity of female teachers Hindu female teachers could not be got Christian female teachers were scarce, and so they were forced to employ male teachers largely in girls schools. This was not what it should be Hindu females would be trained as teachers, if they would offer themselves After the lecture was over, and a few words spoken by several of the audience, the Rev A Andrew proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the Chairman for presiding, which was heartily responded to He also intimated that the next lecture would be delivered in the same place, on the 17th instant, on "Education," by Mr Doraisami Iyer, District Munsiff

THE JHINKERGACHA MEETING

The special correspondent of the *Indian Union* publishes a graphic picture of the demonstration Here are a few paragraphs from it —The whole distance from the station to the place of meeting about half a mile was studded above, was adorned with red flags flying from bamboo poles at short distances on both sides of the road. The bamboo poles were covered with green leaves, the red flags contained in white Bengali characters, words and expressions such as "fallen Aryans," "foot stricken," "over ridden by ormamental tax weighed down under taxes," "unhappy mother India," "mother of heroes," "save us from taxes," "Don't want Patwari bill," "Don't want Chowkidaree bill, and many other appropriate expressions which I don't remember at this moment On the spot where the gathering took place tents and *Samianas* were pitched to receive the Calcutta party A large pavilion was enclosed with bamboo fencing for the place of meeting Within the pavilion, couches, tables and chairs were placed for the speakers and visitors Around and inside and outside of the fencing, stood and sat about 3,000 real living ryots mostly Mahomedans The crowd at the spot became so great when the business commenced that the managers directed gymnastic and other plays and music to be started at the same time to draw the ryots away There was a procession of graduates and students who with banners and flags came in singing national songs The business of the meeting was started at 4 P M A gentleman from the Jessore bar took the chair He in a nice little speech explained the object of the meeting and called on the students and intelligent ryots to say their say Then one by one these—mandals and ryots—came forward, stood upon a table and proposed and seconded resolutions and read out in clear voices the little speeches that were printed for them Cheers and assents to each and all of these resolutions were given in unanimity in the language of *Allahu Akbar* from thousands of voices around pavilion • • Close to the pavilion there was another small enclosed space in which were to be found the life size statues of the following persons—(1) Empress Victoria, (2) Lord Ripon, (3) Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, (4) Justice Chandra Madhab Ghose, (5) Maharajah of Durbhanga, (6) Beckeram Das, (7) Mother India, (8) Her son (9) Mahadev The last three require particular mention Mother India was represented as a widow in her widow's garb, her hair dishevelled, two big drops of tears coursing down her cheeks, and her hands joined as if she was addressing herself to the God of Gods, Mahadev, making her grievances known and supplicating favour from the great God On her left sat her son, a poor specimen of humanity who looked as if he was suffering from hunger and fever He wore a piece of old, soiled and ragged cloth and appear to be supporting his mother in appealing to the great God The thing indicates that mother India having failed in her attempt to attract the sympathy of the Empress of India, has in despair turned her attention towards the great God who is the God of all peoples and who cannot refuse a boon when asked for with all the sincerity of heart

PURITY OF DRINKING WATER

The *British Medical Journal* —The researches of sanitarians make it additionally evident from year to year, that in all large cities the sources of drinking water are apt to be some so poisoned that what should be the source of life is often the cause of disease and death, and this is quite as remarkably true in new countries, where it would be easy to avoid the dangers into which we have fallen in the over populated and crowded cities of Europe Nor is it less marked in villages and isolated country houses, where running streams polluted from above or shallow wells unadvisedly protected from soakage, afford easy access to polluting organic matter The relative immunity with which such pollution is encountered depends mainly upon the accidental presence or absence of specific germs in the polluting substances Thus well known and fully ascertained law of health should be by this time common place and ordinary knowledge, nevertheless it is true that it has not even yet penetrated to the minds of many of our local sanitary authorities The Society of Sanitary Inspectors has just had an excellent paper read to them, which clearly pointed out that the existing data show that a very large part of the supplies of our country towns and villages, and of English mansions, are not wholly reliable, but have proved to be seriously affected, and may at any moment become sources of exceptional danger, while they must be regarded as permanent causes of deterioration of health It is only by the individual activity of the sanitary inspectors and medical officers of health that this state of things can be remedied in rural districts, and it is for them to bring each individual case effectually and picturesquely before their local authorities Fountains of water are sometimes the source of death It is a matter of piteous interest to every person to know whether in any given case, he is drinking water that tends to life or to death Sanitary researches have made it clear that founts of water in large cities are apt to be sources of death instead of life The same is true of many villages and even isolated country houses Death from some sort of poison in the drinking water is not an uncommon occurrence This is a well known sanitary law But it is not well understood by the people at large, and never will it be until it is preached more constantly and forcibly For a special cause of poisoned drinking water, Dr Kedzie, in a paper published by the Michigan State Board of Health has directed attention He has been examining the drinking water of what he describes as the sawdust towns and villages of Michigan Those towns are usually built on the marshes adjoining streams down which logs can be floated The refuse matter, including sawdust is utilised to fill up the marshy places On this filled in ground a great part of these towns are constructed In these same filled ground wells are dug, and an infusion of the organic decaying matter fills the cavity and furnishes the drinking water of these places Dr Kedzie gives a full detail of the results of his examinations These are horrifying to any person who prizes his alimentary canal sufficiently to care for supplying it with pure water He examined the water from the wells of many of these sawdust towns, as the Saginaws, Bay City, Grand Haven, & From all these researches he deduces the following conclusions These sawdust wastes all contain in amount of organic matter sufficient to condemn them for potable and culinary purposes They all contain resinous extractive matter in solution They all contain nitrogenous material, capable of yielding albuminoid ammonia greatly in excess of the sanitary limit They all contain the chemical elements necessary to sustain low forms of plant life in the presence of so large an amount of organic matter and the essentials of plant life, these waters may become dangerous by nourishing and reproducing the germs of epidemic disease, should they find lodgment there

THE INQUIRY INTO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The *Times of India* —The full text of the debate in the House of Lords upon the scope of the Inquiry into the Government of India contains little that we had not already learned by telegraph The duties of the Select Committee will be strictly limited They will have nothing to do with the Revenue, the Finance, the Army the Judicature, the relations with Native States or our foreign relations They will deal solely with the Administration Some disappointment has already been expressed in this country at the limited nature of the Inquiry, but Viscount Cranbrook agreed with Lord Kimberley that it was most desirable that the Committee should limit their inquiries to some "distinct and tangible issues, or else they would involve themselves in inextricable difficulties and would never come to any conclusion at all" This was actually the case with the last Parliamentary Committee on India, which was appointed as long ago as the year 1852 They sat for two sessions They published very voluminous evidence, but they were never able to issue any general report, and so their efforts were wasted The labours of the present Committee should, on the contrary, lead to substantial changes, and it is not wise to underrate the nature of their duties at the onset They will have to consider all the Acts of Parliament under which the administration is now carried on, and by which the whole Civil service of the country, Covenanted, Uncovenanted and Statutory, are appointed, as well as the Judges of the High Courts and the members of the Executive Councils More than this, the Act of 1858, transferring the Government of India to the Crown, provided the whole machinery of Government Thus the relations of the Viceroy and the Governors with each other, and with the Secretary of State, will come within the pale of the Inquiry, and special attention will, we hope, be bestowed upon the control exercised by the Secretary of State and the Indian Council and the India Office Here we have, it must be owned, a goodly programme Lord Kimberley does not wish it to be understood for a moment that the present system has been laid down, and that any reflections are cast upon the Civil Service He gave them the highest praise possible when he said that the present Civil Service came up to the standard of the older service, and that no service in the world had ever done such patriotic work The turning point of the discussion will evidently concern the different systems upon which services are, or can be, admitted to a share in administrative work "They were all," says Lord Kimberley "agreed upon one point, namely, that full scope should be given to the admission of the natives to her Majesty's service in that part of her Empire, but at the same time the particular arrangement by which that object should be secured was by no means easy to devise, and looking to the difference of opinion on the matter the labours of the Committee would be very wisely directed to that question The limit of age and the *Statutory Civil Service* are pointedly alluded as important subjects for discussion A short time ago we showed that the rate of native admissions to the Civil Service by direct competition is only one in every two years, while though the Statutory Civil Service they will eventually receive one sixth of all the appointments "a high proportion said Lord Kimberley in discussing it" as the Government felt justified in establishing Native associations and native publicists should by this to heart They will continue to agitate no doubt for equal access to the Civil Service proper, but if they wish to be really successful they will especially agitate for a reformed and improved Statutory Civil Service This service has hitherto been a failure only because it has been badly worked But the system of patronage and nominations should be abolished forthwith, and the Statutory Civil Service should become a ladder, as it were from the Uncovenanted to the Covenanted Services Instead of impressing this practical point upon the members of the Select Committee, native agitators will probably prefer to waste their time in calling for inquiries into the Revenue, the Finance, the Army and all the other questions that have already been deliberately excluded We would remind them, however, that many of these questions will be considered by the Indian Committee, an essentially Finance Committee, and that by appointing different subjects to each of the Committees the Supreme Government, instead of ignoring the wishes of India, have only endeavoured to give time by an economical division of labour

BOMBAY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The *Times of India* —An influential and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday for the purpose of forming in Bombay a national Association to supply female Medical Aid and instruction to the Women of India H E Lord Reay presided, and the proceedings were of an unusually interesting character The chairman pointed out that one of the causes of the strength of England had undoubtedly been its domestic and pure home life, and the speaker was quite sure that the Indian people in their noblest aspirations desired to obtain for themselves the same complete and homely virtues to which the English had always aspired To render that possible that meeting would supply one of the needs, for it was quite obvious that if they wanted their homes to be happy they must be inhabited by women who were not without access to the best medical help that could be obtained His Excellency regarded it as fortunate that at the moment that, that want manifested itself in India they had a supply of female doctors in England prepared to come forward and supply their need The Hon Mr Malvili then explained the objects of the meeting and the aims of the association and concluded his speech thus —I fear I have detained you too long, but there is one incident connected with the last event which I have mentioned which is of such peculiar interest that I must not pass it over in silence I have told you that the late Regent of Kolhapore wrote to Philadelphia for the services of a qualified medical lady It will surely surprise you to hear that the lady, who will, as it is hoped, respond to the invitation, is a young, Mahratta Brahmin lady, who for three years has been studying medicine in the Woman's College of Pennsylvania Her name is Anandabai Joshi and she is a native of Calian, (Cheers) Lady Reay has kindly allowed me to read a letter regarding her, written by the Dean of the College It is addressed to D Pepper, the President of the University of Pennsylvania and is as follows —

Dear doctor In reply to your inquiry in reference to Mrs Anandabai Joshee, a student of this College, I report as follows —She matriculated in October 1883, and entered upon the three years course of graded instruction In March, 1886, she presented herself for final examination in the fundamental branches, Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry She passed these examinations creditably, ranking eighth in her class, which consists of forty-two ladies She is now passing the studies of the senior year, and her prospect of completing her examinations in March 1886 is good As to your inquiry what is the light of her character and abilities by those who know her outside of the College, I can answer that the popular estimate is most favourable She has spent her time entirely in study She is modest, diligent, and prudent and she has won the hearts of all those associated with her by her steadfast devotion to duty She dresses as a Hindoo lady, and abstains wholly from animal food. Her husband is now with her in Philadelphia I have the honour to remain, with great respect sincerely yours,

Rachel L. Bodley
Dean of Faculty

This letter is enclosed in another addressed to Lady Reay by a friend in Philadelphia, who says, and well he may say, of Mrs Anandabai Joshi, 'what force of character and energy are implied in such a course as hers?' (Cheers) In a letter written to Lady Reay, Mrs Mahadev Govind Ranade says, speaking of her friend Mrs Anandabai Joshi her husband had to accompany her for some time but after a few months stay in the College, she obtained a scholarship of 400 dollars which has greatly helped her in her studies' Surely this spectacle of a young Hindu lady, for she is only 20, going to the other end of the world to study medicine, living alone among a strange people, but retaining her own national ideas, and her own religion and observations, fostering herself to study, but finding time to cultivate the friendship of those about her and to win their affection and esteem supporting herself the while on a scholarship won by her own exertions surely, I say such a spectacle justifies the creed of those who believe, as I do, that the women of this country are capable of receiving, and ready to receive, the highest education and that if their fathers and their husbands and their brothers will only give them encouragement, we shall in a few years have an abundant supply of native ladies, holding medical diplomas and practising their profession with profit to themselves and advantage to their country women in every town in this Presidency Sceptics may say that Mrs Joshi's case is an exceptional and solitary one, and that one swallow does not make a spring I reply that it is not so We have among us now a young Parsee lady, who at a recent concert astonished and delighted us by her spirited recitation of an English ballad, and who, as I am informed is about to proceed with her brothers to England with the object of studying medicine and obtaining a degree (cheers) I shall not be here to welcome her on her return, but I wish her godspeed at parting and I congratulate her upon being the pioneer of a movement which, I believe will be of more solid benefit to the people of this country than any other boon educational, social or political which it would be possible to confer upon them (Loud cheers.)

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1886. No. 16

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kannada per annum Rs 10 0 0
English alone do 6 0 0
Kannada alone do 4 0 0
Local subscription 3 0 0

N.B.—Subscribers can take either the English or Kannada portion of the paper separately at the above rates.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 13th April—The Debate on Mr Gladstone's Bill for *granting legislative* and administrative independence to Ireland was resumed in the House of Commons last night Lord Randolph Churchill denounced the Bill as simply a repeal of the Union, and said that the safe guards mentioned therein were illusory

Mr Thomas Bart and Mr Charles Russell both made speeches in support of the Bill The Debate was adjourned

Mr Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that as the Bill was at a first time to morrow (Tuesday) night, the Budget would be presented to the House on Thursday, and the Irish Land Purchase Bill on Monday

London, 13th April—The debate on Mr Gladstone's Bill was resumed last night in the House of Commons Mr Goschen strongly opposed the principle and terms of the Bill, and urged the danger of yielding to Parnellite pressure Mr Gladstone said that the provisions of the Bill which related to customs and excise, and to the exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial Parliament, were not vital. The House then read the Bill the first time without a division.

London, 13th April—The Earl of Kenmare, Lord Chamberlain, has resigned

London 14th April—Lord Elgin has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Works, in the place of Earl Mulgrave, resigned.

Constantinople, 13th April—The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad, stating that it is necessary to put a stop to the state of things on the frontier between Greece and Turkey, the menacing attitude of the Greek Government compelling Turkey to be put to heavy expense.

London, 15th April—The meeting which took place at Her Majesty's Theatre last night, to protest against Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme was densely crowded by representatives of all parties, and the proceedings throughout were of the most enthusiastic character

Lord Salisbury, in moving a resolution for the maintenance of the legislative union of England and Ireland, said that Mr Gladstone's Bill for granting legislative and administrative independence to Ireland, was an ignominious surrender, and, if passed, would weaken the whole Empire. The resolution which was seconded by Lord Hartington, was then adopted unanimously by the meeting

Constantinople, 14th April—Turkey has proposed to the Powers that the international fleet now assembled in Suda Bay be employed in compelling Greece to disarm.

Negapatam, 15th April—A mass meeting of upwards of three thousand Mussulmans was held here to-day, at which the despatch of this telegram to you was resolved upon Among the things discussed were the stringent measures now being adopted by Revenue Officers in collecting kists already, and cattle being attached and removed to Cutcherry stations The suffering is unprecedented The innumerable hardships which occurred in 1881 are not yet repaired, but are standing testimonials to the fearful devastations in the district If Government does not declines to give redress, the only remedy for the people is to appeal to the civil tribunals We pray Government to show mercy, and to suspend the collection of kists pending the disposal of the unusual which follows.

London, 15th April—In the House of Commons last night, Sir W Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made his budget speech The income for the past financial year amounted to £91,762,500, and the expenditure for the same period to £92, 250,000 The income for the ensuing financial year he estimated at £89,875,000, and the expenditure at £90,437,500, the revenue derived from alcoholic liquors is one million below the estimate The deficit is proposed to be met by the appropriation of £800,000 of the sinking fund. No increase of taxation is proposed.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL, 19, 1886.

A POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

Whatsoever the Anglo-Indian Press may say to the contrary, and however much *prejudiced Englishmen in this country* may be grieved at the result, it is but *natural* that the natives of India should learn to profit by the lessons taught by the Paramount Power If the British Government of India has gone to the expense and trouble of founding colleges and schools, throughout the country, for the education and enlightenment of the Indian youth, the result, after these many years of such fostering care, must be that, on the gradual spread of such enlightenment, the people will awaken to a knowledge of their rights and liberties, and knowledge must lead to free speech, and speech to action. It is so in every country, whether in the East or in the West, where education and enlightenment have made good progress Before the system of universal education had been adopted in Great Britain and Ireland, her people knew not their rights, and still less did they dare to assert them by overt action, and if, here and there, an individual of more advanced thought and study gave expression to his opinions, he was at once declared a political heretic, a loyal press cried him down, and the strong arm of the law repressed him, and hence, history records such incidents as "No Popery" demonstrations, Chartists' riots and the like. But now all this is changed Education is only universal in Great Britain, but it is also compulsory, and the result has been greater liberty of thought, speech, and action, and what would have been deemed seditious and treasonable, fifty years ago, is now spoken of and acted upon without the slightest let or hindrance. Only the other day, we had a striking illustration of the great latitude of speech and action which is permitted to the people in England. There was a tremendous public demonstration in London of twenty thousand of unemployed workmen and artisans, who proceeded to smash shop windows, attack the outside of clubs in the West End of the city, maltreat and rob people on the public roads, and help themselves to any thing that was handy and marketable, and to these outrages they were led by the inflammable speeches of certain Socialist leaders, *who spoke from coigns of* vantage in various parts of the West End, which is the most fashionable portion of London, and where the highest and best members of English society reside. When all was over, and the Socialist leaders had been taken into custody—we forgot to say that there were two days of this sort of thing—it was found that nobody was to blame, not one of the rioters was punished, the Socialist leaders were acquitted after a brief trial, and the only person who suffered was Colonel Sir G. Henderson, the Commissioner of Police for London, because it would seem, he had not taken sufficient precautions to prevent the riot, but even he retired on a full pension for his past services! We may remark that had such an incident occurred in an Indian town, we should have had the tragedies of the Salem riot trials over again, to appease the wrath of an offended Government. We say, then, that the example set by the *dominant race in their own* and in this land, and the rapid advancement of the Indian masses in education, must arouse aspirations similar to those which influence the British artisan and labourer of to-day, and those aspirations must find expression by similar methods, namely, by speech and action. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn, from a telegram to the *Madras Mail*, that a grand demonstration of ryots comprising ten thousand men, has taken place at Villa Soren Tank, in the city of Calcutta, and that the demonstration was for the purpose of praying for introduction of Representative Government, and to express disappointment at the threatened collapse of the Parliamentary enquiry into the Government of India. The demonstration took place on Tuesday last, the 13th instant, so that we must await the particulars which are sure to be given in the Calcutta papers, but judging from the wording of the telegram, and the known peaceful temper and character of our native fellow countrymen, in Bengal as elsewhere in India, we have no doubt that it was a quiet demonstration, carried out in a legitimate and constitutional manner, unaccompanied by any of that spirit of political passion and wanton acts which characterised the demonstration of the twenty thousand unemployed labourers and artisans of London. The temper and character of the Indian peoples are quite different from those of Europeans, and the former never indulge in those acts of deliberate destruction and spoliation which mark the political agitations of the pure and unadulterated European rioter, and still less by any threatened risk to the lives and limbs of peaceful citizens, who may not be inclined to take part in such movements. Nevertheless, it will not surprise us, if the Government of India makes a great matter of this demonstration of ryots in Calcutta, orders a strict enquiry into the affair, and *brings the sections of the Indian Penal* Code to bear on the ring-leaders at least of the movement. Judging by the manner in which the so called Salem rioters were dealt with by the Government of Madras, through the medium of the High Court, and how reluctant and tardy was the interference of the Government of India, it

will not surprise us, if some of the peaceful agitators of Bengal in a righteous cause are not persecuted and persecuted by means of the similar engines of state in Calcutta To pray for a representative form of Government is not a political crime neither is it unpardonable to express disappointment at the threatened collapse of an enquiry which signifies so much for India and her various peoples, but the British Government of India is autocratic and stern in its dealings with its Indian subjects, who may venture on such things as political demonstrations We shall, however, hope for the best, and trust that this demonstration at Vella Seven Tank will not be construed into incipient rebellion on the part of the peaceful natives of Bengal

ABOLITION OF THE OCTROI

In a recent issue of this journal, we published an article in which we brought to prominent public notice the continuous vexations and annoyance caused to the public at large, especially the native public, and more particularly to native females of all classes, who may be coming into Bangalore by rail, from the levy of the Octroi duty on betel leaves and nuts an tobbacco We pointed out how specially obnoxious the tax is, from the system of search and espionage which its collection must inevitably compelled the officers of the Octroi Department, and finally, we said that a certain quantity of articles subject to the duty brought in for personal consumption, should be altogether exempted from the tax and we even went further, and said that in default of such order to that effect was published in the *Mysore Gazette*, many years ago and had not been rescinded We are glad to see that Major E P Maltby the President of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, has taken up the question of the abolition of the Octroi duty, and has issued a minute on the subject which we have much pleasure in republishing elsewhere in our columns this morning It is needless to say that we entirely concur with Major Maltby in his opinions as to the utter unfitness of the Octroi tax as a source of municipal revenue, and that we heartily approve of the measures he proposes to recoup the municipal fund for the loss of income that will accrue by the abolition of the tax We are glad to know and record the opinion of so high an authority as Major Maltby that, while the imposition of the Octroi is a source of stand ing annoyance to the public, on account of the necessity of searching the persons of travellers, who come into, or go out of municipal limits, smuggling is not prevented, and that, in fact, smuggling is systematically carried on in the very face of the station municipal authorities just over the border, and in spite of the vigilance of the officers of the Octroi Department No doubt, tobacco is a luxury, and meat is a common necessary of life so far as Europeans are concerned, but it is just the reverse, as a general rule, with at least caste natives, with whom the former (in the leaf) is consumed every day, several times, with betel leaves and nuts, and the latter, with certain exceptions, is never looked to as a necessity of life No doubt also, the raising of the fee for the slaughter of animals, as Major Maltby proposes to do must raise the price of mutton, and this will be a grievance to the European population and the meat consuming natives, but as Major Maltby points out, if it was possible to put an end to the smuggling and to the vexatious searches which the imposition of the tax entails, he would never have recommended its abolition We are disappointed to see that our statement with regard to the exemption from the duty of a certain quantity of dutiable articles carried for private consumption, has not been confirmed Major Maltby admits that a certain quantity should be allowed to pass free, and adds that such a course was proposed by a Municipal Commissioner, and that the subject is still under consideration We are still, however, inclined to think that there is such a rule of partial exemption still in force It is to be hoped that his colleagues at the Board will agree with their President's proposals as to the Octroi, and the measures he would substitute on its abolition The Bangalore City Municipality may then take a leaf out of the same book and abolish the Octroi duty on its own site of Bangalore It would not be worth while keeping up in the town what has once been abolished in the Cantonment, and the City Municipality can easily adopt similar measures, to recoup its fund for the loss sustained by the abolition of the Octroi duty We trust, indeed, there will be no difficulty and not much delay, in carrying out Major Maltby's proposals

ABOLITION OF THE OCTROI

I propose shortly to suggest that the Municipality shall abolish the Octroi

This tax now brings us in about Rs. 35,000 after deducting the cost of the establishment (i e Rs 6 000)

In a place like Bangalore it is very difficult to collect the tax as tobacco is smuggled in daily in large quantities from places just beyond our limits where dealers keep large stocks with express intention of their tobacco being bought by people coming out from Bangalore

Then the collection of this tax with the inevitable search &c is a source of annoyance to all classes.

If the tax is given up we must make other arrangements as we cannot afford to lose Rs 35,000

My idea is that we raise the house tax to 7½ p c

This would given us a further sum of Rs per 10,00 and without any cost in collection

In my opinion owners can well afford to pay this extra tax as house property is most valuable in Bangalore and rents are very high and houses are seldom unoccupied

Then I think that we might raise the present fees on animals slaughtered

The present rates are

Cows Bullocks Buffaloes	0 2 0 each	
Sheep or goats	0 0 4 each	
Pigs	0 0 6 each	

which I propose they be raised as follows —

Cows Bullocks Buffaloes	5 As each	Rs 4,168
Sheep and Goats	3 As each	21,293
Pigs	2 As each	146
This would give us Rupees		25,607
but from this must be deducted Rs		2,700

Our present income from the Slaughter House

The number of animals slaughtered is,—

Bullocks &c,	13,338
Sheep and Goats	113,566
Pigs	1,169

It can hardly be argued that this increase will materially affect the price of meat

Of course I expect to hear it argued that tobacco is a luxury & and that therefore it is a fit subject for taxation

But as I said if it was possible to put an end to the smuggling and to the vexatious searches which the imposition of the tax entails I would never recommend its abolition

At present when we do find tobacco being brought in, in however small quantities we tax it, but no doubt there should be a rule that a certain quantity should be passed free and such a course was proposed by a Municipal Commissioner and is still under consideration

If this plan is adopted it would be a further argument in favour of my proposal as it would materially decrease the revenue we now derive from this tax as I have said, while it would not in any way abate the friction caused by parties being searched &c,

I intend therefore inviting the opinions of the Municipal Commissioners on this proposal

E P MALTBY
President, Muni Comma,
C & M Sta, BANGALORE
14—4—86

Occasional Notes.

The Duke of Connaught will reach India at the end of June, and will spend a short time with Lord and Lady Ripon at Gowhati

The Viceroy has accepted the recommendation of the Governor of Madras, and has conferred upon Penumatsa Jagannadh Row, Dewan of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a personal distinction

The suit, Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore vs Rajah Sir Sourendro Mohun Tagore, which has been before the Calcutta High Court for some months past, has been amicably settled through the kind interference of the Lieutenant Governor

After the restoration of the Fortress of Gwalior, the Maharajah Scindiah asked for an increase of 3,000 men to his army This was sanctioned by the Government of India A request now for 3,000 rifles to arm them is under consideration

The *Indian Spectator* is "glad the Parliamentary Committee has come to grief, and so is Mr Gladstone and all sincere friends of the country In fact, we cannot help surmising that the Grand Old Man has given the Committee its quietus, on being assured of the mischief it was calculated to do under its present composition"

The Bengal Government, in view of the reluctance shown by lady students desirous of studying at the Grant Medical College, to mixing with male candidates for the University Entrance Examination, has ruled that a special examination, which shall be equivalent to the entrance examination, may be held in their case

The Begum of Bhopal, before leaving Calcutta, made a donation of Rs 1 000 to the District Charitable Society, and placed Rs 7 200 in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction for the purpose of sending a Mahomedan student to England to study medicine at the Her Highness gave several other benefactions for the help of poor Mussulman students

The *Deccan Times* says that "A *Farman Extraordinary* was published on Thursday the 8th instant announcing in such flowery Persian as to defy translation, that a new star had appeared in the Hyderabad firmament in the person of a son to His Highness, and that, in consequence, on Sunday following, all loyal subjects were to rejoice and abstain from work"

The best part of the furniture of king Theebaw's Palace at Mandalay is to be removed to the new Government House at Simla, for the use of the Viceroy There is something undignified in fitting up the new Potoroff with the chairs, tables, sofas mirrors, etc, that were obtained, regardless of expense, by the now captive king His Crown jewels are to go to London for sale

The *Pioneer* says that some changes have been sanctioned by the Government of India in the composition of the Maharajah Scindiah's army "His cavalry are now 1,000 men below their strength, and in view of this His Highness is to be allowed to raise 3,000 additional infantry on the understanding that the cavalry are not to be recruited up to strength The Gwalior State will arm and equip these new regiments of infantry

We have been requested to publish the following letter —

LONDON *March* 25, 1886

MY BELOVED COUNTRYMEN,

It was not my intention ever to return to reside in India, but Sutgooroo, who governs all destiny, and is more powerful than I, his erring creature, has caused circumstances to be so brought about, that, against my will, I am compelled to quit England, in order to occupy a humble, sphere in India I submit to his will, being persuaded that whatever is for the best will happen

I now, therefore, beg forgiveness of you Khalsa Jee, or the Pure, for having forsaken the faith of my ancestors for a foreign religion, but I was very young when I embraced Christianity

It is my fond desire on reaching Bombay to take the Pahul again, and I sincerely hope for your prayers to the Sutgooroo on that solemn occasion But in returning to the faith of my ancestors, you must clearly understand, Khalsa Jee, that I have no intention of conforming to the errors introduced into Sikhism by those who were not true Sikhs—such, for instance, as wretched caste observances or abstinence from meats and drinks, which Sutgooroo has ordained should be received with thankfulness by all mankind ;—but to worship in the pure and beautiful tenets of Baba Nanak and obey the commands of Gooroo Govind Singh.

I am compelled to write this to you because I am not permitted to visit you in the Punjab, as I had much hoped to do.

Truly a noble reward for my unwavering loyalty to the Empress of India But Sutgooroo's will be done

With Wah Gooroo jee ka Futteh,
I remain,
My beloved Countrymen,
Your own flesh and blood,
DULEEP SINGH.

Local and Provincial

AN INCREASE OF PAY —We learn that the authorities of the City Municipality have granted an increase of Rs 10 to Mr Sreenivasa Row, B A, the Head Master of the Pettah Municipal High School, from the 1st instant

MR K SESHADRI IYER —The Dewan to the Mysore Maharajah, Mr K Seshadri Iyer, B A, B L, it is stated, will leave for Ootacamund (whither the Maharajah has already gone) to-morrow evening, by the ordinary mail train

THE WEATHER —The weather continues very hot and disagreeable, indeed, throughout the day, and the greater part of the night Only for an hour or two in the early morning from 3 to 5 o'clock, is there any real coolness in the air and any breath of air On Saturday night, we had a small shower of rain

ASSISTANT TO THE BRITISH RESIDENT —Major J E Price, the newly appointed Assistant British Resident and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, arrived here on Monday evening last and assumed charge of his duties on Tuesday from Major L P Maltby, who has been temporarily conducting the work since Major Nowill's departure on furlough to Europe

THE NEXT SESSIONS.—The *Daily Post* says that owing to the closure of the Mysore Chief Court for the mid summer holidays the monthly Sessions of the Mysore Chief Court will not take place till the 15th June next This arrangement of the Criminal Sessions will cause much inconvenience to many of the undertrial prisoners who may be committed to the Sessions to take their trial

COPYRIGHT IN BOOKS.—The provisions of Act XX of 1847 (regarding copyright of books) and Act XXV of 1867 (for the registration of printing presses and periodicals, for the presentation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books) have been formally declared under the authority of the Governor General of India in Council, to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

HOLIDAYS —All the Public Offices and Treasuries, &c, under the Mysore administration as well as in the Civil and Military Station will be closed from Thursday next the 22nd to Wednesday the 28th, both days inclusive, on account of Easter holidays and also all the Civil Courts in the province, together with the Mysore Chief Court, will be closed from Wednesday the 28th instant to 7th June, both days inclusive on account of the mid summer holidays

CLOSING OF SCHOOLS —We note that the managers of the schools, both in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, have adopted the sensible plan of closing their institutions for the mid summer, or hot weather vacation, immediately after the conclusion of the Easter holidays, which begin on the 22nd and close on the 28th instant This plan will give the parents and guardians facility in keeping their children within doors, during the days, in the hottest part of the year

THE DELTA DOWAH —A correspondent writes to the *Daily Post* thus —Apropos of your article in Saturday's issue, it may be interesting to my readers to know that it has been ascertained that a gentleman connected with the Archæological Survey at All habit is in possession of a facsimile copy of the original painting on the walls of the *Daya Doulat*, which is now being restored at considerable expense by the Mysore Government and as it is very doubtful if the exact lineaments of the famous Bretwalter Lally, and of others connected with the wars depicted in the painting should, if possible, be reproduced, the Dewan has asked the fortunate possessor of the copy to lend it for a while as a guide to the Native artists who are employed in restoring the picture We may therefore hope ere long to have an exact reproduction of this famous painting, which possesses so much historical interest

THE REVISED SCALE FOR DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF MYSORE

Order, dated 8th April, 1886—The sanctioned scale of of Deputy Commissioners for the Province annexed by the Resolution, (*Vide* Government of India letter No 1628, dated 26th October 1879) was as follows —

	Rs
One Special for the Coffee District, on 800, to rise to	1,200
One First Class	1,200
One Second Class	1,000
Two Third Class at Rs 800 each	1,600
Two Fourth Class at Rs 700 each	1,400

2. The above scale has hitherto been in force with certain modifications rendered necessary by the abolition of two Districts in December 1883 As those Districts have now been reconstituted, the scale will come into force in its entirety from 1st April 1886

3. His Highness' Government have been pleased to direct that Mr G I Meiklejohn, the special Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Kolar District, should be allowed the maximum pay attached to his office, viz., Rs 1,200, with effect from 1st April 1886

4 The salary of Major Macintire, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, is Rs 1,200 in accordance with the arrangement entered into with him on 18th May 1881

5 Mr C Sooba Rao Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, will be promoted to the 3rd Class of Deputy Commissioners with effect from 1st April 1886

6 There will thus be a vacancy in the 3rd Class which will not for the present be filled up In the meantime there will be three Deputy Commissioners instead of two in the 4th Class

7 The following is the Gradation List of Deputy Commissioners —

One Special Deputy Commissioner on Rs 1,200—Mr G I Meiklejohn

One Deputy Commissioner 1st Class on Rs 1,200—Major A H Macintire

One Deputy Commissioner 2nd Class on Rs 1,000 Mr Abdulkhader, Khan Bahadur

Three Deputy Commissioners 3rd Class, on Rs 800 each—Mr P N Krishna Murti, Mr C Sooba Rao, (Third entrant)

Two Deputy Commissioners, 4th Class, on Rs 700 each,—Messrs V P Madhava Rao, B A and T Anjanda Rao B A Mahomed Ali Khan Bahadur, Supernumerary in the 4th Class

8 The Comptroller will be requested to debit the total cost of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners as follows —

One-fourth to Police
Three eighths to Revenue, and
Three eighths to Law and Justice

REVISED SCALE FOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS FOR MYSORE

Order dated 8th April 1886—The full complement of Assistant Commissioners required for Head quarters and for the Police, Revenue and Magisterial administration of the Province is as follows —

Head Quarters—One for Police One for Dewan's Office One with Inspector General of Police for frontier or other Police duty

Police,—Seven (The Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, being in charge of the Police of that District)

General—Nine (One for each District with an extra Assistant for the large District of Shimoga, where no separate Sub Division has been provided)

District Treasuries—Six (The Treasuries at Chikmagalur and Hassan being placed under the Munsiffs with a local allowance of Rs 50 each)

Sub Division Charge,—Two (At Closepet and French Rocks)

Mysore Town,—One (Bangalore Town Magistrate being a separate officer) Total 28

These will be graded as follows from 1st April 1886 —

Three First class on Rs 500 Six Second class on Rs 400, Eight Third class on Rs 300, Eleven Fourth class on Rs 250

First Class,—Messrs Syed Nasiruddin, E Chidambram Iyer, and B K Venkatavardhanagar

Second Class,—Messrs Abdul Rahiman, B Tirumalachari, B L D Nankal Rao, N Cholvingar, K Mahomed Ali, and C Madaya

Third Class,—Messrs A Coopoosamy Mudaliar, P Panchanatha Rao, S H Verdon, B G Krishnamengar, T Raghavendra Rao, B Appu Rao, N Krishna Rao, M A, R Krishnamengar, and C Srinivasangar

Fourth Class,—Messrs G Raghunatha Rao, K Nagesh Rao, A Krishnaswamiengar, M A, Dalvayi Devaraj Ars, and K Ramachandra Rao —*Seconded*

Extracts.

POLITICAL AGITATION

The *Tribune*—The value of a systematic political agitation all over the country cannot be too strongly impressed upon the people of this province If once the steps are made to obtain for the measures the adoption of which will immediately lead to a redress of their grievances under which they are bitterly groaning, the Government is sure to consider all our demands which are, of course, very moderate It is the duty of the educated Politicians then to bring the various points to discussion by the political associations of the Province promptly into the notice of the masses and seek their help and co-operation in the redress of what are just grievances of which are, as it were, sucking the very life blood of the ryots The country like of our Province are in a very wretched condition They should be taught that Heaven helps those who help themselves

THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

The *Indian Mirror*"—We are glad to observe that the improvement of Indian agriculture is attracting a considerable share of the attention of our educated fellow countrymen in Madras at the present moment India is essentially an agricultural country The special facilities are without limit for turning to the best agriculturally every cultivable land in this country and for deriving accordingly from the cultivation of the earth And yet we are totally unmindful of this fact Several of our brethren of Bengal have come back from England after receiving a scientific education in agriculture at the celebrated Agricultural college at Cirencester We can early avail ourselves of the special knowledge they have acquired in this most important branch of human industry But we do not utilise them or rather allow them to linger idle for want of employment Can anything be more deplorable than this? Agricultural Departments are being formed in connection with every local Government, but of what use is this measure? Agriculture seems to have made no further progress as a profession than it did years ago, before our young countrymen went to England for an agricultural education Surely it is not in this way that we can, as a nation advance in material prosperity And yet material prosperity is the chief thing now wanted by India How to develop the resources of our country, how to improve our arts and manufactures, should deeply engage our attention at this moment We should learn ourselves in every way to promote our national progress These are critical times for us, and we should, therefore, act more in unison with each other in all matters of national importance, so that by mutual help and co-operation we may more speedily gain the goal which we are all striving to reach Agriculture is calculated to be one of the chief sources of our material prosperity, and for us to continue neglecting it is a reproach to our national intelligence and patriotism

"THE PURPOSE OF THEOSOPHY"

The *Madras Mail*—This is the title of a new book by Mr A P Sinnett, published in London by Messrs Chapman and Hall The *Home News* says —"This work must be accorded the unanimous commendation of being the least unintelligible of the many which have appeared on Theosophy-Buddhism has aspired to the form of a fashion like creed The *Purpose of Theosophy* as explained by Mrs Sinnet, seems to be an admirable purpose, and one that the exchanges of Christianity are calculated to attain more surely because they are better capable of being understood by the many than are those of the apostles of Theosophy Denuded of the absurdities and inanities in which its votaries love to shroud it, the *Purpose of Theosophy* is to put more good will between men, to make them not only abstain from evil, but do good, and its "grandest lesson is that of universal brotherhood, which, rightly interpreted, means a large hearted desire to benefit humanity" Mrs Sinnett goes on to say "The Karma made by our actions and general tendencies decides our future meetings in this planet, that due to intellectual work and thoughts affects more directly our spiritual condition hereafter determining the duration and character of heavenly bliss, previous to re-birth on the material plane Thus, as we pass along our earthly lives, we have behind us a train of events which no after-repentance can obliterate which must with absolute certainty bring about their mental results in the next re-birth, these being poverty, riches, station, ill health deformity, deprivation of one or more of the senses, happiness, misery, a wish to do good without the means, the power of doing good with out the desire All these and every other affection or blessing to which mankind is subject, all the varying states of happiness and the reverse, are due, not to the caprice of a single birth and life, but are the direct consequences of previous incidents or actions committed by the individual These are what the authoress calls the 'elementary truth' of Theosophy, and they will probably be quite sufficient for the ordinary reader

WHAT ARE THE SHASTRAS?

A large number of educated Hindus assembled yesterday evening, (14th inst) at No 10, Stratton Mootian Moodelly Street, Black Town, to hear Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Row on "What are Shastras?" There were a few Pandits present The lecturer commenced by stating that persons always spoke of the Vedas as their authority for anything and everything that they did or said To have such a standard was a healthy state of public opinion, for only those countries flourished in which there was one undisputed standard. But such persons, though right in theory, were very often wrong, for 99 out of 100 of the Hindus did not know the meaning of the word 'Shastras' Shastras was neither any Sanscrit verse that any body quoted, nor any Sanscrit work which by common consent the Hindus had resolved upon adopting as their standard Sanscrit could not be any Sanscrit verse, for the lecturer had seen Sanscrit works on Christianity He had heard it defined that 'Shastras is a twaddle of three hundred centuries old, thought of by fools The lecturer fancied that that definition was not correct On the other hand, Shastra is consisted of rules of conduct laid down long before three hundred centuries ago, and much neglected by the civilized Hindus of the 19th century of the Christian era They included the *Vedas, Sutras Smritis, Itihasis, Puranas*, works of the, founders of sects, and various compositions thereon and text books, and, above all, one's satisfied consciousness of those, the present ng was higher in authority than the succeeding The lecturer then spoke in detail of the sub divisions of the four Vedas namely *Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda* and *Athar Vana Veda* The most important of the Smritis were *Manu, Vishnu, Yagna, Valka, Parasara, Vyasa*, &c Of these *Manu* stood first, in the first sovereign of this world Manu promulgated the code he had learnt from Brahma *Vishnu Smriti* was more ancient, having been published by Vishnu, the protector of the universe *Parasara* was the most modern of the *Smritis Mahabharat*—the famous epic poem of India—was a huge work and had not been copiously commented on It was therefore difficult to determine how much of it belonged to the original edition of the work The lecturer thought that there were not two manuscripts agreeing with one another He then spoke of Ramayana and of the eighteen Puranas, all of which he said, were not extant *Agni Purana* had been edited by the Asiatic Society After dwelling at great length upon the works of the founders of sects, the lecturer stated that men of great learning had often been heard to say "How can these works, written many centuries ago, be useful now?" "Can the coat made for me in my childhood be of use to me in my sixtieth year"? To these questions Mr Raghunatha Row's reply was that, if his mental coat with which he came into this world, had been developed by his Father without casting it away, and a new one being made for him, he must have been able to make His words so perfect and elastic that they would continue so notwithstanding the development of the age The lecturer believed that the egotism of the age was at the bottom of that question In conclusion he exhorted his hearers to worship God, in many of the ways shown by the Shastras, as one's conscience might permit, and to treat His creations with brotherly love (cheers)

A short discussion was held among the Pandits, and the meeting terminated

A SANSCRIT ODE.

The *Pioneer*—The following is a translation of the Sanskrit Ode composed and recited by Pundit Gunga dhara Shastri, on the occasion of the visit of the Viceroy to the Benares College —

'A happy day it is, indeed, for us on which our beloved Viceroy finds time to turn aside for a moment from all the weighty duties of Government, and to honour with his presence the quiet precincts of our ancient College

'He is on his way to open a new centre of learning in a neighbouring city, but yet he is unwilling to overlook the Lotus flower of Hindu lore rocking on the placid breast of Ganga

'A rumour is flying through our cities that under the auspices of our revered Viceroy and our Lieutenant Governor a new era will dawn for learning and education in these Provinces May we, the representatives of the ancient learning, venture to give humble expression to our hopes and wishes

'Gratefully indeed we acknowledge and willingly we receive the treasures of Western learning and Science, but at the same time we cannot forget that we are Hindus and our hearts cling fondly to whatever is good and great in our country's past

Ought not a Hindu to remember that the west strains of poetry resounded of old on the banks of the Yamuna and the Kavery no less than on the Thames and Avon, and that in the lap shade of Indian woods sages had pondered over the riddle of life and death long before the world had heard of the grave of Socrates?

'May the wisdom of our august rulers find ways to infuse into our national life all the precious ingredients of European culture and civilization with out destroying the tender roots which bind it to the past

For many centuries our beloved Kamline in the direction of learning, the favourite abode of Saraswati, may it be destined to maintain in the future its high place with undiminished honour!

'May it be ordained to become a centre where the East and the West meet, where the disciple may learn whatever Western Science and Learning have to teach, and yet keep his ear attuned open to the voice of ancient Eastern wisdom!

Where he may learn to stand in the van of progress and civilization, and yet to reverence the wisdom of the country which gave him birth!

'May the Almighty Lord of all, who has hitherto guided your steps to the welfare of our country, continue to bestow on you His choicest blessings, this is our hope and prayer'

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS ON THE KACHAR HILLS

The *Eastern*—Mr Sappitt, in his account of the Kachari tribes in the North Kachar Hill, informs us that neither the Hillmen nor their converted fellows practice child marriage No girl is forced by her parents to contract a marriage, and should a proposed suitor not take her fancy, however eligible he may be in other respects, the negotiations for the marriage are at once stopped. These negotiations appear to be rather complicated The intending bridegroom first sends his father to the parents of the girl to ascertain whether they are agreeable to the match, or whether the girl herself has any objection. On this visit it is customary for the father of the young man to take with him one pumpkin shell full of liquor as a present After the lapse of five or seven days—no other intervals being considered propitious— another visit is paid the visitor taking liquor and some salt or dried fish, and on this occasion the price to be paid to the girl's parents is finally settled After another interval, a third visit is paid when the date of the marriage is fixed When the day arrives and the marriage money has been paid over, the relatives of both families assemble in some open space in the village together with the other villagers, the friends of the bridegroom being on the right and those of the bride on the *left* The strongest part of the ceremony is that the bride is never present, but when the people are assembled the bridegroom has to come forward and salaam to each of the guests, after which he goes to his father in-laws' house, where he remains, while a feast is given to the others outside Although the marriage is now *practically over, the newly married couple* are not allowed to live together until a meeting of the elders shall decide upon this important question, and the period is given three, five, or seven days after the ceremony This shows that the common idea that "there is luck in odd numbers" is prevalent even amongst the Cacharis For the first year after the marriage the couple are obliged to live with the bride's parents, assisting in working the ground and generally in the household

business but at the end of the year they build their own house and commence life on their own account Should any one marry a member of another tribe, although he is not actually turned out of the village, he is, to a certain extent, outcasted

GOVERNMENT AND NATIVE STATES

The *Indian Mirror* —The whole question of the relations between the Government of India and the Native States at present in such an unsatisfactory and undefined state that it should form a subject for searching an *query and authoritative* settlement by any Select Parliamentary Committee that may be held In our opinion, the Native Princes and their agents are in no respect more to blame than the Foreign Office and the Officers of the Political Department As a matter of fact, the whole system is thoroughly vicious and should be ruthlessly overhauled and set to right The misfortune is that few public bodies take any real or sustained interest in the Native States, their rulers and their people What is very much and very urgently wanted is that all abuses and irregularities in connection with the Native States should be thoroughly exposed and guarded against and where the Foreign Office and the Political Officers are in the fault, measures should be taken to prevent them from wrong doing The Viceroys, it is true frequently visit Native States, but these visits are undertaken by them more for the purpose of amusing themselves of the lavish hospitality of the Native Courts or of amusing themselves with sport or sight seeing than from any real desire or intention of improving the lot of the Native Princes, or bettering the condition of their subjects We know of but very few instances in which any practical good has resulted from these visits We want some Native reformers for our Native States—men who shall be thoroughly honest and unselfish and actuated by the single motive of doing good to these States Unless these States are thoroughly reformed and placed abreast of British territory in those points in which British administration is in complete touch with the actual wants of the Indian people, no political progress that may be made can be reckoned upon as really sound Some of our political bodies should try to pay more attention to the affairs of Native States The only such body which does so now to a small extent is the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha But it confines its operations in this direction chiefly to the Bombay Presidency and the Mahratta States in particular This will not do Our Political Associations should we think take as much interest in the affairs of Native States generally as of British India itself

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE AND MUNRO'S ESTIMATE OF HIM

Correspondent of the Bangalore Spectator

SIR —Mr Gribble in his paper on Mysore published in the last number of the *Calcutta College Magazine*, has thought fit to give publicity to an old story of Sir Thomas Munro that our late Maharajah was weak, artful revengeful and cruel But no one who has had even the slightest acquaintance with Mysore could have failed to be stunned by the flagrant falsity of that statement Sir Thomas Munro had, after the fall of Seringapatam, obstinately opposed the Maharaja's elevation and his defeat in this respect had fulfilled his passions and warped his judgment Further it is an open secret that Sir Thomas was a strenuous and until nothing advocate of that policy which found its crowning exponent in the wholesale political spoliations of Lord Dalhousie And the political system of Madras was never, as you know favourable to Mysore This the great Duke, then General Wellesley, had predicted long ago For this shrewd observer of men had as early as 1804, *with his usual foresight observed* that the consequence of allowing the Governor of Madras to have anything to do with Mysore would be that the Maharaja's Government would be destroyed by corruption or by calumny In fact when Sir Thomas wrote in the strain Mr Gribble has recklessly adopted there was actually a clique of Madras civilians who had calculated upon scenes of riot having Mysore bound hand and foot and duly delivered to the humane care of their political hangar, and had even nominated *to pill* a relation of theirs as British Commissioner of Mysore with full powers and with a native Dewan of their own choosing, and a host of other necessary hangers, to assist him as might be found most convenient when the time came Such were Sir Thomas Munro's confidants and advisers, and such his *own state* of mind when he wrote the infamous a lunacy alluded to On the other hand, Lord Bentinck the very Governor General who shelved our Maharajah, after a personal visit to Mysore not more than one interview with the Maharaja, and after having had every act of the Maharaja impartially sifted by a special Committee of inquiry bore testimony to the *Maharaja's real character* in his final despatch to the secret Committee of the British Government as follows —

'It is admitted by every one who has had an opportunity of observing the character of the Rajah that he is in the highest degree intelligent and sensible His disposition is described to be the reverse of tyrannical and cruel I believe he will make a good ruler' Lord William, in fact after carefully examining the detailed report submitted to him by the special Committee and after himself making such personal enquiries as he deemed necessary felt that he had been deceived and misled by the Maharaja's calumniators He acknowledged his error and he regretted it to the last hour of his life He repeatedly declared after his return to England that the supervision of the Maharaja was the only incident in his Indian administration that he looked back upon with sorrow I shall not take up your space by a detailed mention of other uncontrovertible facts leading to the same conclusion nor need I allude to the millions of the poor that received his alms *and were aided in his feeding institutions*, to the many widows and orphans of all classes who were his pensioners through out his life, to the *religious* institutions of all creeds to which he opened his purse with equal readiness to the princely hospitality enjoyed by his guests and more especially by his European guests during their visits, and to the numerous instances in which he freely gave his private funds But could anything more conclusively establish the Maharaja's unbroken attachment to the British throne for the great services he rendered through out the crisis of 1857 and 1858 by his example and assistance for the consolidation and firmness he showed to British subjects, and for the ready and material assistance he rendered to the British troops he received from the gracious lips of the Empress of India herself the assurance that as he was the oldest so he was the staunch ally of her country's allies And to the Maharaja's generosity and kindly qualities which won for him the grateful esteem of all those who had the good fortune to enjoy his acquaintance the Proclamation issued by the British Government at his demise bears ample testimony With the above facts shining before us we the Mysoreans can well afford to smile over the libellous effusions of a thousand Munros and his disciples and hope fully rely upon seeing a prominent place for the memory of our dear Maharaja in the affections and esteem of all true men whether in or out of India

VILLAGE CONSERVANCY AND SANITATION

The following has been forwarded to us for publication —

Bombay Castle *18th March* 1886

Resolution —The Governor in Council has considered with great care the important suggestions which have been made to him with reference to the increase of guarantees for the preservation of the health of the body of the people not only by the Sanitary Department but also by those whose district experience entitles them to his best attention The great advance made in the direction of the improvement of conditions in localities in which the object can be attained entails an immense responsibility on those who are made aware of the principles of sanitary science Government cannot, however lose sight of the fact that the means at their disposal are limited, that a line must be drawn between the exercise of their power and the exercise by the private individual of his own judgment The fact that the latter probably will in most cases be erroneous, does not endow Government with compulsory powers to enlighten the ryot or to oblige him to reconstruct his dwelling in accordance with the theoretical exigencies of sanitary architecture which in almost every instance would exceed his limited means Taking into account the limited powers of Government and the limited means of the individual, the efforts of Government must be tentative and fall short of the high ideal which naturally commends itself to those who are devoting their lives to the great cause of reducing the evils by which life is threatened

Government have determined to grapple with such evils as they believe to be removable or avoidable under the existing conditions of Indian society In the forefront of the rightful demands the Governor in Council would place a supply of pure water No more legitimate use can be made of local funds The attention of Collectors is often called, and will through this resolution again be called, *to the necessity of deferring* expenditure of a less urgent character until this crying want is satisfied

2 Limiting village sanitation to what is absolutely necessary and practicable, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the following measures should be adopted —

(1) Daily scavenging by hereditary scavengers, and where they do not exist by paid ones, should be enforced In places where there are no hereditary scavengers it may be possible to obtain scavengers by giving persons of the scavenging class willing to settle down in the village grants of land as a whole and to annex limited extent cash allowances might, where absolutely requisite, be sanctioned

(2) The 'taints' of the hereditary scavengers should be recovered as a revenue demand—no longer in the civil courts

(3) It should be prohibited —

(a) to deposit dirt, or store manure or rubbish except in places assigned for its reception

(*b*) to relieve nature in places where it would be of detriment to the public health to do so or in any place where such act may be forbidden Suitable places should be set aside for purposes of nature

(*c*) to use wells and tanks set apart for drinking in any other way, and to defile any watercourses which may communicate with such wells and tanks by washing clothes in them or otherwise rendering the water impure

(*d*) to stall cattle in forbidden places

(*e*) Wells should be so constructed as to prevent their drainage

(4) Prickly pear and other noxious vegetation should be removed

(5) Holes and cavities and marshy ground and old wells should be filled in

(7) Rubbish and *dung* for which indirect funds cannot be found or payable should be removed from the village site

(8) The village site and vicinity should be drained

(9) The road side gutters should be kept clean

(10) Bodies of Hindoos should not be burnt above stream in a river or tank from which drinking water is drawn, the burning ghats on a river should always be below the place from which drinking water is drawn

(11) No burial grounds should in future be allowed inside the village and all graves should, where circumstances allow, be 6 feet deep

The set of regulations which will be required for each village to carry out in detail the general principles laid down in this paragraph will have to be submitted by the municipality to the Assistant or Deputy Collector and ratified by the District Magistrate after giving talukas and district boards an opportunity of expressing their opinion The district officers when on tour can easily convince themselves how these regulations are carried out Vaccinators when they make their rounds can report anything which is amiss to the deputy sanitary commissioners The surgeon General should instruct the civil surgeons to report on any omissions noticed by them in villages which they may be able to visit

3 Section 34 of Act VII of 1867 provides for the removal of prickly pear or other vegetation, *or of any nuisance* by means of the labour of the villagers or, in default of their contributing their labor, at their expense It is doubtful whether much use has ever been made of this section, but if proper advantage were taken of its provisions it would, as it seems to the Governor in Council, suffice to meet the requirements of the case If holes are not to be filled up, prickly pear uprooted and other nuisances removed by voluntary labour as contemplated by the Act, the burden of carrying out such measures would devolve on local funds, but the Governor in Council feels sure that the village people would appreciate expenditure from those funds so much wanted for other purposes and will ungly contribute their labour

4 In villages the patels are the representatives of the Central Government and it is necessary therefore fully to utilize their services even where they may not be as competent and efficient as might be desired The Governor in Council is not opposed to enlarging or rather defining the powers of the police patel under Act VIII of 1867, and to give a right of summary and cheap appeal from his decisions. It seems to him that the patel must be made responsible for enforcing by fine the observance of some clearly expressed regulations for his village and if he is punishable for failure, he should be rewarded for efficiency, for which the Governor in Council would not decline to sanction a small grant from the public revenue The regulations Government have in view would be chiefly prohibitions The patel would be required by legislation to punish breaches of the general and special sanitary regulations for his village by fine to be recovered as land revenue The Mamlatdar or Assistant Collector would report yearly how these regulations were observed and the patel would be warned punished, removed or rewarded according to results Powers under sections 15 and 16, Bombay Act VIII of 1867, might be given to all or most of the police patels, and under the amended law they would be able to deal with most offences against proper sanitation

5 It is necessary to review the question of the emoluments of the village scavengers the Mahars Mangs and other low castes It is the wish of Government to increase rather than to reduce their small allowances And if they have by custom claims on the villagers for handfuls of grain &c which the villagers *under modern settlements* can't *these should* be secured to them by legislation and help given to them to recover their dues They constitute the only scavenging establishment which Government can afford to maintain on a large scale at State cost

It will be necessary to provide by legislation that the civil courts shall have no jurisdiction in regard to claims for customary fees or perquisites made by any hereditary village officer that such claims shall be investigated by the Collector or by any Assistant or Deputy Collector or Mamlatdar and recovered by him as dues and that the claim if allowed shall be enforced as a revenue demand But it should be added that the Collector or other officer aforesaid shall not be bound to enforce such demand if in his opinion the duty attached to the said village office has not been duly performed

6 Other alterations of the existing law appear desirable In clause (2) of section 15 of Bombay Act VIII of 1867 to the words "well, tank, or] reservoir the words "or stream should be added in clause (5) the words 'so as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring residents or to passengers without sufficient cause shall be omitted and 'dangerous and offensive' substituted for 'offensive' in the last line In section 17 the words "and it shall be optional with the complainant to withdraw his complaint at any time before conviction is recorded should be omitted for it rarely happens even there will be no complainant and in the acts enumerated are offences injurious to the public health there is no reason why they should be condoned because an individual does not wish to proceed further in the matter It should be the duty of the Police patel to take cognizance of all such offences without any complaint

7 The Governor in Council trusts the circulation of the Sanitary Commissioner's highly valuable memorandum for the information and guidance of village patels and the explanation of its provisions at high schools and colleges will contribute to enlighten the public on subjects of vital importance and *stimulate co operative and private initiative* In sanitary conditions of houses there are serious evils, but it would be impossible to enforce legislation throwing expenditure on individuals who could not afford it Education and the influence of good example will bring about the desired results in accordance with the necessarily slow process of assimilation of scientific requirements

8 The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to prepare a draft Bill to give effect to the proposals contained in this Resolution and the Bill and the different questions noticed in this Resolution should be carefully considered and reported on in detail by the commissioners of divisions in committee at Poona during the coming rainy season in consultation with the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs

J NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 41, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

Vol. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1886. No. 17

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kannada	per annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Kannada alone	do	6 0 0
Kannada alone	to	4 0 0
Local subscription		5 0 0

N. B.—Subscription for the Kannada portion alone is Rs. 10 per annum payable strictly in advance.

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For first insertion per line	0 2 0
For those following each insertion	0 1 0

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NOTICE

The 16 April 1886

Notice of proposals to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners to be held at Dewan's Office premises (Office building) on Friday the 30th April 1886 at 7-30 P. M.

I Cash account current, Progress report of works in Cantonment Municipal School rooms for the month of March 1886.

II Application dated 2nd March 1886 from Rev. J. H. Walton, Principal, London Mission High School, Bangalore, for the grant of a piece of waste land lying outside pettah wall and adjoining the School playground for the purpose of adding to the existing play ground.

III Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Friend in need Society, forwarding for information extract from the Proceedings of a General Meeting of the above Society.

IV Letter No. 828—967, dated 13th April 1886 from the Executive Engineer, Palace Division, regarding the construction of a chattram in the vicinity of the Pettah Railway Station.

V Letter No. 153 dated 14th April 1886, from the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government in reply to a reference made to him regarding a proposal to train caste women as nurses.

VI Memo showing the probable cost of flushing drains.

VII Petition from residents of Nagartapetta, regarding a new road to be opened in the said locality.

A. SHIRUR ASCHARYA

Vice President

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Constantinople, 16th April—The reply of the Greek Government to the Identical Note of the Powers notifying their formal signature of the Conference protocol, and strongly urging Greece to abandon her warning attitude towards Turkey, has been received, and shows no signs of yielding, but on the contrary is couched in defiant terms.

London, 19th April—England, France, and Italy, in reply to the proposal of the Porte that the international fleet in Suda Bay should be employed in compelling Greece to disarm, have promised to take fresh steps to secure her disarmament.

Athens, 20th April—The garrison here has been ordered to the frontier.

Athens, 23rd April—Latest advices received from the frontier state that shots have been exchanged between the Greek and Turkish outposts. No casualties have however, taken place.

Rangoon 22nd April—Shwayhin Myowoon, late Commissioner in Chief of Thebaw's Army, arrived here to-day as a prisoner, for deportation to Port Blair, having been implicated in a conspiracy against the British Government.

Maharajah Duleep Singh was stopped at Aden by the Government of India, which, in conjunction with the Home Government, believed that he had published a proclamation calculated to stir up mischief.

Shahdy (Tanjore) 23rd April—A mass meeting of 3,500 Ryots of this district assembled at Shahdy on Wednesday, to deplore the heartless manner in which the Madras Government has, on the evidently one sided and unjust report of Mr. Thomas, the Commissioner ordered the collection from the ruined Ryots of more than one half of the already remitted quarter assessment of kist granted for Fasli 1294. It was resolved to pray Government to postpone the collection of the remitted revenues pending the disposal of a memorial that is to be submitted.

The Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, APRIL, 26, 1886

THE BENGAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

In another column of our paper this morning will be found the whole of the Report of the Proceedings by which the Bengal National League was formed, by our educated, enterprising, zealous and patriotic fellow countrymen of the Presidency of Bengal. We would invite the close and earnest attention of our readers and the whole country of our educated community in the Mysore Province to these documents, and trust they will not simply peruse and pass them over, but endeavour each one, to the utmost of his abilities and the furthest extent of his opportunities, to give the objects of the League practical effect, as set forth in the appeal of the Executive Council. Those objects are simply and concisely enumerated in that appeal, so that he that runs may read, but merely to read and understand and to say you sympathise with the movement, would not suffice in any sense. It would be merely a passive and ineffective acquiescence which would be worse than active opposition, in which latter case, there would at least be an incentive to stir up and put upon their mettle the originators and supporters of the measure. We assume as an axiom that our countrymen not only in Bengal, but also in every part of British India and in the Native States, admit the truth and justice and the necessity of the demand of the Bengal National League, namely, that a substantial representative element should be introduced into the administration of the Government of India, as the appeal of the Executive Council says, representative institutions have been found necessary in purely British Colonies, such as Australia and Canada, where the rulers and the ruled are of the same race and colour, and where the former are able to grasp the needs and understand the grievances of the latter, how doubly indispensable are such institutions in a country like India, "where fundamental differences in nationality, religion, and culture, debar the Governors from ever effectually realising the real wants and wishes of their people." We take it, then, that there is no call whatever on our part to prove that such an institution as the Bengal National League is an urgent necessity of the times in which we live, and that its one great, single object, Representative Government for India, having been once secured, the continuous prosperity and progress of the country will have been likewise secured. As the appeal of the Executive Council of the League aptly puts it, this is a relief and a blessing on *which hinge all other reliefs and blessings*—all issue to Liberty, Prosperity, and Progress.

We would call the *special* attention of the reader to Resolution III, adopted at the meeting in which will be found the gist of the scope and significance of the *movement* set on foot by our countrymen in Bengal. We would earnestly call upon the educated community of Mysore to give their particular study to that resolution and to endeavour their utmost to carry it into practical effect.

We would further specially direct the attention of the public at large to three points in this movement which need the careful and sustained study of all. The first point is this—that the movement is intended to be, and actually is, of universal application throughout India. There is to be no distinction of nationality, race, creed, caste, or colour. In this movement, Hindus, Musulmans, Anglo Indians, and Eurasians are cordially invited to join, and if they duly appreciate their own political interests, they *will* all cordially combine to give the League a permanent standing in the country. All the *different* races and creeds to whom India is *de facto* and *de jure* home and country, are appealed to, to join and actively co-operate to forward the movement. We would request the public to peruse and faithfully note and act upon the last para of the Executive Council's appeal, in which the poor and uneducated, the poor but educated, the well-to-do and rich, whether educated or not, are all asked to and in proportion and *only* in proportion, to their means and position.

The next point which we would wish the public to note is, that the only objection on the part of those who compose the ruling authorities in India, the British Government, in short, is, that the prayer for representative institutions on the part of the various peoples of India, is premature. The British Government in India limits that it would be a great and vast improvement if representative institutions were conceded to us, else the Government of India, under Lord Ripon, would not have yielded to us the principles and practice of Local Self Government, and the latter was yielding only so far as municipal institutions are concerned, but say the Government of India, popular representation in political Government in this country is premature. It seems to us that if no such movement as this ably conceived and brilliantly inaugurated of the Bengal National League had been set on foot, there would have been some ground for the assertion, but the very conception and existence of the League prove that there is not so marked a prematurity in the desire for representative institutions as the Government of India would wish to make out. Surely, the formation of the League was not a day too late, for through its means, the people of India hope, as the appeal of the Executive Council says, "to bring home to the Government of India and to that noble British nation that they represent, the real facts of the situation, and lead them to realise, not only that what is sought is not premature, but that it has already become urgently necessary alike in the interests of Governors and governed, of India and of Great Britain.

The last point is, the formation of similar Leagues in the other large Presidencies and administrations, not a number of small local branches in town or country, by which power and influence are liable to be frittered away, but one great League for each Presidency or Province, say four or five in all, and all working together with the Bengal National League for the attainment of one single and common object—Representative Government for India It is evident that four or five such Leagues, covering the entire Empire and working together, will have a better prospect of success than a single League covering only one Governorship like Bengal, even though there are nearly sixty millions of inhabitants in that Presidency So far as Southern India is concerned, we think that a League entitled the Great Southern India National League (including Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin) would admirably answer the purpose, if founded on the principles laid down by the originators of the Bengal National League, and carried into practice with consistent and persistent energy and activity

The Executive Council concludes their appeal with the following note—

Note—We do not now enter into any elaborate details of the exact measure of Representation we intend to promote You all doubtless accept the general principle that Representation is the only safe, stable and just basis of any Government, as also the general outline of the manner in which representation must first be introduced into the Government of this country set forth in the 3rd Resolution* of the Indian National Congress of 1885 All further details must be decided, in consultation, after the League has been consolidated

*III—Proposed by the Hon K Telang, "C I E (Bombay), seconded by the "Hon S. Subramania Iyer (Madras), and "supported by the Hon Dinshaw Nowroji "(Bombay) That this Congress considers "the the reform and expansion of the Imperial and existing Local Legislative "Councils by the admission of a considerable proportion of elected members (and "the creation of similar Councils for the "N W Provinces and Oudh, and also for "the Punjab) essential, and holds that "all Budgets should be referred to those "Councils for consideration, their powers "being moreover empowered to interpellate the Executive in regard to all branches of the administration, and that a "Standing Committee of the House of "Commons should be constituted to receive and consider any formal protests "that may be recorded by majorities of "such Councils against the exercise by the "Executive of the power which will be "vested in it, of overruling the decisions "of such majorities"

"TERM FEES" IN SCHOOLS

The Government of His Excellency Mountstuart Grant-Duff is continually troubling the good people of Madras with one thing or another which causes much gnashing of teeth and vexation The latest piece of undeserved and unexpected misfortune is the infliction, through the Director of Public Instruction, of what is called the "term fee" system, a system by which the parents and guardians of students and pupils, in Government and Aided Schools, are called upon to pay the school fees in a lump sum, instead of as hitherto, month by month, that is to say, for a "term," and on the very first day of the term, and if it is not so paid, then to be paid by unequal instalments, extending to the number of four, and with Rs 3 over, which appears to be a sort of fine or premium for delay This latter applies to High and Middle Schools, the first part of this unnecessary and senseless measure extends also to Primary Schools There is not the slightest ground or reason for this measure, which not only is not harmless, but is actually injurious to all branches of education, primary, middle, and high education, by which last, of course, we mean a college training Those who are poor, but able, intelligent, industrious, and aspiring and are anxious to go through a college course, to fit them to fight the battle of life, with no other but intellectual weapons in their hands, the term fee system will be an absolute block in the way of realising their dearest hopes. "Poverty's unconquerable bar" is bad enough, but poverty will now be altogether a dead weight on the poor but laudably ambitious student for, it is clear that having to pay the school fee, the highest of which does not exceed two or seven rupees a month, every month, a young man on his parents or guardian will be able to get up some how so comparatively small a sum, but where can poor people gather Rs 30 or Rs 35 in a lump sum, and have it ready by a certain day, unless, indeed, they go borrowing at enormous interest, and this they must keep doing so, term after term, so that the parent or guardian will be plunged into debt, and in many other cases, the student himself will begin his career with debt on his shoulders of four or five years' standing, as he will have to borrow the money on his own responsibility, or that of friendly parties who will also be involved in the same entanglement Then, again, the effect of the measure on the numbers attending the Aided and Government schools must of necessity be disastrous, for the same reason as that we have pointed out in the case of Collegiate students The same burden of narrowness of means presses upon those parents and guardians whose children attend High and Middle Schools, and it would be just as impossible for them to gather up a "term fee," that is to say, a lump sum, whilst it is comparatively easy for them at present, to collect and pay the monthly fee Once more, this system of term fees will be specially calamitous to Primary Education, to which also it has been made to apply As a rule, the vast majority of pupils in primary schools come from the very poorest of a community, who can hardly scrape together the monthly fee How then can they be expected to have a large lump sum—*to them* large—ready at each "term"? On all hands, then, it will be seen that the "term fee" system is the most useless, the most unnecessary, and the most dangerous to the cause of education in South India It will reduce the number of school-going children, render education inefficient, and introduce a class of schools (not amenable to Government rules) in which the education imparted will be of the most pernicious and worse than no education at all. As the concluding sentence of the memorial to the Madras Government on the subject says —' We feel convinced that unless a large concession is made to the feelings of the country, and to the views of the managers the result will be that the education of South India will be divorced from the healthy influence of Government, and that the policy of the Despatch of 1854 and the labours of the Education Commission will be rendered nugatory We cannot contemplate the possibility of such a national calamity without feelings of the gravest alarm"

STORING FODDER

We acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of a copy of the Memorandum on Ensilage, drawn up by Mr C E R Gridlestone, the Offg Resident and Chief Commissioner of Coorg The Memorandum with the appendix thereto contains much valuable information which will, we have no doubt be very serviceable to Planters and other owners of cattle in Mysore and Coorg, for whose benefit it is chiefly intended The live-stock of the country suffers much from want of sufficient fodder, especially during the dry months of summer Any suggestions therefore for the preservation of grass for use in the hot weather, when the supply of fodder is scanty, cannot fail to benefit those with whom cattle breeding is an industry The memorandum is worth being translated into Canarese for the benefit of the ryots and others interested in this important matter

Occasional Notes.

The Maharajah Duleep Singh and family have booked passages by P and O Co's steamer *Verona*, which left London on the 31st of March

The Hon'ble W F McDonell, C S, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, will resign the Bengal Civil Service, on the 29th instant

The New Zealand University Senate has decided to petition the Home Secretary requesting that New Zealand medical graduates be permitted to practice in the United Kingdom, and take charge of passenger vessels under the Board of Trade

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce is offering a prize of £50 for the best essay on the subject of Imperial Federation Its object is to obtain the best essay formulating a practical working plan for the federation of the Colonies and the mother country

The Government of Bombay has granted a site on the Esplanade adjoing that of the new Municipal Hall, for a new Anjuman-i-Islam School The building will cost about Rs 1,50,000, of which the Mahomedan community will raise one lakh, the Government undertaking to provide the balance

Vaccination is becoming more popular in the Jodhpur territories every year Several cases have lately occurred in which wealthy gentlemen have sent their child ren to a distance to be vaccinated, and paid for the vaccination, whilst others have given presents to the vaccinators to induce them to visit their neighbourhood

The Government of New South Wales intends to grant the Colonial and Indian Exhibition Commission a sum of £3 000 for the purchase of silver in ingots Those ingots will be r cast in Sydney into small bars, with which it is proposed to erect a trophy in the shape of a pyramid, which will be 6ft in height, and will give visitors a good idea of the silver resources of New South Wales

At a recent meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, Dr Mehonachie showed under the microscope a sample of the drinking water, collected an hour or two before the meeting "Among masses of vegetable matter, there were crustaceans, worms, infusoria, animalcules and other animal specimens, living, dead, and in various stages of decay" Yet they usually consider that they have very good water in Bombay

The winter in Kashmir has been an unusually severe one Snow lay in the depth of 18 inches, and the Jhelum and the lakes were frozen, thus putting an end tempo rarily, to all boat traffic Recently heavy rain fell on the Jammu side of the Banihal Pass, and the Chenab came down sweeping away two bridges and flooding the adjacent country Travellers to Kashmir will have to make a considerable detour this season before they can reach the pass

The salt returns for the financial year ending March 31st last have been published They show how very serious has been the falling off in the consumption of salt, less than 50 lakhs of maunds having been sold as compared with 72 lakhs in 1881 85, and between 67 and 68 lakhs in the three previous years The tax realised during the year has been some Rs 50,76,000 less than was originally estimated, which figures represent one third of the total estimate

As the marriage feast is a burden to an Indian family, so is a funeral to a Burman household However poor he may be in worldly goods, in case of death occurring in the Burman family, either of father, mother, or any senior member of the household, the funeral must be an expensive affair If he has no money in hand, he must sell some household goods, either jewellery or bullocks, buffaloes, or paddy fields, to meet the heavy expenditure The Burmese of Moulmein are trying to effect a reform in this direction

Great preparations are being made for the installation of the Maharajah of Cashmere at Jammu, which is expected to take place in the early part of next month, and which, it is believed, will be a very grand affair Many of the Punjab Chiefs are expected to attend, and those are unable to do so will send their representatives who will convey *khillats* to the Maharajah Roads are being levelled, and new bungalows erected for the accommodation of visitors A municipality has been established for the purification of the city, and the streets are to be lit up with kerosine lamps.

A sum of upwards of Rs 1,20,000 has been paid to the credit of the Committee of Management of the Punjab Chiefs' School to be established at Kahore Out of this the Maharajah of Patiala has contributed half a lakh, the Nawab of Bahawalpur a quarter of a lakh, and the Maharajah of Cashmere the Nawab of Maler Kotla Rs 10,000 each The total sum above mentioned does not take account of Rs 36,115 promised or paid in at local centres, including Rs 20,000 from the Rajah of Kapurthalla, and Rs 10,000 from the Rajah of Jind The total sum received from or promised by Ruling Chiefs and native gentlemen up to the 31st ultimo was Rs 1,56,230 The Punjab Government will give as much again, and the Government of India will give Rs 15,000 Up to date therefore, the Committee's gross resources are Rs 3,27,460

Sir T Madhava Rao expresses, in a communication to the *Madras Times* of the 20th instant, the opinion that,

"It appears only due to the public that Government should publish the whole report on the Tanjore Remission business, or, at least, as many extracts as may satisfy the public that there has been so much fraud as has been alleged Even the public the report minus (1) What may be injurious to any intended prosecutions by Government (2) What may needlessly lead to suits against Government or Mr Thomas These are the only reservations which may be made reasonably The Governor lately said that statesmanship was wanting in the Civil Service By following the course commended above let His Excellency show that he himself is not wanting in that quality

Local and Personal

Forest—The scale of office establishment submitted by the Inspector General of Forests has been sanctioned by the Dewan and will take effect from May next

Transfer—Mr S H Virdon, Assistant Commissioner, has been deputed to leave for Mysore and relieve Mr Madiah who proceeds on one month's leave

The Resident's and the Mysore Treasury—The Resident's and Mysore Treasuries were closed on Thursday last the 22nd instant and will be reopened to-morrow (Thursday) the 27th idem

The Maharajah—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore arrived at Ootacamund and took up his residence at "Fern Hill," on Thursday the 15th instant He will come to Bangalore about the middle of June

Mr Thumboo Chetty—Mr T R A Thumboo Chetty the 2nd Judge of the Mysore Chief Court and his family have proceeded to Madras, where they will spend easter and the long vacation of the Civil Courts

Mr D Sethoo Rao—We understand that the Government of Mysore have remitted the fine of Rs 750 inflicted on Mr D Sethoo Rao, the ex Khazanah Bukshee of Mysore, on his recent conviction for criminal breach of trust

The Dewan—Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, B A, B L, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, left Bangalore for Ootacamund, by Tuesday evening's mail train, to join the Maharajah The Dewan took no office establishment Only the Secretary and one clerk accompanied him.

Departures and Arrivals—A large number of pilgrims left Bangalore for Benares on the morning of Tuesday last, while a number of Mysore students, who were in the Poona Civil Engineering College pursuing their studies, returned to Bangalore, on Monday evening, by rail, owing to the closing of the institution for the Mid Summer vacation

Dr G U Pope—The Rev Dr G. U. Pope, formerly Warden of Bishop Cotton's School and College in this Station, has been lecturing at the Oxford Indian Institute, on the Hindu and Christian system of morality and philosophy The

Doctor is one of a small select body of lecturers on Indian subjects, all of which have drawn large audiences

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTER.—We learn that Mr P Singra Char, Advocate, the Public Prosecutor of the Nundydroog Division, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Munsiff of Nunjangode The appointment takes effect in June next, after the annual vacation of the Civil Courts comes to an end In the meanwhile, the Government will have to select a successor to Mr Singara Char

VALUE PAYABLE PARCEL.—Arrangements have been made on the Mysore State Railway line to introduce on 1st May, the value payable system with respect to goods or parcels which if booked under this system, will not be delivered without the production of the Receipt Note The arrangement applies only to the Stations on the Mysore Railway where there are Imperial Post Offices, viz, Bangalore, Channapatna, French Rocks and Mysore

GIBBETSTONE'S PAUPER INCURABLE HOSPITAL.—We hear that this Institution was duly opened this morning, and among those present were Col Wroughton, Mr Wilkins, Mr Sabanthy Moodliar, Rev Mr Rice, the Rev Mr Pickin the Rev Father Clement, Mr Krishna Sing, Doctor Pereira, and an establishment was formed to maintain the same It was finally resolved to improve the out buildings of the Friend in Need Society to accommodate the above patients

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—All the Courts and public offices throughout the province, and in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, were closed from Thursday last, the 22nd instant, for the Easter Holidays, which terminate on Wednesday next the 28th instant but all the Civil Courts will remain closed from the 24th Idem to the 8th June next, on account of the annual recess Most of the office establishments of the courts will also enjoy the vacation, provision being made for the reception of plaints and appeals, three times a week, between 11 A M, and 2 P M, but we regret to learn that, after the Easter Holidays, the office establishments of the British Resident's Court and of the Civil Judge of the C and M Station return to work as usual This is the third year that the hardship has been inflicted It is need less to say that the two presiding Judges take the full benefit of the six weeks' vacation

Extracts

THE BENGAL NATIONAL LEAGUE

Preliminary Meeting held on Friday the 5th March 1886, at the Rooms of the British Indian Association, Calcutta.

PRESENT

1 Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K C S I
2 Babu Doorga Charan Law, C I E
3 Mr W C Bonnerjee
4 Dr Rajendra Lala Mitra, C I E L L D
5 The Hon Peary Mohun Mookerjee, M A, B L
6 Babu Jadu Lal Mullick
7 Mr Man Mohan Ghose
8 The Hon Anand Mohan Bose M A
9 Babu Mohes Chunder Chowdry
10 Dr Gurudas Bannerjee M A D L
11 Babu Dwijendra Nath Tagore
12 „ Krishna Behary Sen, M A
13 Pundit Shiva Nath Shastri
14 Babu Saligram Singh, B A, B L
15 „ Jyotindra Nath Tagore
16 „ Surendra Nath Bannerjee, B A
17 Mr R D Metha
18 Babu Charu Chandra Mullick
19 Moulvi Muzhur Imam, B L
20 Babu Debendra Chunder Ghose, B L
21 Pundit Pran Nath Saraswati, M A, B L
22 Rai Kunja Lal Bannerjee, Bahadur
23 Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghose, Jr, B L
24 Mr Nagendra Nath Ghose
25 Babu Dwaraka Nath Chuckerbutty
26 „ Girija Bhusan Mookerjee, M A, B L
27 „ Baikantha Nath Bose
28 „ Tarapada Chauwdury, M A, B L
29 „ Mr. Mr Janaki Nath Ghosal
30 Babu Charu Chandra Mitter
31 „ Nistarjan Mookerjee
32 „ Kali Charan Bannerjee, M A, B L
33 „ Becharam Chatterjee

The following gentlemen, though unable to attend, wrote expressing their sympathy in the object of the meeting and their willingness to join any Association that might be formed in view to its attainment

1 Mr Tarakanath Palit
2 Babu Shair Kumar Ghose
3 „ Sumbhu C Mookerjee
4 „ Norendra Nath Sen
5 „ Kally Mohan Dass
6 Dr Trailokya Nath Mitter M A, B L
7 Babu Kally Nath Mitter
8 „ Durga Mohan Dass
9 „ Degambar Mistry
10 „ Ramkissen

Babu Durga Charan Law President of the British Indian Association, was voted to the Chair

The following resolutions were agreed to unanimously —

I RESOLVED That—in view of the serious political disabilities under which the entire population of this country now labours, and the apparent hopelessness of obtaining either the removal of these or the redress of the numerous grievances under which that population suffers, under the present form of Government—this present Assemblage do constitute itself an Association under the designation of the Bengal National League for the purpose of promoting by all constitutional methods, the introduction of a representative element into the Government of the country

II RESOLVED That the undermentioned gentlemen be invited to form an *ad interim* Executive Council (with power to add to their number), whose duty it shall be to develope and consolidate the organization of the League, and initiate the measures necessary to the attainment of its object

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K C S I

VICE PRESIDENTS

Babu Doorga Charan Law, C I E
Nawab Asghur Ally Khan Bahadoor Diler Jang C S I
Mr W C Bonnerjee

TREASURERS

Babu Jadu Lal Mullick
Babu Mohes Chunder Chowdry

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Raja Rajendra Narayan Deb, Bahadoor
Prince Nuseerooddeen Hyder
The Hon Peary Mohun Mookerjee, M A, B L
Janpekosh Lal
Mr Man Mohan Ghose
The Hon Anand Mohan Bose M A
Babu Norendro Nath Sen
Kumar Neel Krishna, Bahadoor
Babu Ramkissen
Babu Jyotindra Nath Tagore
Babu Krishna Behary Sen, M A
Dr Gurudas Bannerjee, M A, D L
Moulavie Zaharul Huq
Babu Saligram Singh, B A, B L
Mr R D Metha
Mr H M Bastomjee
Babu Pran Nath Dutt
„ Kally Nath Mitter
„ Shama Charan Law
Mr Sharfuddin
„ J Ghosal
Babu Asutosh Biswas, M A, B L
„ Parbutty Sanker Roy
„ Dwarka Nath Gangooly
„ Jotendra Nath Rai Chowdhry, B A

SECRETARIES

Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee B A
Babu Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty
Babu Girija Bhusan Mookerjee, M A, B L

III RESOLVED That the Council be instructed to complete the organization of the League and collect the funds and initiate the operations necessary to the speedy realization of its aims

(*a*) The organization to be completed by securing the adhesion of the largest possible number of persons, without distinction of nationality, race, creed, caste or colour, and generally by organizing and employing all such adherents, from time to time, in such manner as may be most conducive to the end in view

(*b*) The funds to be arranged for, partly by donations from all interested in the success of the League, to elicit which appeals in the name of the League are to be made to the entire population of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and partly by subscriptions from all willing to join in the League such subscriptions being graduated to meet the circumstances of all classes

(*c*) The operations of the League to embrace all feasible measures for instructing the entire population of these provinces and (with the help of other similar bodies elsewhere in India) of Great Britain, as to the justice of the League's demand, and the expediency and necessity of, respectively, securing and conceding this, and generally all other legal and constitutional methods calculated to facilitate the attainment of this demand

IV RESOLVED —That all details connected with giving effect to the foregoing general instructions, as also with the treatment of minor matters not therein provided for, be left to the discretion of the Council, they being authorized to call a general assemblage of the League for purposes of consultation or to address by letters circulars or otherwise, all or any members of the League, in view to eliciting advice or expressions of opinion on any matter, and every member of the League now enrolled, or to be so hereafter, pledging himself to respond to all such appeals, and generally so far as may be reasonably expected to aid the Council in all their undertakings and carry out zealously their instructions in regard to these

V RESOLVED That at the end of the present Calender year a report upon the progress and proceedings of the League be prepared, under the orders of the Council, and distributed, as soon as possible after the close of the year, to all members a public meeting of such members being simultaneously called (on a date not less than ten days subsequent to the issue of the report) to consider and confirm the past, and consult and decide in regard to the future, proceedings of the League

The meeting then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chair

[Here follow the names of 600 gentlemen who had already joined the League, when this report was printed off]

TO ALL INHABITANTS OF BENGAL, BIHAR & ORISSA

Friends & Fellow Countrymen!—A number of us, whose names you will find in the accompanying papers, being deeply impressed with the urgent and paramount necessity of introducing a representative element into the Government of this country, have formed ourselves into a League, whose sole object it will be to endeavour, by all appropriate and constitutional means, to bring about the concession of Representative Institutions to India

No one can be more fully alive than we are to the manifold blessings that we owe to British rule but we feel, and in this we have, we believe, the sympathy of many of the most distinguished thinkers and many of the leaders of public opinion in England that the good and great work, wrought by Great Britain in this country, will not be complete until the existing form of Government is modified, and the administration here is made to partake of that representative character which is the glorious distinction of British Institutions, elsewhere, almost throughout the habitable globe

If representative institutions have been found necessary in colonies where identity of race, creed and customs enables the Rulers to gauge, intuitively, the needs of the Ruled, how doubly indispensable are they here, where fundamental differences in nationality, religion and culture, debar the Governors from ever effectively realizing the real wants and wishes of their people!

It is not, however, to be denied that at present the authorities in India appear indisposed to concede what we desire, believing, we understand, that such concession would be premature How then are we to bring home to them, and to that noble British Nation that they represent, the real facts of the situation, and lead them to realize not only that what we seek is not premature, but, that it has already become urgently necessary alike in the interests of Governors and governed, of India and of Great Britain? Singly, or even in small bodies, our views attract little attention, but united in the great league our unanimous and matured opinions will necessarily receive due attention Therefore, we entreat *all* of you, high and low, rich and poor, without distinction of race or creed, caste or colour, to join us in this good work Every one of you is deeply interested in a measure, the ultimate results of which will be the removal of all grievances and the restoration, on an immutable basis, of the pristine prosperity of our beloved country Everyone of you, who has been born and bred here, is bound by the most sacred obligations, even if you have never as yet now laboured for your fellows or your country, at any rate this one time, to join in this one great effort, to obtain for India this relief, this blessing, on which hinge all other reliefs and blessings, all true Loyalty, Prosperity and Progress

It is needless to explain that to make this League a real success, and to attain the grand object it sets before itself, a widespread cooperation and ample funds will be requisite, and it is with that co-operation and those needful funds that we now call upon you, in your Country's name to aid us Let none of you fancy that this is a matter with which you have no concern or in which you are not personally interested There is not one amongst you, be he rich or poor, humble or great, a tiller of the land or a dweller in cities, who is not directly interested in this primary and comprehensive reform, whereby alone the laws under which you live, the action of the Courts and generally the conduct of the administration as a whole, can be made to meet satisfactorily the daily and hourly requirements of your lives and harmonize with your innate sense of what is Right and Just

All are interested alike, from *all* we ask aid in proportion, and *only* in proportion, to their means and position From the poor and uneducated we ask only an *expression* of that sympathy and good will which all in their hearts feel for our work, an open acknowledgment of their adhesion to the cause, and a nominal subscription to mark their membership From the poor but educated we ask only a similarly small yet *necessary* contribution, but we expect not only an open acknowledgment of adhesion, but also honest co-operation in popularising an appreciation of the benefits of, and necessity for Representative Institutions, and in securing additional members for the League From the well to do or rich, be they educated or uneducated, we expect—the *whole country* expects—cordial and liberal assistance in work and in money From all of every degree we look for support, and it is with entire confidence that we now invite All to join our League and aid us effectively according to their means and abilities, with co workers and funds, with men and money

[Here follow the signatures of Maharajah Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, President, and of all the officers and members of the Executive Council of the League]

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The *Bombay Gazette*—The Viceroy's echo at Benares of a portion of Mr Grant Duff's recent warning to the graduates of the University of Madras against too exclusive an ambition for Government employ has not pleased the native newspapers which have noticed it They regard it as a symptom of a conspiracy on the part of the powers that be against higher education in India. The *Patriot* "cannot watch too anxiously the progress of a concealed desire to lay an axe at the root of high education," and it anticipates more dire days than those of Sir George Campbell, for "a better and an abler man" will have the propounding of the scheme The scheme, of course, has no other existence than that which its much too premature critics have conceived of Nothing is more unlikely than that the Government of India will in our time deal with higher education, except with the object of extending and improving it. To tell the students of a University that they are applying in the wrong direction the advantages which their education gives them, is anything but the proof of a desire to "lay an axe at the root of high education" It would be difficult to render a greater service to a generation of men who regard education as merely a means to the acquisition of a Government appointment than to tell them that Government service should not be the be all and the end-all of their lives If offence is occasionally given by the dispensers of this good advice, we hope that those who are offended will consider that their candid counsellors represent a section to which the public service, well paid though it is, has fewer attractions than to most nations. No people look less than the English to that official career towards which the average Frenchman, for instance, casts longing eyes Allowance, no doubt, should be made for the much wider career that is thrown open to an educated man in England than in India But even here the career is not bounded by such narrow lines as some of the protestants against the Viceroy's and Mr Grant Duff's advice have assumed

THE SIXTY-EIGHT LAKHS OF TRAVANCORE

A Contributor writes to the *Madras Standard*—We are all more or less interested in the *Lilliputian* kingdom of Travancore, as, being the only State in the Presidency where natives are the rulers We call it the "Model State," of course, in comparison with the kingdom of Dahomey or the African Republic of Liberia, or Upper Burmah under ex King Theebaw and, possibly under the future British Commission We are accordingly much interested to find that the finances of this State are prosperous The statement that the revenue during the last year had amounted to 68 lakhs is not strictly correct, it would no doubt, have attained the figure but the Travancore Government had to remit a lakh and a half of land revenue owing to the failure of the South West Monsoon; for all that about 68½ lakhs were taken in, and as the expenditure only amounted to about 65 lakhs, there is a balance of 1½ lakhs which goes to swell the balance credit of the Travancore Government from 54½ lakhs to nearly 56½ lakhs We may here briefly examine some of the chief items of expenditure and Revenue

1 *The Palace*—Over 5½ lakhs are annually paid by the treasury to the Palace, out of this are the salaries of the various members of the Royal Family have to be paid The Sabab Rajah or Heir Apparent draws from 2,000 to 2,500 rupees, a month, the First Prince 1,500 rupees, the Second Prince 1 000 rupees, the Senior Prince 700 rupees the Junior Prince 500 rupees, and the son of the late Maharajah 150 rupees!! We sincerely hope that the Travancore Revenues will not suffer from this latest additional item of expenditure

2 *Religious Institutions*—nearly 9 lakhs (1) Temples, &c, over 5½ lakhs The Government of Travancore is essentially a religious Government, and consequently maintains all the dancing girls, Tanteis, Sannyasis, Pusais and Tomplos in its limits At Trivandrum the densely populated and highly enlightened capital, there is a central pagoda, dedicated to a divine individual, commonly known as *Sri Padmanabha Swamy* In architectural style, this "great temple" seems somewhat different from the Cathedral of Milan or the Church of Notre Dame at Paris, indeed to the profane and to those who are not skilled in the high art of native music, it seems like a huge bazaar where a perpetual din of tom toms is kept up Close by is the sacred Tank, whose waters are calculated to give Parish dogs typhoid fever This temple is managed by a Council of whom the Maharajah is President, and the ordinary working expenses, such as salaries to officials, little extras paid to the dancing girls, hire for tom-tom beaters, purchase of cocoanut oil, etc, amount to about one lakh In addition there are certain festivals to be observed which absorb about another lakh There are altogether over 1, 400 temples in this ancient kingdom of Kerala, about seven of the larger ones are subsidised to the extent of from 10 000 rupees to 50,000 rupees, while the smaller ones have to content themselves with sums varying from a few rupees to 5,000 rupees In the Temples department of the State service, there are about 5,000 persons, some of the appointments are hereditary, while others, as in the Church of England, are "in the patronage of the Crown" So great was the religious ardour of former Travancore Governments, that it was decided that several pagodas outside the limits of Travancore should also be subventioned to the extent of 10,000 rupees

11 *Cattaoperas* or Eating Houses—over 3 lakhs In addition to the temples, the Travancore Government keep up a number of restaurants, which differ from restaurants in other less enlightened parts of the world, in that no changes are made, only Brahmin customers are admitted In the capital there is a larger restaurant which may be described as the refreshment room of the great Temple Gentlemen of the Brahminical persuasion can here have two meals a day the *menu* consists of dishes of the *Cuisine Indienne* sans de Poivre a la Dewan Peishcar et a la Bayadere, curry a la Fraternite des Nations Legumes a la Suppression du Chemin De fer ghee a la Washe Brasse, Sweets a la Femme du Vakeel Betel and nut are then served up Mutton chops, and fish are of course not supplied, nor are liquors such as champagne claret, hock, brandy, arrack &c Gentlemen who are thus inclined have to provide their own liquors which, however, must not be consumed on the premises There are also a number of provincial restaurants, in only about half of which are two meals served, in most of the others only breakfast is supplied and in some only supper

These items of expenditure have naturally created much discontent among the Sudras who form the great bulk of the population, as well as among the lower castes We fear, however that at present it would be highly impolitic to disturb these arrangements, moreover, the country is prosperous and the Government always has a good surplus, and that with extremely light taxation It must also be remembered, comparing small things with great ones, that the Paramount Power herself has for ages spent in orthodox ways of money on her Established Church, which is by no means the Church of all her subjects Again most of the European countries have done the same, and it is not till very lately that in France, and to some extent, in Italy, religious expenditure has been curtailed indeed, we may almost say that in the history of nations, every nation has especially at the earlier periods of its development spent inordinate amounts on religious institutions

3 *Huzur or Cutcherry* (Dewan's office) and other civil establishments—nearly seven lakhs The Dewan draws 2 500 rupees a month and 150 rupees special palanquin allowance Residence and supplies are provided at the expense of the State The four Dewan Peishcars who may be described as sub deputy assistant Dewans draw from 500 to 900 rupees each The Dewan's Private secretary draws 350 Rs and the permanent Secretary from 600 to 800 Rs

4 *Justice*—nearly two lakhs Thus department is a good commercial speculation on the part of the Travancore Government, for while less than two lakhs are spent, over three lakhs are realised from fees &c, paid by an extremely litigious people At the High Court of Levandrum the Chief Justice draws 1,000 Rs a month, three Native Puisne Justices 700 Rs each, and the European Puisne Judge 1,000 Rs Each of the five Zillah Judges draws 400 to 500 Rs and then there are a number of minor Judicature whose salaries range from a few rupees to 250 Rs

5 *Police*—over 1½ lakhs This department, like the preceding, was organised by the present Dewan and was created out of absolute confusion and corruption The present Police Force consists of about 1,600 men on 5½ Rs each, under a Superintendent on 700 Rs and three assistant Superintendents on 300 to 150 Rs There are also a number of Inspectors on 50 to 100 Rs and of sub Inspectors on 25 Rs The force is as yet in its infancy, and naturally suffers from the usual infantile complaints However, with the care which is now being bestowed on it, there is no doubt it will attain the healthy adult condition, and then the money spent will have been well invested

6 *Department of Public Works*—over 9½ lakhs There is a Chief Engineer on 800 to 1,000 Rs, he has under his orders several European Engineers on 450 to 800 rupees and a large staff of Overseers and coolies Rajah Sir T Madava Rao gave the first impulse to Public works, and since his time, great improvements have been effected, and at present there are several travellers' bungalows in different parts of the country, and the condition of the various chuttrums testifies to the progress made by this department

Nair Brigade—nearly two lakhs This brigade consists of two battalions of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry, Horse Artillerymen, "one fractious dhoolie," two sacred bullocks and several female elephants In the Infantry only Nairs are enlisted in the Cavalry and Artillery all except low sisters The Commanding officer draws with allowances about 1,400 rupees and the other officers 550 Rs On the brigade colours no battles are engraved, indeed, it is by many hinted that these colours would be lost at the first engagement the Nair sepoys were to take part in

8 *Revenue Survey and Settlement*—nearly 1½ lakhs

9 *Pensions*—nearly two lakhs

10 *Medical Department*—nearly one lakh This department is in keeping with the general anti-dilurian character of most things Travancorean

11 *Education*—nearly 2 lakhs In its own small way, this diminutive State is keeping well apace with British India in this respect

12 *Subsidy to the British Government*—slightly over 8 lakhs The British Residency at Travandrum is in charge of a Resident on 2,800 rupees and an Assistant Resident on 600 to 800 rupees There is also a Residency Surgeon We must also mention that, through the liberality of the British Government, a Chaplain is provided, who claims spiritual jurisdiction over all who do not happen to be Mahommadans, Plymouth Brothers, Hindus, Roman Catholics Agnostics, Dissenters and Native Christians There is an elegant Church with a very comfortable and commodious grave yard

Among the chief items of Revenue may be mentioned Land Revenue 17½ lakhs, Miscellaneous Revenues 1½ lakhs Inclusal fees over 3 lakhs, Customs over 5 lakhs, Abkarri 3 lakhs, Tobacco nearly 3½ lakhs, Salt over 13 lakhs, Sale of Land &c, &c, over 3 lakhs Timber 2 lakhs &c In fine, notwithstanding many flagrant abuses and many irregularities we must congratulate the Travancore Government on their successful financial administration

THE VEDAS A DIVINE REVELATION

The following address on the above subject was delivered by Dewan Bahadur Raghoonatha Row to a large number of educated natives at the London Mission Institute Vepery on Sunday evening Amongst those present were Rev Messrs J Pedrick and J Jeffreys, and Mr R L Mackenzie Those were called upon to state to the world their views concerning the *Vedas* and the *Vedas* and the word of God I endeavour to prove upon this occasion that the *Vedas* are the words of God, and that He has spoken The question then is whether the writings known as the *Vedas* are His word I believe that the directions in the world forming the writings called the *Vedas* must be the ideas promulgated by him in diverse ways (1) Some words were spoken by God in His various forms (2) Some words again He allowed to come to avoid a sin, and made them read the words out The words thus revealed do not appear to have been committed to writing for many ages, but used to be committed to memory from father to son, and given to disciple Many of the ideas conveyed by those words are clothed in figurative language and parables, their key being entrusted to the most devoted of His followers these in their turn furnishing to their disciples the key only to such portions as they thought that the disciples should possess Up to a few thousand years ago the key was known to some of the Aryans but since then it appears to have been lost Tradition goes to prove that the words the *Vedas* were intended to convey (1) the qualities and actions of God and His praise (2) the qualities and knowledge to souls and (3) the qualities and laws of matter These three are to be only called *Thathwam Hithwam* and *Abhinam* These words, then, direct us to God and His works, souls and their part in the economy of nature and physical sciences In the *Kena Upa* God is said to have divided the letter *Om* and given the key to the people in general, they being all of one caste, and the castes are then called *Hamsa* This monosyllable *Om* has been variously explained, of the many explanations one is that it consists of three letters representing God matter and souls The knowledge of these three things was meant to be the object of the Veda The word *Hamsa* was perhaps used for 'he is I am I am he' The expression means that an identity of interest exists between the two, in these words 'brother hood' For it is stated that in that way God was worshipped by doing good to one another, and that none was superior to the rest The people then were not selfish, envious or unjust When the practice of this brotherhood became defunct owing to the degeneration of the times, and when the faith of the people, that to do good to fellow men was to ship to God, became shaken owing to the greatness of the people, God willed that souls should worship Him in some other form also, viz, sacrifices He disclosed more of His word, showing what was necessary for souls to do to obtain thus prosperity and realization of wishes, retaining the means of salvation in His own grace which is always with Him and never delegated to any body Parts of this word which was called *Pranava* related mostly to sacrifices It should not be forgotten here that this *Pranava* also had three meanings, viz, *Adhyatma Adhi Daivika* and *Adhi Bhautika* As *Adhyatma* they prescribed the sacrifice of one's soul to God, as *Adhi Daivika* they laid down rules for actual sacrifices of animals by those who ate flesh, and as *Adhi Bhautika* they explained anatomy The circumstances of the internal evidence of the Vedas go to prove, as is alleged by the Mahomedans and Christians regarding the Koran and the Testaments, that the *Vedas* are not the works of human conception and production The knowledge of metaphysics they disclose, the height of thought they exhibit, the electric influence they have upon the minds of devoted hearers, the admiration which portions of them have extorted from those who had no similar interest in admiring them the writings and time they sent out to different corners of the universe, and lastly but not lastly their survival after many stupendous attempts to murder them, attempts cleverly planned, vigorously executed, often thought to have been crowned with success, by men before whom everything sacred, ancient, strong in the affection and conviction of man gave way M Barth, a celebrated French author very justly remarks that the faith of India in her old religion is 'condemned to the but determined to live' It is said by sages that it is not possible for a man whose knowledge is limited to decipher the *Vedas* completely Their key having now been lost we are compelled to fall back upon the statements of Kapila, Kadamba, Nanda, Sanatcumara and his three brothers Vyasa, Bhadara, Krtou & Ar to the general spirit of the *Vedas* laid by down these Rishis and their complete meaning is known to Paramatmas only and they point out what is not God Except the record which we have received it by all foreigners to have been 4000 years old and which states that the *Vedas* were disclosed to particular Rishis, there is no other evidence to prove their existence The argument that the *Vedas* contain internal evidence of their having been Author is conclusive one except to a believer The Christians and Mahomedans would not I believe, consider that what has been said is sufficient evidence for the fact of the *Vedas* being the word of God, for the evidence they have for believing their scriptures to be revelations is exactly of the same description As for atheists who do not believe in the existence of a sentient God, what has been said about the inspiration of the *Vedas* will certainly make no impression upon them, and I do not mean to argue with them for the present I wish first to muster or number such of my brethren as believe in the existence of God sentient, all powerful, omnipotent, omnipresent all merciful and those such as believe that He is All's Father and merciful governor of all His children and those who believe in the brotherhood of souls It is impossible to prove more of any revealed book, according to the rules of evidence promulgated in the Indian Acts Paley's works and *Coota manjula*, a Sanscrit work and many smaller works have no doubt, tended to prove the existence of a sentient God and His word, Many prophets and Rishis have borne evidence to the fact of their having come in contact with God, spoken to Him and heard His word from Him Yet no decision has been arrived at that they did so which is considered as unquestionable by all the inhabitants of the world This is a state of things which I believe is intended by the Father to demonstrate that there can be no society without a chief, and a kingdom without a traitor According to one, the Christian and the Mahomedan religious works, the prophets and sages bore evidence from their personal knowledge to the fact of God having spoken to them, appear to have been stoned and killed Socrates was asked to die for holding the principle of the immortality of the soul Science was similarly disposed of During the lifetime of Jesus, who gave evidence of his having been sent to this earth by Allah Father by exhibiting miracles, he was not to be considered a messenger of God so much so that he exclaimed that "they people do not understand me" We are added, therefore, be discouraged by what the materialist and scientist might say of God's word We cannot swear that we had a great grandfather from the knowledge of the fact, but we can swear that we believe that we had a great grandfather In the same way we cannot swear that the *Vedas* are the words of God, because we have not seen Him utter the words yet we can unhesitatingly swear that we believe, from the ancient record we have, and from the fact of our belief in the existence of God and his qualities, that He has spoken in one part of the globe, and His word is enshrined in our *Vedas*"

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 3, 1886. No. 18

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese per annum Rs 10 0 0
English alone do „ 5 0 0
Kanarese alone do „ 4 0 0
Local subscription „ 3 0 0

Specimen copies sent free either by the English or the Kanarese press on application.

All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion per line 0 2 0
For the second and each following insertion „ 0 1 0

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(Vol VII, October 1885 to September 1886.)

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NOTICE

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

Tenders will be received up to Wednesday the 5th May 1886 for purchase of Old Gunnies, Ropes, Hard and Soft Cotton Waste which can be seen at the above Mill from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily.

BANGALORE, W. SOUTH
28th April 1886 *Secretary*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 25th April.—The amendment of Sir Roper Lethbridge that no enquiry into the Government of India would be satisfactory without indepth last local investigation, which was withdrawn in favor of Lord Randolph Churchill's amendment on the same subject, will remain on the notice paper of the House of Commons.

The Government has withdrawn the names of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord George Hamilton, Sir James Fergusson, and Mr Ilbuke from the list of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the Government of India, and added that of Mr James O'Kelley, member for Roscommon.

The debate on the motion is fixed for the 6th May.

Paris, 24th April.—The French Government, prior to the despatch of the ultimatum by the British Government to Athens, made strong representations to Greece, accompanied by expressions of friendship, urging her to conform to the wishes of the Powers, and disarm.

Athens, 24th April.—The shots that were exchanged between Greek and Turkish outposts were owing to a misunderstanding, and both sides have since apologised.

London, 26th April.—It is positively stated that the Greek Government, in consequence of the strong representations made by France, has consented to disarm.

London, 27th April.—The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at Rossendale yesterday, said that he had no intention of joining the Conservative coalition.

He read a letter from Mr Bright, in which the latter protested energetically against Mr Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase Bills. Mr Chamberlain has expressed his intention of moving the rejection of Mr Gladstone's Land Purchase Bill on the reassembling of Parliament.

Athens, 26th April.—M Delyannis has given a general consent to disarm, with which the Powers, however, are not satisfied, and have requested that more precise assurances be given.

The detached fleet, which had assembled off the Piraeus, has left for Suda Bay.

Athens, 27th April.—The ultimatum from all the Great Powers, except France, was delivered yesterday evening, to the Greek Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M Delyannis. It requires formal assurances from the Greek Government, that orders for the disarmament of the Army and Navy be given within a week from the receipt of the ultimatum.

Trentarapundy, via Trevalur, 28th April.—It was resolved at a mass meeting of 4,000 Mirasidars, held here to day, that Government be again importuned to order the stoppage of collections for 1294, till the representations of the Mirasidars, contained in a memorial accompanying, be received and considered. At present the suffering is extreme and the revenue officers are inexorable. Seed paddy and cattle are being attached.

Manargudy, 27th April.—A mass meeting of 3,000 Mirasidars was held here yesterday. It was resolved to intimate to Government that they are much distressed by cattle and other property being attached for remitted revenues, and again pray for the postponement of collection till the disposal of the memorial following.

Athens, 27th April Evening.—A Royal Decree has been issued, disbanding two classes of the Greek reserves.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1886.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERALS.

If ever a great man's followers have been guilty of the most ingratitude towards their chief, we think the desertion of Mr. Gladstone by some of the principal members of the Liberal party will be placed amongst the leading instances of that kind which history has already recorded. The desertion is peculiarly mean and cowardly just at this juncture, when the great leader of the Liberals is met with doubt, difficulty, and danger on all sides, and with the strong and combined opposition of the Conservatives. But the conduct of the leading members of the Liberal party is not equivalent merely to a desertion. It is much more than that. It is not simply desertion and neutrality, but it is a desertion and going over to the enemies' camp and actively aiding the latter. Thus, amongst other and conspicuous examples, Lord Hartington and Mr Joseph Chamberlain have not been content simply to disagree with Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy, and so leave their places in the Government under him, but they have actually joined hands with the Conservatives in opposing their old and tried political chief. Lord Hartington recently joined the leader of the Conservatives, Lord Salisbury, in publicly condemning Mr Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule for Ireland and his Land Purchase Bill for relieving the Irish peasantry, the latter noble lord moving a resolution condemning and rejecting them, and the former seconding it. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain who, but for Mr. Gladstone's kindness and encouragement and helping hand, never could have made the figure he now makes in public life, has actually announced his intention of moving the rejection of Mr Gladstone's Bill for Irish Home Rule—a true specimen, indeed, of political gratitude not to speak of common honesty! The Liberals, and amongst them, not less than two leading members and others with them, were wont to look upon Mr Gladstone with fond and filial affection, and thence became endeared to them under the name of the Grand Old Man, which has since become, all the world over, wherever Great Britain holds sway, "familiar in our mouths as household words." Up to last November and December, there was no politician and statesman in the world so admirable and great, in the estimation of the Liberal party, than William Ewart Gladstone, and now there is hardly one prominent member among them who thinks himself so humble as to do him reverence. And what is the reason or ground of this base desertion and going over to the camp of the opposition? It is merely this,—that Mr. Gladstone is yielding to the great Irish nation what its leading public men and patriots have been asking for on the platform and in the press, and what, at times, the nation itself has been seeking to find by active opposition—have been asking for and seeking to find, during the past 85 years, since the Union, namely, the Repeal of that Union and Home Rule for the country, and what, indeed, the leading members of the Liberal party themselves were prepared to yield. It was with this promise that Mr. Gladstone and his party obtained the help of Mr Parnell and the large section of the Irish party in the House of Commons, with which help, the Liberals have so easily ousted their opponents and come into power. Mr. Gladstone's scheme for Home Rule in Ireland, against which so much has been said, and about which so many fears have been expressed, both by Conservatives and Liberals—amongst other fears, that it would disintegrate the British empire—is, after all, when it comes to be closely examined, a scheme of Local Self Government, on a larger and more national scale, it is true, than the similar measure laid in India, in accordance with Lord Ripon's famous Minute, but still for all that, a scheme merely of Local Self-Government. The Irish are to elect and have a Parliament of their own in Dublin, but the powers of this body are to be extremely limited. They are to be confined only to local matters, matters of internal government, and even in these, the Imperial Parliament in London is to have certain powers of veto. For the rest of it—the Army, the Navy, the imposition of taxes, the power of declaring war against, and maintaining diplomatic relations with, foreign powers, are all to remain vested in the hands of the Imperial Parliament; so that there does not seem to be here any ground for fearing that this scheme of Home Rule for Ireland will break up the British empire in Europe and eventually lead to the breaking up of the empire abroad. There appears every reason for believing that Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule for Ireland will bind that country closer to England and make her people more steadfast in their loyalty to the British Government.

This base, sudden, and unexpected desertion of and disloyalty to him, on the part of his followers, must be exceedingly disappointing and grieving to Mr. Gladstone, who, whatsoever his faults and weaknesses as a politician may be, has ever been distinguished for his staunch, answering loyalty to his followers, his quick appreciation and ready reward of

their services, and the fearless honesty with which he adheres to his convictions and the straightforward manner in which he always seeks to carry out his plans and measures into action Mr Gladstone is emphatically a man who, in spite of opposition, in the teeth of ridicule and calumny, and in the face of all difficulties and obstacles, is wholly and absolutely swayed by the courage of his convictions and determination to take action thereon Just let us contemplate him for a moment at this present conjuncture of his political career What unshrinking moral courage does he display in holding his own! With what bold front does he appear before his opponents, and with what cool serenity, almost contemptuous, he looks upon those who have deserted him in his sorest hour of need! and what physical strength and stamina must that be which makes him work day and night unceasingly for what he considers is the cause of political truth and justice! And thus is the great and grand old man whom puny politicians of yesterday, mere boys in his sight, men like Lord Hartington and Mr Joseph Chamberlain, have deserted gone over to the opposite side! A well known and popular American statesman and poet, who was for some time Ambassador of the United States to the Court of Her Majesty the Queen, has the following stanza, amongst others, on *Freedom*—

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak,
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think,
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three

From this almost closing episode of the Great Liberal Premier's life and political career, the desertions by his cowardly followers, the world will be able to judge who was really and truly the Free Man and who were the slaves!

BUREAUCRATIC SECRECY

It there is one thing more than another that marks out the British Government of India, amongst all other European civilised governments, it is the extreme but ostentatious secrecy with which it conducts its proceedings, and the extreme reticence and hesitation with which it publishes them abroad It is half vexatious, half amusing, to mark how subjects of the utmost public and general interest are marked "secret" or "confidential," and withheld with religious scrupulousness from the knowledge of the public We have known of officials, by no means in subordinate positions under their government, who have refused to confirm official information which had, somehow, oozed out in the columns of the Press, and which turned out to be quite accurate The fact is, that the British Government of India, under all its hierarchies of Local Governments and Administrations, is exceedingly and often unreasonably severe on the members of its subordinate service, of whatsoever grade, whenever any of them is suspected of "giving out non-official information" to the Press We have known clerks who have been suspected and watched, and even heavily fined or summarily dismissed, on simple suspicion that they have been affording information to the public press, whereas we (as being behind the scenes of journalism) know them, as a fact, to be thoroughly innocent of any such audacious dereliction of duty It is very amusing, and we laugh consumedly, when, in trying to "pump" an official for any information, we watch the solemn gravity with which he shakes his head and seals up his lips. The various governments in this country seem to think that a rigid bureaucratic secrecy is the acme of statesmanship, and officials, high and low, as a rule, follow the teaching and fulfil the expectations of their superiors, the "heads of offices" In England, it is otherwise, almost, in fact, the reverse of the policy of official secretiveness which is followed in this country In England, the rule, and not the exception, is to give as wide a publicity as possible to questions of public interest and importance which have been under the consideration of one or other of the Departments of Government, and to afford the public press accurate information on them, so that the public and the press are not mystified, and vague and uncertain rumours do not keep voyaging about, on important public questions and government measures, as they constantly do in this country

The latest question which has agitated the public mind, and about which information is anxiously looked for, in South India, is that of the Tanjore revenue collection scandals, about which the Government of Madras has taken measures so strong and drastic, as to involve the dismissal or degradation of a number of upper and lower subordinates in the service, on the report of Mr H S Thomas M C S who was deputed as Special Commissioner to investigate affairs It is that report to which *the public and the press are fairly* entitled, but it has hitherto been withheld, and only a bare Government "Order thereon" has been published, as of the Madras Government were afraid to or unwilling to give publicity to the whole of the facts and circumstances of the cases against the *dismissed and degraded officials* of the collectorate. Writing to the *Madras Times* on the subject, that veteran statesman and acute thinker Sir Madhava Rao, has the following —" It appears only due to the public that Government should publish the whole report on the Tanjore Remission business or at least, as many extracts as may satisfy the public that there has been no much fraud as has been alleged Give to the public the report minus (1) What may be injurious to any named persons by Government (2) What may needlessly lead to suits against Government or Mr Thomas These are the only reservations which may be made reasonably The Governor lately said that statesmanship was wanting in the Civil Service By following the course commended above, let His Excellency show that he himself is not wanting in that quality

The last two sentences of the above free spoken and honest opinion are significant, and worth noting It is nothing more or less than turning Mr Grant Duff's assertion against himself In his recent University Convocation address, His Excellency had, with characteristic self conceit, made the bold statement that there was no statesmanship to be found in Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, meaning, we have no doubt, that there was only one statesman in it, *to wit*, Mountstart Elphinstone Grant Duff Now, then, here is an opportunity for the clever but conceited Governor of Madras to show his statesmanship, and by a very simple proceeding, and that is, by throwing off the trammels of the bureaucratic secret society by which he is surrounded, and to give to the world an official report which is being urgently pressed by all South India and thence, through the press, by all In

Occasional Notes

Rumours have reached the Government of India of disturbances in Khiva No particulars appear to have been yet received

News has been received at Simla, that the Russian Caspian Railway *has been* completed east of Askhabad as far as Annau

Mr R M Durr, of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained the Rs 5,000 reward for passing the degree of honour in the first *division in Sanscrit*

The Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* wired on Monday —"It is rumoured that the Circle Gurkha case is likely to become a *cause célebre*, and that a high official may be sent from here to investigate matters"

It is rumoured in Calcutta that Sir Comer Petheram, the new Chief Justice, is about to follow the example of Mr Justice Hawkins, and insist that barristers *who take large fees should actually be* present in Court when the cases are called on

The Committee of the Oriental College, Lahore, has selected Pandit Rajendra Chandra Shastri, M A, to act as principal of the College during the absence of Dr Leitner, who is at Jammu, on special duty under the Foreign Department

The Russian railways have suffered much from snowdrifts Two trains, with 300 passengers, were buried in the snow, near *Warsaw, and were extricated after many* hours hard work Seventeen hundred workmen were engaged in clearing the line of snow

The Maharajah of Baroda has been "doing" Bombay as a private visitor "the Gaicowar," says a native paper, "evidently knows how to combine amusement with instruction His example ought to put to shame those wretched princelings who rob their subjects right and left in order to ape their royalty and their loyalty to British India."

His Highness Scindia is steadily progressing towards recovery During the past month, his illness had left himself up in his bed, but he has now regained his strength to such an extent that he is to go *out for an airing* His *Highness* contemplates visiting Simla soon, partly on account of his health and partly with the object of conferring with the Viceroy on certain political questions in connection with the constitution of a future administration

The Ceylon pearl fisheries promise to be very successful Two of the banks are believed to contain fully thirty millions of oysters, which may be fished in 1889, while on two other banks three hundred millions *will be fishable in 1888 and 1889* Should these estimates by Captain Donnan be realised, the colonial revenue for the years mentioned will be augmented by the handsome sum of Rs 7,500 000, assuming the oysters to realise Rs 25 the thousand

Local and Provincial.

Mr J B Lyall —It is stated that Mr J B Lyall, the permanent British Resident of Mysore, is expected back at Madras from Furlough on the 10th instant, soon after he will rejoin his appointment here, and Mr Gladstone will proceed on furlough

Easter Holidays —The Easter Holidays, which began on Wednesday the 21st inst terminated on Tuesday the 27th Inst, and on Thursday, all the Public Offices and Criminal courts were opened for business The Civil Courts will remain closed till the 8th June next, on account of the annual vacation

Enrolment —Mr B Gundachar B A B L who successfully passed the B L examination of last year has been enrolled as an Advocate in the Province of Mysore We hear that he will begin practising either at Shimoga or Mysore We heartily wish this deserving young man every success in life

The Reinstatement of the British Resident's Court —Mr L Anantaram Rao, the Registrar of the British Residents Court, having accepted service under the *Maharajah's Government*, the appointment will be filled up, not by Mr Gladstone the officiating Resident, but by Mr J B Lyall the permanent Resident, on his resuming charge next week Who is to be the successful candidate has not as yet transpired

Value Payable Parcel —Arrangements have been made on the Mysore State Railway line to introduce on 1st May, the value payable system with respect to goods or parcels, which, if booked under this system, will not be delivered without the production of the R copie Note The arrangement applies only to the Stations on the Mysore Railway where there are Imperial Post Offices, viz, Bangalore, Channapatna, Flouch Rocks and Mysore

Dewan's Staff —The Dewan having gone to Ootacamund with only his Secretary and one clerk, it is now found that the official work to be done, during the Maharajah's stay on the Hills, is more heavy than was expected It has, therefore, been now found necessary to send up two more clerks, who have gone to Ooty with Mr. Narrain Rao, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr A Krishnamachar, Deputy Manager of the Diwan's office who were also directed to join

A Rumour —The *Daily Post* says—A strong rumour has been current in Bangalore, amongst official circles, during the last 2 or 3 days, that Mr C G Plumer, the Chief Judge of Mysore, will shortly proceed on privilege leave to Europe, for about 4 months, in continuation of the mid-summer vacation It is reported that during the absence of Mr Plumer, Mr Thumboo Chetty will act for him and Mr A Ramachendra Iyer will take up the second Judgeship It is believed that for the third judge's post either Mr Narahari Row, the District Judge of Nagar Division, or Mr P N Krishna Moorthy, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkoor will be selected

The Mahrajah Cotton Mills Company And the "*Spectator*"—The suit brought by the directors of the Maharajah Cotton Mills Company against the proprietors and editor of the *Bangalore Spectator*, in which the damages claimed is Rs 20 000, came on again for hearing, in the Court of the Civil Judge, C and M Section of Bangalore, on the 29th and 30th ultimo, when Messrs J W Hayes Jr and W Grant barrister at law, appeared for the plaintiffs and Messrs I S Smith and Lawrence, advocates for the defendants The case was *set down for the argument on the part of* counsel on either side On the first day some technical evidence from Mr James Scott, of the firm of Messrs Scott & Co, of Bombay and the agents for the Company, having been taken, Mr J W Hayes, Jr, proceeded to address the court on behalf of the plaintiffs, beginning at about 12 noon, and finishing his address at about 4 P M, when the case was adjourned to the next day (Thursday) for the reply of the counsel for the defendants, Mr Sidney Smith doing so from about 12 noon till near three on the general aspects of the case for the defence, when Mr Lawrence put forth the law of the case for the defendants Mr. Wells Grant, then, concluded the whole matter in a speech by way of reply, in behalf of the plaintiffs Colonel Hill, the Civil Judge, who has heard the suit with admirable patience and close attention has adjourned it for judgment to the 15th instant, at between 11 and 12 noon

News Letter

April 30th 1886 —My silence is unpardonable, but I could *not help it* The heat now is something fearful A week ago, for a day or two, the sky used to be overcast with clouds, and lovely, strong winds began blowing, which, though driving away the welcome rain, kept the place cool for at least a couple of hours But there is not now the least sign of any rain

His Highness is on the Hills The Dewan is now Ooty Owing to the annual recess, the District Judge left this for Bangalore three days ago

The Deputy Commissioner (May his shadow never grow less!) returned last evening from Bangalore, where he had gone to spend the Easter Holidays

Our would be Sub Judge is out in the District doing the Jamabundy Mr Mudiah being about to leave on Furlough, Mr. Vardon is here acting for him

Just before the Grand Gazette, which brought a fair shower of appointments, came, there was a *strong rumour*, that both Mr Abdul Khader and Mr Soob Rao of Kolar were to be pensioned But fortune (*fickle minded fortune*) has again pitchforked the latter to a higher grade, though the former as *equally* worthy officer is left without any promotion If gold mines procured promotions to Mr Soob Rao certainly the Khan Bahadour was equally entitled to an increase for the loyal services rendered by him to the Municipality during the "Joypore Frontage Mania"

We wish our hard-worked Dewan every pleasure and enjoyment, which, the Blue Hills are known to give to those going there

If any one has earned a rest it is certainly Mr Sashadri Iyer! Who, if the report be true, shut himself up for nearly a month

in his palatial bungalow in the Highground producing grand schemes which have lately become public. The scantiness will enable Mr S to devise undisturbed, other schemes, which may become known here after

To any one unacquainted into the mysteries of Politics, it appears paradoxical, that the late Divans Lieutenant who was preferred to other candidates for the Dewan's position, because of his being in possession of the first appointments and appointments are open to very severe criticism but which earthly use is there of criticising when their incumbency is when what the Dewan has done may be

In these days, of "Monster Meetings" and associations everywhere it is surprising that we Mysoreans should keep quiet I think it is the duty of every true Mysorean who has the good of the country at heart, to take in hand to inaugurate a meeting here to "Maintain Status" of Mysore,—to express the genuine of the public which it will be more necessary, and to express the politics of the Government that is allowing the present Government to commit any freak it likes without any expense or comment All those who mean public weal cannot be charitable enough to the Dewan, and one individual and a short man is either afraid to utter here if a modest man thoughtfully thinks that the voice of a public man cannot avail much So I the man should be a real gentleman both in Mysore and Bangalore to work in without any fear and taken up openly come forward, form themselves into an association, & independent and do service to their country

The so called representative assembly is a simple farce It does not represent in any sense, and the members are too servile, perhaps with a few honorable exceptions

The Council which costs the State ten thousand Rupees annually is equally useless It is either gagged or roughshod over It is therefore the duty of all educated people, some of the soul, to waste a little of their time and even money, and here no useful to their fellow country men In the name of my countrymen, that I am a reality to express who rule the destinies of the Mysoreans, will never accede for them any advantage, but on the other hand, it will lower them, in the estimation of every one, and the blessings after using them (if it be) for their own purpose, will keep them away

I thus I have strongly exhort all interested in the good of our poor illiterate state to forget their petty jealousies and unite to gether to protect good and trample down, or if impossible to check at least, oppose the evil in a constitutional and loyal manner

I am sure Mr Editor, you will use your able pen to advocate this cause!

Extracts

SCHOLARSHIPS IN ENGLAND FOR NATIVES OF INDIA

The *Witness Mail*—One of the most important and weighty matters to be dealt at the annual meeting of the Senate of the Madras University on Friday, will be the method of selection of a graduate to fill the final as the holder of one of the scholarships recently instituted by the Government of India The establishment of these benefactions is directly due to the present Secretary of State for India, who has always been a friend of Native education, and who has always taken a deep interest in measures designed to promote the educational progress of natives of India

LADY DUFFERIN ON MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA

The *Bombay Gazette*—The April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* contains several articles of first class importance The article to which the place of honour is appropriately given is one by the Countess of Dufferin on "Female Medical Aid to the Women of India" After setting forth the circumstances under which the National Fund originated, and the objects which it has in view, Lady Dufferin writes as follows concerning the intentions and prospects of the work:—

As far as I can make out, the money subscribed over the whole country is about three lakhs—a sum which ought to be £30,000, but which, owing to the low rate of exchange is really only £23,000, of this the Central Committee have the disposal of over one and a half lakhs, or £12,000 This is not a very large capital considering all that there is to do with it, but it has been collected in a very few months, and in this case money does not by any means represent the general interest in the scheme, or the work done since its promulgation.

Wanted

A Teacher for the Kannada Vernacular School at Kadur. Salary Rs 15 per mensem. Apply to the Head Master, Kadur.

A few examples will illustrate my meaning The Maharajah of Ulwar has started a dispensary under female supervision and has given two scholarships, the Maharajah of Darbhunga has asked me to lay the foundation stone of another which he is about to build, a third is to be established by Rai Badyanath Pandit Bahadur at Cuttack, female wards have been promised to Lady Lyall for the Agra College, which will each bear the name of its donor, at Delhi the municipality intend to build a female ward and to place it under a lady doctor, several scholarships have been given by Sir Walter de Souza, and all this, and much more, has been done without touching the central or any branch fund Moreover, I sincerely hope to see the municipalities and the local boards showing increased interest in the question, each one doing something substantial for the benefit of the women within their jurisdiction Through them really rapid advances might be made, and a permanent and self sustaining character would be given to the work

But the Central Committee means to do something, and I will endeavour to give an idea of the plans we have under consideration As the greater part of the money subscribed to the central fund comes from the Independent States and from the poorer parts of the country, the Committee has to consider how it can best benefit them With a view to forwarding our first object that of medical tuition, we mean to aid and improve the Agra Medical College and, if possible, also to start a small model training school at Jubbulpore, which shall be entirely under female supervision, strictly purdah in its strange words, and to which we hope girls of good caste from the Independent States may be induced to go for medical education At both these places it will be necessary to establish female hospitals, and we look forward trustfully to the day when "special funds" may be forthcoming to build them

We shall in every place make use of every means we can find to train midwives As I said before, I consider this a most urgent need, and except at Umritsar, where Miss Hewlett, a missionary lady, has really succeeded in training them in considerable number, I cannot find that hitherto the experiments in this direction have met with any great success and indeed, until lying-in-hospitals are open, there is no way of teaching them in large numbers I hope, however, that we may find some means of giving them even a little education, for although I fully appreciate a well trained and first rate nurse, yet I think that when a midwife is so bad as to jump upon her patient by way of accelerating her recovery after her confinement, the training sufficient to teach such a practitioner to leave the woman alone would be extremely desirable, even if it went no further It is not possible in an article like this to give more examples of their malpractices The above represents a system and is not in an isolated case, it gives some idea of the terrible incapacity of the ordinary midwife, and of the great necessity there is to improve her and it explains why I advocate doing all we can with the material that we have at hand by dormant and prejudiced though it be If we wait until our candidates can read and write and do arithmetic, and undergo a two years professional course of study we shall be postponing the general good longer than is necessary In this case '*le mieux est l'ennemi du bien*," we must not refuse to improve because we want to perfect, we must be content with a midwife who does no active harm for the present hoping with time to license only those who are really well qualified for the post Meantime the Central Committee think it might be possible to retain the services of two fully qualified midwives, who could be employed at some central place when not otherwise engaged, but who when sent for, would be ready to travel to any distant place where they might be required

We are also anxious to promote sanitary instruction in girls schools and to aid in the publication of primers and of small books, such as are brought out by the Ladies Sanitary Association in England, and which may be useful to women in our land We believe that simply written chapters on the 'Health of mothers,' 'The Management of Babies" the value of fresh air in the mischief of bad, what to do in case of little accidents, &c., would be read, and would prove extremely useful, but here one of the former difficulties comes in—not only will each book have to be translated into various languages, it will also have to be specially adapted for each different part of the country, some steps are already being taken to carry out this idea

These proposals are modest indeed, and our aspirations do not soar much higher than our programme, whose wings are weighed by financial considerations, but it must be remembered that the efforts made by the Central Committee are only a small part of the work doing throughout the country in furtherance of the aims of the National Association In Madras, Bombay Bengal, the Punjab, the North West Provinces, in Mysore, and in Burmah, the work is going on, and Assam, which is unable to form a branch, is about to send students to Calcutta

It is not within the scope of this article to give an account of what has been done in India of late years but I should be sorry to give the impression that no previous efforts had been made in this direction, and I cannot pass over in silence the splendid generosity which has supplied Bombay with dispensary and hospital, and has procured for it the services of one of our most distinguished lady doctors, or that of those gentlemen in Madras whose munificent gifts have enabled a large caste hospital to be established Madras has also been forwarded in the work of medical tuition, and can already supply a certain number of trained doctors, nurses and midwives

We believe, however that every effort at present being made will be stimulated by a national movement, while encouragement will be given to others to go and do likewise, the experience of one place will be useful to another and a kind of sympathy will be created between persons working for a common object I trust also that a feeling of kindness and good will may be generated by an Association which has been started by women for the benefit of their own sex, but which should appeal to the best feelings of the men of this country We have met with much encouragement so far but we realize that the work we have in hand will require many years of faithful endeavour to bring it to a successful issue We know that we must begin it gently, and having sown the seed, must tend it with patience and perseverance, feeling grateful and hopeful as each green leaf appears giving promise of a future abundant harvest

February 1, 1886 HARRIOT DUFFERIN

PROSECUTION FOR DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "STATESMAN"

The Indian Daily News of the 6th tells the Police Court on Saturday morning Mr P Cowper Barrister, instructed by Messrs Dignum and Robinson, appeared before his Worship, and said that he applied on behalf of Mr Miller, of Burdwan, one of the managers of the Burdwan Raj, for a summons against Mr Robert Knight, of Messrs, Editor of a newspaper published and known as *The Statesman and Friend of India* and against Mr D Barlow, Printer and Publisher of that newspaper for having in a series of articles which had appeared in the paper concerning matters connected with the Burdwan Raj and its management by Mr Miller and others who are at present employed as managers under the Court of Wards to whose charge the Raj is at present granted and published, or cause to be so printed and published, gross libels of a most damaging character against Mr Miller and others as managers of the Burdwan Raj The latter Mr Cowper said were not in Court now, but he applied on behalf of Mr Miller for a process against the two gentlemen named, and desired that they should be prosecuted for defamation A formal complaint had been drawn up that the Court might know exactly what were the matters complained of, which had been called out from the articles containing the gravest matter which appeared in the issues of the paper, and put *seriatim* so that complaints may be specified plainly Mr Cowper then read the following passage, which appeared in the second paragraph of the *Statesman's* letter of the 10th instant —" The friends of this old family' (meaning thereby the family of the late Maharajah of Burdwan) "must in particular upon the necessity of enquiry being made into the vast sums of money that have been drawn from the wards of the Raj during the last six years by the joint managers Ban Behari and Mr Miller on the plea that they were required for current expenditure, or for investment in Government securities, also into the amounts that are declared to have been remitted by these gentlemen"(meaning thereby the said Ban Behari and the complainant) during the same period to London, and to their tradesmen, with the invoices of the goods bought, the aggregate amount of Mr Miller's personal drawings from the Prince during the five years of his Raj, and the sale of eight lakhs of old coins through the cashier of the Raj, and their disposal" Mr Cowper submitted that, on the face of the words in that paragraph there could be no question of defamation, and from the language framed, it was perfectly clear that the object of the writer was by innuendoes to charge Mr Miller and another with gross extortion and criminal misappropriation, and even short misunderstanding thereby to harm their reputation, and unless Mr Knight and Mr Barlow can justify making such statements, they have committed an offence

The next matter complained of is in paragraph 3 of that day's issue —

But particularly the destruction of the four lakhs of rupees drawn by Mr Miller from the the expense men tioned by him in in Sir Ashley Eden the *Khillat* y the money spent on the attempt are the person of the gentleman the late Maharajah married, and the destruction of that money"

This Mr Cowper said, was utterly untrue, as four lakhs of rupees were never drawn by anybody for the purpose of the *Khillat*, nor did Mr Miller draw any portion of the money so required The fact was that only one lakh had been drawn and that by the Maharajah himself, and not by Mr Miller, for the purposes of the *Khillat*, and concerning the liberal entertainment and lavish hospitality on the occasion, it was very extraordinary that so little money had been spent Any way, Mr Miller has nothing to do with obtaining the money nor had he anything to do with arranging the person of the girl whom the late Maharajah married or in any way with spending any money for the purpose

In the last paragraph of the same days issue appeared the following, the sum planned of —

Were the Raj under thoroughly efficient management, it would take time for the Board to acquire such a knowledge of its affairs as is necessary, but with such gentlemen as Mr Miller and Ban Behari, the difficulties of the Board will be insurmountable"

Has imputed, Mr Cowper said, that the Raj was under incompetent management, and that Mr Miller was unfit and incompetent to be manager. It was quite clear, Mr Cowper urged, that Mr Miller's avocation in life and means of livelihood consists as the manager of zemindaries and estates and an imputation that he was wholly unfit for such a post must have justified was a libel of the gravest character

The fourth complaint read by Mr Cowper appeared at the end of the 1st paragraph in the issue of the 11th instant, as follows —

"Mr Miller has conducted an extensive correspondence with the numerous tradesmen who ministered to those extravagant wants and caprices of the late Maharajah Messrs Maynard and Harris, we are assured, drew no less than £70,000 from young Mr Langhorne under Mr Miller's orders upon those gentlemen for European goods We are ashamed to call the estimate placed upon the intrinsic value of the goods supplied at this extravagant cost"

Mr Cowper said the imputation there was that Mr Miller had cheated the Raj out of large sums of money The facts were that Messrs Maynard and Harris, who were agents for procuring goods were employed by the for a considerable number of years £15,000 had been spent for goods for through them, and not £70,000 as has been stated This too instead of being a loss to the Raj, was the means of saving a great deal of money by procuring goods direct from Europe In respect of these indents, every farthing of discount received was likewise credited to the Raj, and as shown in the books, so that the whole statement was purely imagination, and its publication was actuated by malice

The 5th complaint appears in the last paragraph of the same day's issue —

"The truth simply is that Mr Miller has been one of those adventurers that were common enough in the early days of our rule, but that we hoped had had disappeared for many years His appointment as manager of the Raj must have been made without the least enquiry into his fitness for the discharge of its duties, or in any direction were the Board would have been likely to arrive at a true history of his connection with the Raj An absolute hanger on, discharging no duties whatever but those we have described, he has been minister and assistant to every extravagance that has been perpetrated at the palace since his appointment, and has not failed to make very handsome provision for himself in the process He is probably not worse than other men, and has not done more than others in his position would have done, but he is totally unfit to be under the control of the estates under any circumstances, from his utter want of acquaintance, not only with zemindary management, but with the language of the people We ask the Government to look particularly at the story of the personal provision that this gentleman indicated the boy Maharajah to make for himself and his wife during their joint life time "I had been but six or seven years at the time in the employ of the Raj, and his offer was that of a pure sinecure The young Maharajah was of very feeble character, as is well known and within a week after the death of his grandfather, Mr Miller had raised his own pay from Rs 500 to Rs 1,200 a month, and insisted upon the boy making a provision of £600 a month for him if and his wife, as long as they lived, under regular formal deed We have this information from a gentleman who had all that lay in his power to prevent the boy executing it and the scene has been described to us under which his signature was obtained from him Mr Miller presented the deed to the young Maharajah with his own hand, and when the boy tried to evade signing it, by promising to do so at some future time Mr Miller would not let the Prince leave the room until he had obtained his signature from him In addition to these exactions he twice over, during the two or three years of the boy's reign, took from him a full year's pay in advance that he might visit England and each time the sum of Rs 16,000 for his passage money or upwards of Rs 60,000 in all, while to borrow from him the incredible sum of £43,000 for getting an ordinary *Khillat* from Sir Ashley Eden His colleague, Ban Behari seems to have been dressing the Raj independently but of this gentleman we shall have something to say in another issue Meanwhile, we took this simple question Does the Government sell its decorations at the extortionate rate of £40,000 for an ordinary *Khillat*, or does of honour? Who was it that received the £40,000 that this poor boy was made to pay for a *Khillat* not worth Rs 5,000? If the Government would like to know the destination of the money let it enquire freely of the older servants of the Raj"

This Mr Cowper said imputed that Mr Miller had been guilty of gross exactions and extortions, and that he had been guilty of various acts of gross misconduct" which, he urged, was wholly and entirely untrue Mr Miller had been a servant of the Raj for but 10 years and not for 7 years as stated His emoluments did not amount to Rs 800 at the time of the old Maharajah, and it was not within a week but two years after his death, that the late Maharajah, of his own free will gave Mr Miller a rise of Rs 1,200 as well deserving of it as he was for the services he had rendered In fact, Mr Miller with a high sense of honour had refused the sum of Rs 7,000 which he had been offered to him by the Maharajah As regards the paragraph that the Maharajah "tried to evade signing it", and that Mr Miller would not let the Prince leave the room &, Mr Cowper urged that he was instructed to say the whole of it is absolutely a fiction, and there is no ground for such a statement whatsoever The last complaint is taken from the last para graph of the article in the issue of the 11th instant which runs as follows —" in calling attention to the manner out of the Burdwan estates by the Court of Wards as noticed some days ago that the most important of the cash books, the book which contained the record of the cash balances lying in one of the banks, had disappeared, and with it the inventory of the Raj jewels We said further that fictitious cash book had been actually produced in the Collector's Court upon some business connected with the Raj and that the Collector (Mr Cockerell) declined it to be a forgery as soon as produced Now, we asked, mutually, who it was that produced this forged book, and for what precise purpose, and finally what steps Mr Cockerell took upon discovering that it was a forgery, presumably, the very practice that could have produced it are the managers under the Court of Wards, imputing that the complainant Mr Miller, had committed or abetted the commitment of this appropriation, theft, forgery, &c

His Worship, without hearing any further comments from Mr Cowper, said that he was entitled to a summons, and ordered the same to be issued on the complaints filed by Mr Cowper, and made returnable on next the 29th instant

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 10, 1886. No. 19

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kannada per annum	Rs	4 0 0
Four shillings do		3 0 0
Kannada Jain do		1 0 0
Local subscription		3 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kannada portion separately The Subscription are payable strictly in advance

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For the first insertion per line	0 2 0
For the subsequent insertions each	0 1 0

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 3rd May Noon—Mr. Gladstone has issued a manifesto to his Midlothian constituents, in which he states that he has received conclusive assurances of sympathy from Russia and the Colonies with his Irish proposals He criticises the conflicting views held by those who have ceded from the Liberal ranks, and urges concessions to Irish demands while England is free and strong, instead of yielding hereafter to terror, and in conclusion he argues the necessity of the House of Commons dealing whether Ireland *should be allowed to manage her own affairs*, details of which he believes are capable of arrangement

London, 4th May—The Queen opened the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to-day Her Majesty, on alighting, was received at the entrance by the Prince of Wales, and the Royal and Executive Commissioners, who were presented to Her Majesty A procession was then formed, which traversed the Indian and Australian Courts to the Albert Hall, where a most imposing inaugural ceremony took place

The Prince of Wales, as President of the Executive, made an address, in which he said *that the display made by India and the Colonies* at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, led him to expect a hope that the subjects of England would be enabled to witness the marvellous development that had been made by their Indian and Colonial brethren. He dwelt upon the hearty response that had been made throughout the Empire to the invitations of the Commission, and to the enthusiastic and successful preparations made everywhere The response of the Government of India, he said, had been most cordial, and its collections had been supplemented by generous contributions which had been received from the native Princes of India, and valuable assistance rendered *by the Viceroy and Government of India* His Royal Highness concluded by hoping that the Exhibition would stimulate commercial interests in all parts of our dominions Her Majesty, in reply, said she was sincerely gratified to witness the successful result of the exertions that had been made by the Prince of Wales, whose expectations Her Majesty shared Her Majesty hoped that the Exhibition will strength en the bonds of union now existing in every portion of her Empire

Stands were provided for Indians and Colonials along the route taken by the procession, which was a most brilliant pageant The concourse of people assembled was immense, and the weather was brilliant. The ceremony altogether was a grand and imposing success

London, 5th May.—Parliament has re-assembled after the Easter recess

Sir J Pease introduced a motion in the House of Commons last night, urging the abolition of the cultivation, manufacture, and trade in Opium by the Government of India

Mr Stafford Howard, Under-Secretary of State for India, deprecated the motion, and said that the result of it if carried, would be to increase the revenue of India, and would interfere with existing treaties with native princes, thereby necessitating compensation to the extent of eleven millions sterling

The debate was stopped by the House being counted out

In the House of Commons last night, Mr Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that the time allowed to Greece for replying to the Ultimatum of the Great Powers has expired No definitive reply had been received from Greece respecting disarmament, and Mr Gladstone said her previous reply was both inadequate and unsatisfactory

London, 5th May, Noon—*The Great Powers* will present a fresh Collective Note to Greece to day

Wady Halfa, 4th May—Latest advices from Dongola state that large bodies of Mahdists are massing there

Athens, 7th May, Morning—The Greek Government, in reply to the collective note of the Great Powers, has *refused* to offer any further explanations

The Ministers representing the Foreign Powers here will leave Athens to day Greek troops are concentrating on the frontier

London, 7th May—The Premier, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that if the reply of the Greek Government to the collective note was inadequate, steps will be taken immediately to secure the object of the Great Powers

In the House of Commons, Mr John Morley Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced a Bill for the temporary continuance of the Arms Act

Philadelphia, 6th May—Rigorous measures are being adopted throughout America against Socialists

Chicago, 5th May—A large meeting of Socialists was held here last night, at which upwards of fifteen thousand people were present In consequence of information received by the authorities that recent disturbances here were instigated by the Socialists prompt measures were taken to suppress the meeting which was summoned in response by the Police This order was angrily resisted, and a desperate encounter ensued and bombs were thrown among the Police, five of whom were shot dead, and many wounded Fifty of the rioters were shot

Suakim 5th May—The whole of the Egyptian troops destined to form the garrison here in future have arrived The Madras Regiment embarked for India to day

Negapatam 5th May—A large meeting of the Tanjore Mahajans was held on the 2nd instant, in the flag staff station, Negapatam, which is all immated for the occasion Resolutions were adopted, condemning the secret and the recent report of Mr Thomas on the common question, especially the imputation of conspiracy and fraud against the Tanjore people It was also resolved to memorialise the Madras Government and the Government of India A deputation of the leading Mirasdars was appointed to wait upon the Governor for the purpose of explaining personally the injustice done A telegram was sent to the Viceroy, praying that the Madras Government be advised to grant Mr Thomas's report with the order thereon, and to suspend the collection of remitted kists pending the disposal of memorials The meeting closed with Lord and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen Empress

London, 7th May—The amount tendered for the three per cent loan of 6 millions for the Government of India the minimum rate for which was fixed at £86, reached 20 millions sterling Tenders at £87 12s will receive in full

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1886

MR. JUSTICE MUTHUSWAMIYER'S SPEECH AT THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Mr. Justice Muthuswamy Iyer, one of the Judges of the High Court of Madras, presided, last week, at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Presidency College, on which occasion, he delivered an address, which is well worth consideration, and on which we desire to offer a few remarks. The address, as is characteristic of all Mr Muthuswamy Iyer's public utterances, was clothed in plain and unmistakable language, so that no misinterpretation could be put upon what was said. Mr. Muthuswamy Iyer's object, as it seems to us, was, first, to impress his youthful hearers with the paramount duty of strict unswerving loyalty to the British Government of India, secondly, (this more by implication than direct speech) the futility and uselessness of any independent political aspirations on the part of the natives of India, and, thirdly, the urgent necessity there is for the inception and carrying into practice of certain social reforms by the Hindu community. The first of Mr. Muthuswamy Iyer's thesis is one to which no native of India, educated or uneducated, high or low rich or poor, can fail to give his unreserved and cordial assent. It has been clear, *during the last hundred and thirty years*, that but for the continued presence of a strong Government like the British in this country, we should not have had all the national and social blessings, all the liberty of speech and action, all the security of life and property, all the material prosperity which we now enjoy; on the contrary, had the British Government been compelled to withdraw from India, as the Romans were obliged to withdraw from ancient Britain, we should have had a chronic political chaos and state of warfare in the midst of which there would not have been the smallest possibility of the heterogeneous populations of this country enjoying those social blessings and material advantages we have above enumerated, and it is equally true that, if tomorrow the British Government resigned its sway and gave up all the high political status it occupies in this country, India will assuredly be seized by the Government of Russia, and we should only have a change of masters—most probably, not for the better. When, therefore, Mr. Moothuswamy Iyer says that he has always felt through life that "India can only recover its ancient prestige and splendour under British rule," we cordially concur in that opinion, and when he clenches it with the statement that "loyalty to the British throne and constitution is not a mere virtue, but its absence is a crime," he has our most hearty support; and we go further, and say that disloyalty will not only be a crime, but it will be a national blunder, because after the British Government, chaos will come again, and can only be put down by the rigour of a Russian subjugation and occupation of the country. Such *being our opinions and sentiments on the*

subject of loyalty to the British Government of India, we hope we shall not be misunderstood if we say that we can find no good reason for agreeing with Mr Moothuswamy Iyer in his dictum that there can be no use or necessity for the natives of India indulging in any independent political aspirations of their own, which they may attempt to realise under the ægis of the British Government itself Mr Moothuswamy Iyer's indirect attack is, of course, pointed at those educated natives, or associations of educated natives, who dare to think that the form of the present Government of India is susceptible of improvement in several directions, for instance in the concession of popular representation in the various Presidential and Provincial administrations of India For example, what wrong or taint of disloyalty is there in educated natives desiring that the non-official members to the Indian Legislative Councils should be elected by the popular vote and that the status and powers of such members of the Councils should be augmented and rendered of some practical advantage to the communities they represent and why should it be considered disloyal to the British Government, if for attaining the above purpose, educated natives form themselves into associations, or a series of associations, in the country, through which means they essay to instruct their ignorant and uninformed country ? We maintain that such political aspirations are perfectly compatible with the strictest loyalty to the British Government, and it is not becoming or fair for a gentleman in Mr Muthuswamy Iyer's *exalted position that he should, even* by implication, cast the slur of doubt and distrust on his countrymen, and thus place them under the ban of suspicion by the Government We have no hesitation in affirming that those educated natives who have formed and who are members of such political associations are, at least, as loyal in their thoughts, feelings, wishes, and actions towards the British Government of India as any of those who stand aloof and lecture us on loyalty to the British throne and constitution. With regard to the third topic of Mr Moothuswamy Iyer's address, we have but a few words to say for the present, because it deals with questions of the Hindu law and religion with which the learned judge himself confessed he could not possibly deal within the compass of his address The higher and more extended education of Hindu women, the abolition of the system of co parcenary in family property, the abolition of infant marriages, and the diffusion of enlightening influence of correct knowledge through the vernaculars, are all questions which afford the widest scope for consideration and discussion. It will suffice to say that Mr Moothuswamy Iyer has clearly indicated the lines on which each and all of these questions should be taken up by educated Hindus. With regard to two of them, the extended education of Hindu women, and the abolition of Infant Marriages, satisfactory beginnings have already been made by men amongst us in Southern India, of whose earnestness, zeal, discretion, and good judgment, we have no doubt whatever, but in whom we place the utmost confidence.

NEEDLESS ALARM

The fact that the several political associations which have been formed, especially those of very recent date, by educated natives of India, have not been without some marked effect and note, is evident from the policy which the Government of India, under the Earl of Dufferin, seems inclined to adopt towards these associations. It is clear that the Hindus of all castes and sects are beginning to be alive to the political rights and privileges to which they are entitled, but which will never be conceded to them unless they take measures, constitutional and legitimate, to obtain them—we mean, of course, that the educated and enlightened amongst them should think and act for those who are less fortunately situated amongst their compatriots As we have said, these political associations are constitutional and legitimate in themselves, and those who have called them into existence and are active members are as loyal in their attachment to the British Government of India as any of those who have not thought fit to join, but who criticise and profess to see disloyalty in those associations It would seem, however, that Lord Dufferin's Government, or Lord Dufferin himself, has taken alarm at the members and strength of these associations and, according to some of our Bengal contemporaries, Lord Dufferin has written to the Home Government, calling attention to the matter, and asking permission to adopt a severe policy in this country against such associations and those who form and are members of them We are very unwilling to believe such a report of Lord Dufferin or of his Government, because the noble lord has succeeded a Viceroy in the person of Lord Ripon, whose whole aim and policy it was to give the natives of India the utmost liberty of thought and speech on the platform and in the press, and it was understood when Lord Dufferin assumed the reins of the Government of India, he would be guided by the same lines of policy *which earned so high a reputation for* his predecessor, both in this country and in England But, unfortunately, Lord Dufferin is surrounded by counsellors of the same stamp as those under whose advice, Lord Lytton, when he was Viceroy, was persuaded to pass the Native Press Gagging Act, an enactment which the Home Government was ashamed of and took the earliest opportunity of erasing from the statute book The cause, however, the gubernatorial alarm, or, rather, the alarm inspired in the gubernatorial mind, by self interested and ignorant counsellors, is not the Native Press, but the political activity manifested by the educated natives of Bengal and other provinces of the British empire in India, in forming associations of themselves for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain certain rights and privileges to which they have long been entitled, but which have been long withheld from them and which they never will obtain, unless they continue to agitate, by all constitutional and legitimate means, and which agitation has not the slightest smack of disloyalty to the British Government in it But we have no fear in the matter, first, because we can hardly believe in such a policy of political repression on the part of such a lover of the liberty of thought and speech as Lord Dufferin, and secondly, because, if the report be unhappily true that the Government of India has asked the Home Government permission to adopt a severe policy against political associations and those who form and are members of them, the natives of India have too many and too strong friends in England for such an attempt at gagging political liberty to pass unchallenged and strenuously opposed Lord Ripon, as our most liberal and high minded ex Viceroy, is a host in himself, and his lordship, we may be sure, will not allow any such measure to be introduced into this country as will destroy all the fruits of his disinterested and noble labours in behalf of India, and we have the further substantial pledge in the fact that, so long as Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party are at the head of affairs, no such repressive and retrograde a measure will ever receive sanction or countenance

Occasional Notes.

The *Deccan Times* announces the birth of a daughter to the Nizam, on Wednesday morning

Invitations have been issued for the Cashmere and Jammu installation, which takes place at Jammu on the 10th instant

The Gaekwar of Baroda is evidently not going to England, after his short experience of the sea, as he left Bombay for his own territories on Saturday evening

Though scarcity prevails in the Kabul District, a severe famine is not expected, as the import of grain from outside has begun with the advent of spring weather

Another large fire is reported at Mandalay It occurred at daylight on the 29th ultimo. Aided by a strong wind, it extended over a considerable portion of the town

A *Gazette of India* notification states that the income of the Universities or other associations or bodies, existing solely for educational purposes, are exempted from liability to income tax

The offence of Widows at home, obtaining payment of their late husbands' pensions after their death is becoming so common that the War Office and the Government have been in communication with regard to the best means to put it down and it has been decided in every case proved to give not less than six months' imprisonment This will, it is hoped, stop this practice

Upwards of Rs 4,20,115 have been paid to the credit of the Committee of Management of the Punjab Chiefs' School of Lahore The Maharajah of Patiala's contribution of half a lakh and a quarter of a lakh by the Nawab of Bhawalpore, are yet to be received Smaller contributions of Rs 10,000 from the Maharajah of Kashmir and the Rajah of Jhind have also been promised The Raja of Sirmur has contributed Rs. 5,000

A Pelegram from London to the *Pioneer* says that news has been received at Lheden Hall, stating that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and family are returning from Aden The sale of the Maharajah's effects is proceeding in England The Maharajah is provided with quarters in the Residency at Aden Up to the time of the mail steamer *Malwa* leaving, he had not received any further information as to the regulations of his movements

The *Englishman* understands that Mr de Burgh Miller, the manager of the Burdwan Raj, in addition to proceeding by a criminal prosecution against Mr Knight and Mr Barlow, the editor and printer of the *Statesman*, for libel, is about to institute a civil suit against the Pathparah Rajah as proprietors of the *Statesman*. The damages are laid at a lakh of rupees The Hon'ble Rai Behary Kapur, the joint manager of the Raj, is also about to proceed by civil suit against the same persons on a similar charge

The property captured by British troops in Upper Burmah has been, or will be publicly sold, and the proceeds will be devoted to reducing the expense of the Expedition Certain articles which have not been disposed of by auction at Mandalay will be put up next cold weather in Calcutta, while a third portion—the jewels and jewelled articles have been sent by order of the Secretary of State, to London, where they are expected to fetch a higher price The amount realized from this last mentioned portion of the property will be refunded to the Indian exchequer for the purpose above stated

Information has been received by the Bengal Government that some of the scholars sent from this country to the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester employ a portion of their time in legal and other studies entirely unconnected with the object of the scholarships which are announced to be the promotion of agricultural improvement and encouragement of the study of scientific agriculture The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that in future any scholar who does not apply himself exclusively to agricultural studies shall be liable to forfeit his scholarship

Truth says —" If Mr Gladstone is defeated upon Home Rule, it is difficult to see what will follow If Lord Hartington endeavours to form a Government, he will be entirely dependent upon the Conservatives, if he joins with Mr. Goschen, the Radicals will put him in a minority, if he leaves out Mr Goschen and allies himself with Mr Chamberlain, the conservatives will desert him; whilst, in either case, many Radicals will decline to support a Government which has come into power by Conservative votes. There will, necessarily, be a dissolution But in this case the Liberals will be weakened, owing to the feud between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain, and the next House of Commons will probably be as much split up into sections as the present one"

Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Indian Mirror* —" Having observed, in a pamphlet containing a series of articles extracted from the *Indian Mirror*, an assertion that a certain article in the *Pioneer* was, if not directly at least indirectly, inspired by Lord Dufferin, I thought it my duty to call the Viceroy's attention to the passage As it is obvious that a good deal of practical inconvenience might arise if it were imagined that His Excellency is in the habit of communicating his views and opinions through the medium of anonymous articles in Indian newspapers, I am authorized to inform you, in the most absolute manner, that there is not the slightest foundation for such a supposition either in this or in any other instance."

Mrs A P Sinnett, in her newly published book, "The purpose of Theosophy," says "The movement made by our actions and general tendencies decides our future incarnations in the planet that due to intellectual work and thoughts affects more directly our spiritual condition hereafter, determining the duration and character of heavenly bliss, previous to rebirth on the material plane Thus, as we pass along our earthly lives, we leave behind us extra causes which no after-repentance can obliterate, which must with absolute certainty bring about their inevitable results in the next re-birth, these being poverty, riches, station, ill health, deformity, deprivation of one or more of the senses, happiness, misery, a wish to do good without the means, the power of doing good without the desire. *All these* and every other afflictions or blessings to which mankind is subject, all the varying states of happiness and the reverse, are due not to the caprice of a single birth and life, but are the direct consequences of previous tendencies or actions committed by the individual" These are, what the authoress calls, the "elementary truths of Theosophy"

THE CARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

Acquittal of all the Prisoners but one.

The Chief Justice having summed up at great length, the jury retired at 10 minutes past 1 P M, to consider their verdict At 1-45 P M they returned, and found all the prisoners not guilty upon all counts

His Lordship thereupon discharged all the prisoners except the 12th prisoner, who was then put up to receive sentence His Lordship asked him if he could show cause why sentence should not be passed upon him The prisoner said he had nothing to say, and that he was willing to abide by whatever order the Court might be pleased to pass His Lordship sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for eighteen months

Immediately the Prisoner was discharged, there was round of applause in the Court, *which was promptly suppressed* The report of the Chief Justice's summing-up will appear in our next issue

Local and Provincial

Fee of Public Prosecutors —On the recommendation of the Chief Judge of Mysore, the Dewan has sanctioned the minimum fee awardable to a Public Prosecutor for supporting convictions by the *Magistracy to be reduced to Rs 16*

Major A H Macintire —Major A H. Macintire, *Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore* district, having obtained a short leave of absence to Ootacamund, Mr V Shanmoogavaloo Pillay, the Town Magistrate Bangalore, has assumed temporary charge of the district.

The British Resident —Mr J B. Lyall, the permanent British Resident at the

Court of Mysore, is expected back from furlough at Madras, this day, and will be here to Bangalore, to take charge of his office from Mr. C. E. B. Gordlestone the officiating Resident, who goes on leave. We hail Mr. Lyall's return.

DISPENSARIES.—A Gubbi correspondent writes to the local *Spectator* :—The want of Dispensaries for the people of this place, and of Tarikere, is much felt. We learn that Government are prepared to open one at each place, as soon as Hospital Assistants are procured. The sooner they are opened the better.

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.—Certain books, selected for the Government Museum from the Government Library, were forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Museum, a few days ago. The books are of great value, and their transference to the Museum is important, as they thus become useful to the public.

SERINGAPATAM.—The public will be grateful to hear that the Government have placed the sum of Rs. 20,589 at the disposal of the Engineering Department, for the repair of Sri Ranganathasamy's temple at Seringapatam. The Government are showing a commendable spirit in preserving these relics, once the pride of a powerful dynasty.

RETIREMENT.—Mr. M. Claphin, for many years a master in the Educational Department of the Mysore Government, and retired some two or three years ago, but who was subsequently re-employed as Manager of the Legislative Department of the Dewan's Office, has been asked to retire altogether. Mr. Swetadri Iyengar, Amildar of Tiptur, has succeeded Mr. Claphin.

CROSS ACTIONS FOR DEFAMATION.—The cross actions for defamation of Scott *vs.* Ricketts and Ricketts *vs.* Scott, which were instituted, respectively, in the Court of the District Magistrate and of the Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, but which were transferred by order of the Madras High Court, are to be tried by Colonel Macdonald Smith, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras, on the 25th instant. Messrs. J. W. Hayes, Jr. and Willie Grant, barristers-at-law, are to appear for Mr. Scott, and Mr. P. D. Shaw, barrister-at-law, and Mr. E. S. Smith, advocate of the Mysore bar, for Mr. Ricketts.

STAMP-DUTY ON TITLE DEEDS OF COFFEE LAND.—The following order, has been issued by the Dewan, in respect of title deeds :—A title-deed issued to a holder of coffee land under the old patta cannot be regarded as a conveyance or deed of gift. It is merely a record of the revenue settlement as to lands already in his possession. Following therefrom the analogy of the decision in regard to Inam title-deeds contained in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1015-1107,—Rs. 226, dated 25th June 1879, the Dewan directs that no stamp duty be levied for title deeds issued in substitution of coffee pattas formerly granted. Title deeds which may be granted for lands newly taken up for coffee cultivation must be stamped as conveyances on the actual or estimated amount of purchase money.

THE MAHARAJAH AT FERNHILL.—A correspondent of the *Bulletin* writes :—His Excellency the Governor is in our midst, and so is the Maharajah of Mysore, a renowned Polo player. His Highness is staying at *Fern Hill* his own palatial residence. It is beautifully situated and when I last saw it, it was just putting on a very Eden like appearance. An iron gate, adorned in Oriental fashion, opens out as you enter, creaking on its heavy hinges. The walk to the house is lined with flower plants of all kinds, from the lovely geranium to the gorgeous sun flower. And in front of it are perterres symmetrically arranged, gay with the beautious gaiety of Natures's loveliest handiwork, and sweetscented flowers in all the various tints and shades of beauty. A very large extent of open space lies round about the Maharajah's residence. And though as yet the hand of man has not transformed it into artificial loveliness, the wild panorama is nevertheless delightful to the eye for its natural beauty. His Highness does not generally stay here for more than two months, His Dewan and staff have come up too, so that Fern Hill must be very lively now.

THE CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE AND THE CIVIL COURT, C. AND M. STATION.—The *Daily Post*, in one of its issues of last week, intimated, on reliable authority, that Mr. C. G. Plumer, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, and Colonel W. Hill, Civil Judge, were both *going on furlough, and that two* other well known officers would respectively act in their places. We know at the time that the statement was quite unfounded, because Colonel Hill but a little more than a year ago returned from furlough, and Mr. Plumer's time for furlough has not come as yet. Our contemporary, the *Bangalore Spectator* thus contradicts what we were prepared to contradict ourselves—Furlough to order :—A correspondent writes :—I see your local contemporary has been at his old trick again, of misleading the public with his bazaar "gup." He has most generously granted furlough to Europe to Mr. C. G. Plumer, Chief Judge of Mysore, and Col. W. Hill Civil and Sessions Judge of the Station, appointing Mr L. Ricketts, Inspector-General of Police and Forests to act for the former, and Major E. P. Malby, District Magistrate of the Station, for the latter. Would your contemporary be very much surprised to hear that neither Mr. Plumer nor Col. Hill have applied for furlough, or have any present intention of doing so?

NOTIFICATION BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG

No 15, Dated Bangalore, 26th April 1886.

The following Draft Rules framed under Section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, which it is proposed to bring into force in Coorg, are published for general consideration and for any representations to the Chief Commissioner which any person *interested in the measure may wish to make Draft Rules framed under Section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act*, 1884.

1 Application may be made by any person, being an owner or occupier of arable land, for a loan to be granted under the provisions of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, for any of the following purposes :—

(1) purchase of seed or cattle

(2) repair of dwelling houses, out-houses, cattle sheds destroyed by fire or flood,

(3) relief of distress caused by Agricultural losses out of special causes.

2 The application shall be made by petition in Form A to the Commissioner, who, after such inquiry as he may be deem necessary, may reject it without assigning any reason for such proceeding.

3 The Commissioner may sanction a loan for any sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in each case and within the limit of the aggregate amount at his disposal for the purposes of this Act. Where the loan required is for a larger sum than Rs. 200 and the application is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, one that it is desirable to comply with, the sanction of the Chief Commissioner shall be sought.

4 No loan will be granted without collateral security. The applicant shall be required to sign a certificate in Form B, and with his securities to execute a security bond in one or other of the forms prescribed below. Such security shall be forfeited in any case in which the loan or any portion of it is not found by the Commissioner to be applied to the purpose for which it was granted.

In any case in which a loan is made to the members of a village community or to any other persons on such terms that all of them are jointly and severally bound to the British Government for the payment of the whole amount payable in respect there of, a declaration shall be added to the certificate prescribed in Form B. to the effect that the certificate holders are jointly and severally liable to the British Government for the whole amount of the loan, and a statement shall be recorded showing the portion of that amount which as among themselves each is bound and holds himself to contribute. Such declaration and statement shall be signed, marked or sealed by each of the certificate holders or by an agent duly authorised on his behalf, and also by the officer who makes the order sanctioning the loan.

5. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioner to decide whether the amount of loan be advanced in full or in two or more instalments, such instalments shall be noted in the certificate provided for by Form B. Disbursement of the loan shall ordinarily be from the Treasury of the Taluk in which the borrower lives.

6. The loan shall be repaid in such instalments as the Commissioner may order. The date of payment of the first instalment of the loan shall be fixed with respect to the probable means which the borrower may have of repaying the loan. Ordinarily the first instalment shall be paid within a year from the date of the loan being made.

In the case of loans for subsistence and for the purchase of seed, repayment shall not spread over a longer period than three years, and in the case of advances for the purchase of cattle and for the construction of buildings, over a longer period than five years. *In special cases a further extension* may be allowed by the Commissioner where the advance does not exceed Rs. 300, and otherwise by the Chief Commissioner.

7. A copy of the certificate referred to in Rules 4 and 5 shall be given to the applicant, and payment of the advance shall *be made on presentation of the certificate at* the Taluk Treasury.

8 (*a*)—Interest shall be payable with instalments of principal.

(*b*)—Interest on advances shall begin to run from such date as shall not precede by more than six months the date fixed for the first instalment of principal.

(*c*)—The rate of interest shall be one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent per annum on the outstanding amount of the loan. The Chief Commissioner may at his discretion and for special reasons reduce this rate of interest, or charge none or remit any part of the interest due.

(*d*)—*If an instalment of principal and* interest is not paid when it falls due, the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, charge interest on it any rate not exceeding 6¼ per cent per annum, from the date of its falling due to the date of payment.

9. When the loan is repayable by annual instalments, the date for payment of such instalments will ordinarily be that of the revenue instalment payable on the 20th March, advances being, under the 5th section of the Act, recoverable as arrears of land revenue by the Commissioner from the borrower or his surety. Payments should be made into the Treasury of the Taluk in *which the borrower lives.*

10 Instalments may be suspended by order and at the discretion of the Commissioner, on proof of failure of crops, or other exceptional calamity. The Commissioner shall report the suspension to the Chief Commissioner, who shall pass such orders on the case as shall seem proper.

11. When any portion of an advance made under these rules is found to be irrecoverable, special report shall be made to the Chief Commissioner.

12. The Commissioner will submit to the Chief Commissioner, according to such form as may be prescribed, a half-yearly statement of loans granted *showing the* names and position of the recipients, the character of the security taken, the extent of relief afforded, the repayments which may have been made on account of principal and interest, and the balances due at the date of the statement.

Extracts.

FAREWELL TO INDIA

The *Madras Mail*.—I am leaving India today. Arriving in this great country about five months ago, I was well prepared, through reading and verbal information, to see innumerable marvels, astounding things of all kinds, still, all my wildest expectations were surpassed. I knew the land of noble monuments I had to behold during my stay, I knew of the cities, and sights I was to go through, I knew more or less, the different races of this great continent. I knew of its climate, of its vegetation, of its multifarious customs, and costumes, of its many religions, and languages, its domestic architecture, of its marvellous handcraftmanship, of its innumerable art industries, of its history, its legends, its contemplative people's—I knew of all those things, and of many more, too numerous to be written down in one breath—but my astonishment on beholding them in the *real reality* surpassed all my expectations. I am not a globe-trotter, or mere sight-seer. I am an artist who takes in everything beautiful, remarkable strange, or out of the common, with the utmost thankfulness, and with deepest appreciation. Besides, I am never astonished when in Delhi, Bombay, Agra, Lucknow, or Calcutta, in Singapore or in fairy Java, not to see life altogether similar to that in Oxford Street, or on the Boulevard des Italiens. If you expect such life—well! then remain at home, it is useless to travel. I know before hand I will see different people, hear different languages,—which are as strange to me in their sound, as mine is to theirs. I know beforehand that their very thinking, or ideas, go in an exactly opposite direction. I know all that, and that is the reason why I enjoy strange lands, strange people, strange sights, strange customs, so entirely different from ours and not the least less monotonous for contrasting entirely from ours— nay, perhaps, only the more.

During my whole stay in India, I not only observed with the greatest enjoyment all the beautiful things I came across, but endeavoured to make for myself a collection of thousands of different kinds of artistic and antique objects, made by the different races inhabiting this grand country. I made investigations in its picturesque textile art industries, its manifold and finely shaped potteries, its brass hand-made works, and works in other metals, with their ever varying but always beautiful shapes. I examined and admired with deep admiration their artistic works in their arms, endless in forms and shape, most minute in their artistic design and workmanship. I contemplated with delight their picturesque costumes, which they wear with such graceful *desinvolture* and simplicity. I saw with delight the quaint and profoundly artistic shape and workmanship of their musical instruments. I investigated their songs, their music, their poetry, their usages. I had the pleasure of coming into personal acquaintance with many a learned, and gentlemanly Hindu and Mahomedan; and I say now, at the end of my delightful journey, that a long life would not be sufficient to investigate thoroughly even in a thousandth part of India. Englishmen ought to be more proud of having been able to govern her vast population than of anything else. No other nation on earth could have undertaken such a great task with such glorious results. Don't misunderstand me. I do not mean to say that England's rule in India is perfection—far from it, but *it is the best under the million of difficulties* which must have obstructed the path of the English, and I repeat it again, and with emphasis, that Englishmen ought to congratulate themselves on the happy result of their Government of glorious, grand old India, for, through her colonising genius, England has done more good to humanity than thousands of visionary utopists and *politicasters*. But also great fault I find with the English, and it is, that they do not assimilate themselves sympathetically enough with the people they are called upon to govern. The Englishman is the *beau ideal* of fair play. But that is not enough. Paternal, and purely Eastern ways, human sympathy, one touch of nature, all these combined would do more in the end, than simple fair play. But why do I enter into the labyrinthian jungle of political axioms and suppositions?

During my brief stay in this highly interesting country good fate has used me more than well. I largely partook of India's hospitality. I rejoiced at her manifold and most interesting native industrial arts. I admired the *naïveté* of her workmanship. I admired the almost unerring artistic touch and feeling in blending most harmoniously all the glowing colours in her textile manufactures. I feasted my eyes on her glorious bygone architecture. I looked, without ever being tired, at Indian landscape. I could go on *adinfinitum* with the enumeration of all I had seen, but this is needless. This letter will simply convey through the medium of your valuable paper my feelings of gratitude for all the kindness I have experienced everywhere and on all hands, during my stay, and my joy for being so much richer with delightful and never-to-be forgotten experience. Permit me then, to thank the public—English as well as native—for their kindness, hospitality, and indulgence. And now adieu, and may God bless India!

EDOUARD RENEVI.

On the Str. *Chanda*, 3rd May, 1886.

THE CAPTIVITY OF KING THEEBAW IN INDIA.

The *Madras Mail*.—The above remarks naturally lead to a consideration of the captivity of King Theebaw in India. However contemptible his character may be, and whatever grounds there may be for credit*ing the stories of his method of "removing"* his relatives, this at least is undeniable, that he was no feudatory of the Queen of England, as the King of Delhi was in 1857, and that he committed no greater offence, as against England than that of actively, or tacitly sanctioning an act of injustice to an Anglo-Indian trading Company. If he had seized a British envoy at his Court, and caused him to be treated with indignity, such as was shewn to Sir Ashley Eden in Bhootan; or, worse still, if he had had him assassinated, then he would have been personally responsible for a flagrant violation of international law, and would have deserved personal punishment. But he did nothing of the sort, and little else can be alleged against him, so far as England is concerned, than that he, or his Ministers in his name, declined to accept the friendly overtures for commercial reciprocity that were made to him. Crimes were no doubt committed wholesale shortly after his ascent to the throne but officers returning from Mandalay agree in this, that his people do not hold him personally responsible for them. Those people may have been conscious of brutal tyranny but they did not ask England to come to their aid, and take them *under her care. Their* Government was bad; but it was, perhaps, to their taste. It probably will be for their good that England has upset that Government

and introduced a far superior state of things. Law and order will soon reign among them, and the prosperity of the country will be thereby promoted. But all this has nothing to do with Theebaw. He has not been tried but he has been deprived of his liberty, and placed under the strict surveillance of the police.

When Napoleon III went to war with Germany for dynastic reasons, failed, and was taken prisoner, he was kept captive at Wilhelmshoe only until peace was declared, when he was allowed his liberty, and permitted to leave for England, where he lived and died a private gentleman. Napoleon I was made a prisoner at St Helena, with the consent of all the Great Powers, and he lived for six years the life of a caged lion. He had been the scourge of Europe, and Europe in self defence was driven to put him out of the way of mischief. There is nothing of the lion about Theebaw, but a good deal of the sheep. To this is due the "walk over" to Mandalay. He might have given England a great deal of trouble, but he preferred not to offer any resistance to superior force, and he was therefore upon seized in his own palace and calmly ignominiously to the river steamer, and expatriated almost before he could pronounce the mystic word 'knife." Y'kab Khan occupies a position at Murree much like that occupied by King Theebaw at Rathnagherry. He has his womenkind about him, he has the use of a large stable, and he has the spending of a large amount of pocket money. But his case does not go otherwise on all fours with Theebaw's for there is much reason to believe that he was privy to the conspiracy which led to the massacre of the Cavagnari Embassy. Theebaw has not astonished the character of the "young monster" since his misfortune befell him. He has borne his change of circumstance with philosophic dignity, he has never resisted any request tantamount to an order that has been conveyed to him, he was courteous, and appreciative of the respect shown to him in his voyage from Rangoon to Madras, and in that from Madras to Ratnagherry. He did not give the least trouble during his residence at Nungumbaukum to the police officers, who had cause to remember the offensive habits and brutal disposition of the ex-Gaikwar Malhar Rao. He made no unreasonable demands, and he did not assert his right as a King to privileges that the Madras Government had not accorded him. Both on his way from the pier to the Mansion, and from the Mansion to the pier he conceded the seat of honour in his carriage to his two Queens, and was content to sit himself with his back to the horses. This may seem a little thing, but it is characteristic of a humility of mind that does not agree with one's preconceived ideas of him. When the last of the Rajahs of Coorg forced a war upon the Madras Government, and was captured, and dethroned, he was removed first to Benares, and was then allowed to go anywhere he liked, with the exception of Coorg. He accordingly went eventually to England. His record was a very sanguinary one, but that was regarded as a matter entirely between himself and his subjects. Military necessity may demand the detention of Theebaw in India, until his people have grown so accustomed to British rule, that they would not welcome him back again and "necessity knows no law." It is hard, however, for the King to have before him the dismal prospect of a life long captivity in an exceptionally dull Indian station, because a Power to which he owed no allegiance, and which he did not seriously molest, finds him in the way.

MR. RAGHUNATHA RAO ON SUTRAS.

The *Mail*—A learned audience assembled on Wednesday evening, at the Pushpika Mahal, Mount Road, to hear Mr Raghunatha Row on the subject of Sutras. The lecture began by saying that there were two classes of men, the rich and the poor—the former possessing extensive material means, and the latter moderate material means. The Aryan religion provided rules for both these classes of men, with the object of eventually making all of them rich in knowledge. It taught them to love their fellows, and practised in a universal happiness. The *Sutras* were the righteous precepts by the *Rishis*, and they were respectively applicable to people of rich and material means, and also to those who were intent upon external beauties. *Grihastha* simply means relating to the house. The fundamental principle laid down in the rules was that the body required purification of the impurities communicated to it in the mother's womb, and that certain parts of it, such as went to form the brain and the heart, required cleansing, which was affected by the *Samskaras*. There were *Vishwamitra* which were applicable to all the *Rishis*. It was a general rule that after birth, the ceremonies called *namakaranam*, *annaprasna*, *tonsure* and *upanayanam* were performed. Then followed marriage, the best time for which was *Uttarayanam*. Females were not entitled to know the *Samskaras* with vedic mantrams. The *Rishis* did not want to fix any particular time for marriage, and they laid down that whenever women were matured, they should marry. The girl was to be given in marriage to one who was educated and not divorced. In marriage there was first the joining of hands and taking the bride by the hand then going round the fire, then *homam*, *saptapadi* and sacred bath, and then *grihaprawesa* or the going to the bridegroom's house. Then for one year they must lead a life of celibacy. She was not to die with her husband), but marry and lead a virtuous life. The above was a short resume of what was stated in the *Asvalayana Apastamba*, which contained twenty rules, laid down 15 classes of girls as unfit for marriage at all. The latter had now given the details of one *Sutra*. Rules were not precluded for normal circumstances. The object of the *Rishis* was to prevent in this country butchering of animals as was done in other parts of the world. It was laid down that no man could attain the final emancipation by following the *sutras* unless he got hold after the knowledge of God, who was not only almighty omnipresent and the Father of all. Man should worship God by following the directions contained in the sutras, by looking on the brotherhood of the creatures. There were three sets of *Sutras*. The first referred to household, the second to sacrifice, and the third knowledge of God, our ancients inferred to this from other ancient people in other parts of the world. They said that one rule for all would not hold good, because the intellectual and moral faculties were different in different men, and what was possible for one set of men might not apply to another set of men. The *Sutras* laid down again that if a man wanted women to enjoy, he should marry, otherwise many men and women would be promiscuously together the object of the *grihya sutras* was to prevent this, and they gave rules as to how men should enjoy this material world in a limited sphere. Eventually men would learn that there was something else worth possessing beside worldly things and then they would aspire after spiritual things. The *Rishis* laid down as a rule that animals should be killed except for sacrifices. The *Vedanta Sutras* were applicable to all men. The moment that *Vyasagnana* came a man wanted some instruction, which he got from the *Vedanta Sutras*, which stated that material happiness, wealth, &c, were not enough to secure the highest object of the soul—final beatitude. It commenced by saying 'we shall now enquire of God." The enquiry was conducted by means of aphorisms. The questions discussed were—what is the cause the creator and protector of the world? Is it eternal or perishable? Is soul perishable? &c, Soul wanted something imperishable—something which gave complete rest, *Brahmanna*. The *Shastras* prescribed rules to a belief that God should be the highest object of their wishes and that they should reach him. He was greater than the greatest—best of the best. They could know something of him, but not know him completely. They should strive to attain God's company. The Brahma Sutras taught the brotherhood of God's creatures. The highest duty was for them to treat their fellow beings as they would treat themselves. They should extend their charity to fast brethren, and not abstain from them. The Brahma Sutras therefore taught the love of God, and affection to their brethren. These sutras were considered by the ancients as equal to the Vedas.

After the close of the address, a long discussion followed as to whether the Sutras were allowed to study the Vedas or not. The lecturer replied that it was absurd to say so, for it was an impossibility. It would be sacrilegious to say that *Rishis* had laid down any such absurdity. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The *Mail*—The annual distribution of prizes to the students attending the Madras Presidency College took place on Saturday evening last, in the large Examination Hall of the College, Chepauk, under the presidency of Mr Justice Muthusawmy Ayyar. C. I. E. Addressing the young men who were about to leave the College, the chairman said:—

"I congratulate you in the spirit in which a general would congratulate his men upon the mode in which they are equipped for an impending battle. You step forth from the College, not to rest from active exertion, but to face with energy the stern realities of practical life. I say you are well fitted out for facing those realities, but I must ask you, my friends, to remember that whether you will win or lose the battle of life on which you are about to enter, whether you will help or injure the cause of progress which you are engaged to advance, and whether you will eventually be honored or despised by your country must solely depend on the mode in which you will acquit yourselves in that battle. The matter that will first engage your attention is the profession you are to choose in life. I would advise you to take for your guide your own inclination and aptitude. I have no faith in the policy which would render professions hereditary. When I left the College 32 years ago, there were about 70 highly educated men whose attainments may be said to be co extensive with those of our graduates. At present there are upwards of 1,500 B. A.'s besides 17,000 undergraduates and matriculates. Public offices are largely filled with educated men and the bar is crowded. The Church, the Army and the Navy, are not available to you as a profession, as they are to Englishmen in England. I would turn your attention to trade, medicine industrial enterprise and agriculture. In these there is yet a wide field and the supply of active and ingenious talents is much below the demand. In connection with trade, I may suggest the desirability of uniting skill and capital by forming partnerships and artisans as far as it is practicable to do, the principle of Government Stock companies. In connection with the medical art, I may say that if you examine into the medical art as it now exists and see how much of it as an art can be referred to the principles of modern science and if you examine the medicinal properties of indigenous drugs you will add to the stock of professional knowledge, which will be highly useful in this country. Whilst on this subject I cannot omit to refer to two very useful institutions opened last year. I refer to Lady Dufferin's Fund, and to the Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women. As regard to agriculture and industrial enterprise educated men have yet to devote the attention they demand, and the sooner they do so the better for themselves and for the country. You are far too many, I think, to cherish the absurd notion for which you are at times blamed, that there is no walk open for you to be found a profession for you, or not to realize the true dignity of agriculture, trade and industrial enterprise as means of adding to the material wealth of the country. I need hardly tell you that higher education is imparted to you not to enable you to earn your bread, but to enhance your value to the State and to your country as men of culture and leaders of national thought. I cannot too earnestly ask you to keep steadily in view the responsibilities which your position as pioneers of progress imposes upon you not less for your own sake but also for the sake of the country to which you belong. Let me tell you that you should be staunch in your loyalty to the British throne the British constitution, and that illustrious group of liberal minded Englishmen, both in England and in India, to whom is due the blessings India enjoys under the British rule. When you gauge its value, do not seek for an ethereal standard which is only to be found in novel poetry or youthful fancy, but seek for one in the past history of this country and of other countries in Europe. You will then feel as I do, and have always felt through life that India can only recover its ancient prestige and splendour under British rule. I say this in order that you may recognise it as your paramount duty as a man of culture, and as the keystone on which regenerated India can safely stand for many centuries to come. Loyalty to the British throne and constitution is not a mere virtue, but its absence is a crime.

You should remember that you should say or do nothing which a gentleman and a man of honor would hesitate to say or to do. Assuming that there are defects in the administration which require to be remedied, you should seek to remedy them in modes which are compatible with that relation. Your value to your country will consist in the proportion to which you aid progress. You have to improve your system of home life, to reconstruct your social system and to carry with you the people in the changes which you introduce. I shall say a word or two in regard to each. According to your ancient traditions law and religion, the wife is the husband's partner in dharma. Modern progress suggests that she ought to be his partner also in the pleasures, comforts, sorrows, dignities and anxieties of life. In order that this new may secure reception in the country, culture of a high order is as necessary in woman as well as in man. The present generation, as I may say, has established elementary female education on a firm basis. As representatives of the next generation, you should endeavour to aid and develop a system of home teaching on a scale adequate for rudimentary instruction imparting into means of real culture. The home teaching I ask you to encourage is also necessary to an amendment of your marriage law, for which there is a *growing urgency*. I do not say too much when I say that if there were as many enlightened females as there are graduates and undergraduates there would be 20,000 enlightened females, and the reform so zealously advocated by Mr Chentsal Rao and Mr Raghunatha Rao will become an accomplished fact through the spontaneous action of an enlightened section of the Native community. Whilst referring to your home life I may also add that your family system requires to be re-adjusted. You will find, in what is known as the joint Hindoo family, several forms which remind one of patriarchal times. The copartnery system, which enables that in talent to fatten upon the industrious and which often leads to family dissension and litigation, is ill suited to the requirements of progress, and in this respect also there should be a change. In regard to the reconstruction of your social system, the subject is so large that it is impossible for me to do justice to it on the present occasion. I may, however, here call your attention to the necessity that exists for diffusing enlightening influences which represent modern culture into the vernaculars of the country. I regret to find this much has not been yet done. Done in this direction, and until this is done and the public mind is conferred to for receiving practical suggestions, it would be premature to discuss to what way you might reconstruct the social system. Often have associations of graduates in different parts of the country and I shall be glad to hear also that they steadily do something year after year in the discharge of their duty which they owe to the vernacular literature. I may here point out to you that you owe an important duty also to your uneducated countrymen. Always endeavour to advise and guide them with due regard to the difference in age and social position. But never fail to inspire them with respect and esteem for you by your unceasing promising love of truth and honour and devotion to duty. When they differ from you or otherwise you judge them with forbearance and kindness, and do not talk of them as antiquated or barbarous old fools. It is necessary to the cause of progress that you should guide and carry them with you and if you do not know how to gain their confidence and lead them on in the path of progress you cannot justly be said to represent them. In conclusion I will only ask you to keep in mind the various duties you owe to the country and to the State as steadily and honestly do your best to discharge them. No one knows more than I do the gigantic difficulties that secure and the solution of several great problems which must be solved in your own interest, but if you steadily endeavour to serve the country in the direction I have indicated above the aggregate result which the next generation will produce will smoothen the path for the generation that succeeds it. To impress upon you the high sense in which you must do your duty, I cannot do better than tell you in the language of our classical literature, you must love your duty because it is your duty, and you must do your duty because it is your duty."

If there be any among you who needs an additional incentive, I shall read to him a few lines from the "Lay of the last Minstrel."

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who ever to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell,
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying, shall go down,
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured and unsung."

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 41, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 17, 1886. No. 20

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,		Rs	10	0 0
English alone,	do	,	6	0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	,,	6	0 0
Local subscription		,	5	0 0

N B —Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese paper alone or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

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NOTICE.

HASSAN STUDENTS HOME.

Students desirous of becoming boarders of the students Home at Hassan are kindly requested to intimate the same to Mr. T. C Velandy Pillai, 3rd Assistant Master High School, Hassan, before the 24th May.

J. ARBUTHNOTT.

Hon. Secretary,

Students Home Hassan.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

It is understood that Mr Chamberlain is dissatisfied with concessions made by Mr. Gladstone, and will vote against the Bill

It is generally expected that the Marquis of Hartington's motion for the rejection of the second reading of the Bill will be carried.

Athens, 10th May—The King has today accepted the resignation of M Delyannis' Ministry His Majesty afterwards summoned M *Trikoupis, but the latter has declined to undertake* the task of forming a new Cabinet.

Athens, 11th May—M *Papamichalopoulos*, Minister of the Interior in the Delyannis Cabinet, is forming a new Ministry. He is anxious for peace, and that disarmament should commence immediately

London, 14th May—The debate on the second reading of Mr Gladstone's Bill was resumed in the House of Commons last night. Sir Henry James made a long speech, in which he strongly condemned the Bill as incompatible with the supremacy of Parliament, and the integrity of the Empire. Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, *spoke in support of the Bill*

The Greek troops who were proceeding to the front have been stopped

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1886.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

THE Garstin Dacoity case, after a trial of nine days, in the High Court of Madras, before Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice, and an ordinary jury, came to a conclusion on Saturday before last, the 8th Instant, and resulted in the acquittal and discharge of thirteen out of the fourteen prisoners, who had been charged with dacoity and abetment and instigation of dacoity, in that thirteen of them were alleged to have waylaid and beaten Mr. J. H. Garstin, while he was travelling, at night, in the Madura district, in the Bodinaikanoor Zemindar's part of the country, and robbed him; and the 14th accused, the Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor himself, with having instigated the other prisoners, most of whom were his servants and dependents, to make the attack One of the prisoners (the 12th) having pleaded guilty, was, after he had been used as a witness by the prosecution, convicted on his own confession, and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment

This Garstin-Dacoity case is, as we take it, one of those untoward events which have not been few, and which have made the Government of Madras, under the High Honorable Mr. E. Grant-Duff, so notorious, in the recent history of Southern India Mr. Grant-Duff's five years' tenure of office will expire in November next, and the list of remarkable episodes during His Excellency's rule, cannot be said to be a brief one. Let us see. We have had the Chingleput scandals, the Tanjore district scandals, and now we have had this Garstin-Dacoity case which took its rise in the district of Madura (a district, more or less in a chronic state of maladministration for years) and ended in the Madras High Court. Interspersed with these scandals, are the suspension, summary dismissal, deprivation of his full pension of Mr. John Wallace and the summary suspension from office, pay, and position of Mr. C S. Crole, both of the Madras Civil Service Mr. Wallace has had the full pension to which he was entitled conferred on him (with all arrears of suspended pay) by the Secretary of State for India, and it is now an open secret that the same high official will shortly order the restoration of Mr. Crole to the place and position, of which he has been unfairly deprived. These incidents and circumstances, we should say, are quite sufficient to put a mark on Mr. Grant-Duff's administration of the Madras Presidency, certainly not of fame, but of an unenviable notoriety. Indeed, there has been no period of the history of the Southern Presidency in which the Governor and his immediate counsellors, those closely associated with him in the administration, have been so notoriously unpopular and that with strong grounds for such unpopularity. This Garstin-Dacoity case, from the ill-administered District of Madura, is but another illustration of how Mr. Grant Duff is led by the nose (if we may use so homely an expression of so great a man) by the counsellors by whom he is surrounded. The whole thing, as we think, lies in this way. The Exponent members of Council at Fort Saint George are moved by the equally wise counsels of the Board of Revenue with exaggerated stories of the evil condition of the Madura District, which is alleged to be troubled by unscrupulous officials and reckless large land proprietors in the persons of the Zemindars, and notoriously by the Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor; and these members of the Board of Revenue are, in their turn, couched up by certain interested officials in the district with such exaggerated stories, and thereupon, suspicions and distrusts are bred, and the Govt of Madras, or rather, its head, is led into writing minutes and passing orders which result in such public scandals as those we have enumerated above, causing evil and trouble broadcast in the land. These scandals are rendered doubly notorious and troublesome, when the police of a place enter into the investigations that take place or are ordered to be held The police in India, as is well-known are, as a body, the most ignorant and incompetent, and, in very many cases, thoroughly unscrupulous in the means they adopt for what they are pleased to call detecting crimes and offences. In this Garstin-Dacoity case, the police, on the one hand, and those who had the management of that prosecution in the lower court, on the other hand, gave the incident an importance which did not rightly belong to it, firstly, because the person assaulted and robbed was no less a personage than Mr. J. H. Garstin, of the Madras Civil Service, and second member of the Board of Revenue, secondly, because it was known that he was not on the best of terms with the Collector of Madura, Mr. C. S. Crole, and thirdly, because the latter was known to be on the most cordial terms of friendship with the Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor, who it was reported, could not get some special favour done for him by Mr. Crole, so long as Mr. Garstin was on the Board of Revenue. On these facts and surmises, the facts being of no concern to any one but the two unfriendly members of the Madras Civil service and the surmises built thereon being of the vaguest, the police of Madura elaborated a theory to the effect that Mr. Crole set up the Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor to have Mr. Garstin put out of the way, and that the Zemindar, already entertaining unfriendly feelings towards Mr Garstin was nothing loath to carry out Mr. Crole's hint, and got up the conspiracy by which he induced his ryots and servants to waylay and beat Mr. Garstin within an inch of his life. Of course, this precious theory failed of proof, though it was ostentatiously put forward in the committing Magistrate's Court, and it was rightly thrown out altogether in the High Court of Madras, by express direction of the Chief Justice, simply because there was no proof whatever forthcoming to sustain the theory. The fact of Mr. Garstin's falling into the hands of dacoits is easily accounted for. The night was the one succeeding a crowded fair that had been held in that part of the district; as usual, a whole lot of professed thieves and robbers came to this fair, in order to see what they could make by pilfering and robbery, those who attacked Mr. Garstin know of his travelling unarmed and almost alone, except for the company of two bandy boys. The dacoits, seeing this state of things, attacked Mr. Garstin; Mr. Garstin in the spirit of an Englishman, showed fight to the best of the means at hand, namely, his stout walking stick, and did some severe execution amongst his assailants, which circumstance exasperated the others, who from fear and self-defence, and being superior in numbers, laid it well into Mr. Garstin, leaving him for dead on the ground. This appears to us to be the sum and substance of the Garstin-Dacoity case, which mismanagement of the prosecution in the lower court at Madura, and the high inauguration of the police of the district, and their unscrupulous tactics converted into a case, in which the good names and reputations of an English and a native gentleman, in the persons of Mr. Crole and the Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor, have been assailed, but the public must be glad to see, without the slightest avail. In conclusion, we cannot but observe that there is such a tribunal as the Madras High Court which, vigilantly watchful of the conduct and character and actions of the Mofussil criminal courts, metes unimpaired justice between man and man.

THE "SPECTATOR" LIBEL CASE.

On Saturday last, Colonel W. Hill, the Civil Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, delivered judgment in the suit of the directors of the Mysore Mo-

not introduced a far superior state of things Law and order will soon reign among them, and the prosperity of the country must be thereby promoted But all this has nothing to do with Theebaw He has not been tried but he has been deprived of his liberty, and placed under the strict surveillance of the police.

When Napoleon III went to war with Germany for dynastic reasons, failed, and was taken prisoner, he was kept captive at Whilhelmshoe only until peace was declared, when he was allowed his liberty, and permitted to leave for England where he lived and died a private gentleman Napoleon I was made a prisoner at St Helena, with the consent of all the Great Powers and he lived for six years the life of a caged lion He had been the scourge of Europe, and Europe in self defence was driven to put him out of the way of mischief There is nothing of the kind about Theebaw, but a good deal of the sheep To this is due the "walk over" to Mandalay He might have given England a great deal of trouble, but he preferred not to offer any resistance to superior force, and he was there upon seized in his own palace, exiled down ignominiously to the river steamer and expatriated almost before he could pronounce the mystic word knife' Yakub Khan occupies a position at Murree much like that occupied by King Theebaw at Ratnagheery He has his monkeys about him he has the use of a large stable, and he has the spending of a large amount of pocket money But his case does not go otherwise on all fours with Theebaw's for there is much reason to believe that he was privy to the conspiracy which led to the massacre of the European Embassy Theebaw has not sustained the character of the "young minister" since his fortune befell him He has borne his change of circumstance with philosophic dignity, he has never resisted any request tantamount to an order that has been conveyed to him, he was courteous in, and appreciative of the respect shown to him in his voyage from Rangoon to Madras, and in that from Madras to Ratnagheery He did not give the least trouble during his residence at Nungumbakum to the police officers, who had cause to remember the offensive habits and brutal disposition of the ex Gaikwar Mulhar Rao He made no unreasonable demands, and he did not assert his right as a King to privileges that the Madras Government had not accorded him But on his way from the pier to the Mansion and from the Mansion to the pier, he conceded the seat of honour in his carriage to his two Queens, and was content to sit himself with his back to the horses This may seem a little thing, but it is characteristic of a humility of mind that does not agree with one's preconceived ideas of him When the last of the Rajahs of Coorg forced a war upon the Madras Government, and was captured, and de throned, he was removed first to Bonares, and was then allowed to go anywhere he liked, with the exception of Coorg He accordingly went eventually to England His record was a very sanguinary one, but that was regarded as a matter entirely between himself and his subjects Military necessity may demand the detention of Theebaw in India until his people have grown so accustomed to British rule, that they would not welcome him back again and "necessity knows no law It is hard, however, for the King to have before him the dismal prospect of a life-long captivity in an exceptionally dull Indian station, because a Power to which he owed no allegiance, and which he did not seriously molest, finds him in the way

MR RAGHUNATHA RAO ON SUTRAS

The *Mail* —We learned an honour recalled on Wednesday evening, at the Pachaiyka Mahal, Mount Road, to hear Mr Raghunatha Rao on the subject of Sutras The lecturer began by saying that there were two classes of men, the rich and the poor—the former possessing extensive material means, and the latter no immaterial means He (Mr Rao) explained the rules for both these classes of men, with the object of eventually making all of them rich in knowledge It was the duty of sons to love their fathers, and granted them material happiness The *Sutras* were the glorious promulgations by the *Rishis* and they were respectively applicable to people of moderate material means and also to those who were intent upon eternal happiness *Grihastha* simply means relating to the house. The fundamental principle laid down in the rules was that the body required purification of the impurities communicated to it in the mother's womb, and that certain parts of it, such as went to form the brain and the heart, required cleansing, which was effected by the *Samskaras* There were *Vishnusutras* which were applicable to all the *Sithers* It was a general rule that after birth, the sole monies called *namakaranna annaprasan tonsure* and *upanayan* were performed Then followed marriage, the best to for which was *Uttrayanam* Females were not entitled to know the *Samskaras* with vedic mantrams The *Rishis* did not want to fix any particular time for marriage, and they laid down that whenever women were matured, they should marry The girl was to be given in marriage to one who was educated and not diseased In marriage there was first the joining of hands and taking the bride by the hand then came round the fire, then *homan saptapadi* and several rites, and then *pitkanapravesa* or the going to the bridegroom's house Then for one year they must lead a life of chaste She was not to die with her husband), but many and hard were his life The dinner was a short resume of what was stated in the *Asualayana Agnisamha*, which contained simple rules, but down 15 classes of gurus to all from marriage to all The lecturer had now given the details of one *Sutra* Rules were next practical for normal circumstances The spirit of the *Rishis* was to pave it in his commands to brethren to go unsullied to the bodies of creatures There were three sets of Sutras The first refer to those holding on to the knowledge of Brahma or daughter, another set to the fatherly Mussulman worship God by feeding the poor to control men like saints by teaching the bodies of creatures There were three sets of Sutras The first refer to those holding on to the knowledge of God, another set to life in this or other worlds to the poor parts of the world by and the interests of all We should good, because the intellectual and moral qualities were different in different men, and what was possible for one might not be applicable to another set of men The *Sutras* laid down again that a man wanted a woman for enjoyment, heal and worry, otherwise many men and women would be promiscuously together The object of the *yajna sutras* was to prevent this, and they gave rules as to how men should enjoy this material world in a limited sphere Except thy men would learn that there was something else worth possessing beside worldly things and then they would aspire after spiritual things The *Rishis* laid down rules that animals should be killed except for sacrifices The *Pitrania Sutras* were applicable to all men The moment that *Vyengasa* came in man wanted some restriction, which he got from the *Vedanta Sutras* which stated that material happiness, marriage &c were not enough to secure the highest object of the soul—final beatitude It commenced by saying we shall now enquire of God" The enquiry was conducted by means of aphorisms The questions discussed were—what is the cause the creator and protector of the world Is it eternal or perishable? Is soul possible? &c, Soul wanted something imperishable —something which gave complete rest *Brahmanna* The *Shastras* report themselves to a belief that God shall be the highest object of their wishes and that they shall reach him He was not wise, whoever they were here He was greater than the greatest—best of the best They could know something of him, but not know him completely They should strive to attain God's company The Brahma Sutras taught the brotherhood of God's creatures The highest duty was for them to treat their fellow beings as they would treat themselves They should extend their charity to their brethren, and treat women as mothers The Brahma Sutras therefore taught the love of God, and affection to the brethren These Sutras were considered by the ancients as equal to the Vedas

After the close of the address, a long discussion followed as to whether the Sudras were allowed to study the Vedas or not The lecturer replied that it was absurd to say so, for it was an impropriety It would be meritorious only that Sudras should carry such ideas duty The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer

MADRAS PRESIDENCY COLLEGE

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

The *Mail* —The annual distribution of prizes to the students attending the Madras Presidency College took place on Saturday evening last, in the large Examination Hall of the College, Chepauk, under the presidency of Mr Justice Muthuswamy Aiyar C I E Addressing the young men who were about to leave the College, the chairman said —

"I congratulate you in the spirit in which a general would congratulate his men upon the mode in which they are equipped for an impending battle You step forth from the College, not to rest from active exertion, but to face with energy the stern realities of practical life I say you are well fitted out for facing those realities but I must ask you, my friends, to remember that whether you will win or lose the battle of life on which you are about to enter, whether you will help or injure the cause of progress which you are destined to advance, and whether you will eventually be honored or despised by your country, must solely depend on the mode in which you will acquit yourselves in that battle The matter that will first engage your attention as the profession you are to choose in life I would advise you to take for your guide your own inclination and aptitude I have no faith in the policy which would confine professions hereditary When I left the College 32 years ago, there were about 7 highly educated men whose attainments may be said to be co extensive with those of our graduates At present there are upwards of 1,500 B A's besides 17 000 undergraduates and matriculates Public offices are largely filled with educated men and the bar is crowded The Church the Army and the Navy, are not available to you as professions, as they are to Englishmen in England I would turn your attention to trade medicine industrial enterprise and agriculture In these there is yet a wide field and the supply of skilled trading hands is much below the demand In connection with trade I may suggest the desirability of uniting skill and capital by forming partnership and utilizing as far as it is practicable to do, the principle of Government Stock companies In connection with the medical profession I may say that if you examine into the medical art in a scientific and see how much of it as an art can be referred to the principles of modern science and if you examine the medicinal properties of indigenous drugs you will add to the stock of professional knowledge which will be highly useful in this country Whilst on this subject I cannot omit to refer to two very useful institutions opened last year I refer to Lady Dufferin's Fund, and to the Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women In regard to agriculture and industrial enterprise, educated men have yet to devote the attention they demand and the sooner they do so the better for themselves and for the country You are fortunate I think to cherish the absorbing notion for which you are sometimes blamed, that the service which education you is bound to fit you for one or not to realize the noble fruits of agriculture, trade and industrial enterprise as means of adding to the material wealth of the country I need hardly tell you that higher education is imparted to you not to enable you to earn your bread, but to enhance your value to the State and to your country as men of culture and leaders of national thought I cannot too earnestly ask you to keep steadily in view the responsibilities which your position as pioneers of progress imposes upon you not less for your own sake but also for the sake of the country to which you belong Let me tell you that you should be staunch in your loyalty to the British throne the British constitution, and that illustrious group of liberal minded Englishmen, both in England and in India, to whom is due the blessings India enjoys under the British rule When you judge its value do not seek for an ethereal standard which is only to be found in a novel poetry or youthful fancy but seek for one in the past history of this country and of other countries in Europe You will then feel as I do, and have always felt through life that India can only restore its ancient prestige and splendour under British rule I say this in order that you may recognise it as your paramount duty as a man of culture and as the keystone on which regenerated India can safely stand for many centuries to come Loyalty to the British throne and constitution is not a mere virtue, but the absence is a crime

You should remember that you should say or do nothing which a gentleman and a man of honor would hesitate to say or to do Assuming that there are defects in the administration which require to be mended, you should seek to remedy them in modes which are compatible with that relation Your value to your country will consist in the proportion in which you aid progress You have to improve your system of home life to reconstruct your social system and to carry with you the people in the changes which you introduce I shall say a word or two in regard to each According to your ancient traditions, law and religion, the wife is the husband's partner in dharma Modern progress suggests that she ought to be his partner also in the pleasures, comforts, sorrows dignities and anxieties of life In order that this view may secure reception in the country, culture of a high order is as necessary in woman as well as in man The present generation, as I may say, has established elementary female education on a firm basis As representatives of the next generation, you should endeavour to aid and develop a system of home teaching on a scale adequate for raising ordinary instruction ripening into means of real culture The home teaching I ask you to encourage is also necessary to an amendment of your marriage law, for which there is a growing urgency I do not say too much when I say that if there were as many enlightened females as there are graduates and undergraduates there would be 20 000 enlightened females, and the reform so zealously advocated by Mr Chentsal Rao and Mr Rajunatha Rao will become an accomplished fact through the spontaneous action of an enlightened section of the Native community Whilst referring to your home life I may also add that your family system requires to be readjusted You will find, in what is known as the joint family system, which combines that indolent to fatten upon the industrious, and which often leads to family dissension and litigation still suited to the requirements of the present day In regard to the reconstruction of your social system, the subject is so large that it is impossible for me to do justice to it on the present occasion I may, however, direct your attention to the necessity that exists for diffusing enlightening influences which represent modern culture into the vernaculars of the country I regret to find that much has not yet been done in this direction, and until this is done and the public mind is inclined for receiving practical suggestions, it would be premature to discuss in what way you might reconstruct the social system I often hear of accomplished graduates in different parts of the country and I shall be glad to hear soon that they steadily do something year after year in the discharge of their duty which they owe to the vernacular literature I may here point out to you that you owe an important duty also to your uneducated countrymen Always endeavour to advise and guide them with due regard to the difference in age and social position But never fail to inspire them with respect and esteem for you by your uncompromising love of truth and honour and devotion to duty When they differ from you or criticise you judge them with forbearance and kindness and do not talk of them as antiquated or barbarous old fools It is necessary to the cause of progress that you should guide and carry them with you and if you do not know how to gain their confidence and lead them on in the path of progress you cannot justly be said to represent them In conclusion I will only ask you to keep in mind the various duties I owe to the country and to the State, and sedulously and honestly do your best to discharge them No one knows more than I do the great difficulties that surround them but one of several great problems which must be solved in your onward career, but if you strive continuously to serve the country in the direction I have indicated above the aggregate result which the next generation will produce will smoothen the path for the generation that succeeds it To impress upon you the high sense in which you must do your duty I cannot do better than tell you in the language of our classical literature you must love your duty, because it is your duty, and you must do your duty because it is a duty'

If there be any among you who needs an additional incentive, I shall read to him a few lines from the 'Lay of the last Minstrel"

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell,
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch concentred all in self
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying, shall go down,
To the vile dust, from whence he sprang,
Unwept, unhonoured and unsung'

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 17, 1886. No. 20

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese per annum,	Rs	10	0	0
English alone do	,,	6	0	0
Kanarese alone do	,,	5	0	0
Local subscription	,,	5	0	0

N. B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p. m. on Saturday (noon prior in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

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(Vol. VII, October 1885 to September 1886.)

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NOTICE.

HASSAN STUDENTS HOME.

Students desirous of becoming boarders of the students Home at Hassan are kindly requested to intimate the same to Mr. T. C Velandy Pillai, 3rd Assistant Master High School, Hassan, before the 24th May.

J. ARBUTHNOTT

Hon. Secretary.

Students Home Hassan.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

It is understood that Mr Chamberlain is dissatisfied with concessions made by Mr. Gladstone, and will vote against the Bill.

It is *generally* expected that the Marquis of Hartington's motion for the rejection of the second reading of the Bill will be carried.

Athens, 10th May—The King has today accepted the resignation of M. Delyannis' Ministry. His Majesty afterwards summoned M Tricoupis, but the latter has declined to undertake the *task of forming a new Cabinet.*

Athens, 11th May—M Papamichelopoulos, Minister of the Interior in the Delyannis Cabinet, is forming a new Ministry. He is anxious for peace, and that disarmament should commence immediately.

London, 11th May—The debate on the second reading of Mr Gladstone's Bill was resumed in the House of Commons last night. Sir Henry James made a *long* speech, in which he strongly condemned the Bill as incompatible with the supremacy of Parliament, and the integrity of the Empire. Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, spoke in support of the Bill.

The Greek troops who were proceeding to the front have been stopped.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1886.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

The Garstin Dacoity case, after a trial of nine days, in the High Court of Madras, before Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice, *and an ordinary jury, came to a conclusion* on Saturday before last, the 8th Instant, and resulted in the acquittal and discharge of thirteen out of the fourteen prisoners, who had been charged with dacoity and abetment and instigation of dacoity, in that thirteen of them were alleged to have waylaid and beaten Mr. J. H Garstin, while he was travelling, at night, in the Madura district, in the Bodinaikanoor Zemindar's part of the country, and robbed him; and the 14th accused, the Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor himself, with having instigated the other prisoners, most of whom were his servants and dependents, to make the attack. One of the prisoners (the 12th) having pleaded guilty, was, after he had been used as a witness by the prosecution, convicted on his own confession, and sentenced to 18 months' rigourous imprisonment.

This Garstin-Dacoity case is, as we take it, one of those untoward events which have not been few, and which have made the Government of Madras, under the Right Honorable Mr. G. Grant-Duff, so notorious, in the recent history of Southern India. Mr. Grant-Duff's five years' tenure of office will expire in November next, and the list of remarkable episodes during His Excellency's *rule*, cannot be said to be a *brief* one. Let us see. We have had the Chingleput scandals, the Tanjore district scandals, and now we have had this Garstin-Dacoity case which took its rise in the district of Madura (a district, more or less in a chronic state of maladministration for years) and ended in the Madras High Court. Interspersed with these scandals, are the suspension, summary dismissal, deprivation of his full pension of Mr. John Wallace and the summary suspension from office, pay, and position of Mr. C. S. Crole, both of the Madras Civil Service. Mr. Wallace has had the full pension to which he was entitled conferred on him (with all arrears of suspended pay) by the Secretary of State for India, and it is *now an open secret that the same high official will shortly order the restoration of Mr. Crole to the place and position, of which he has been unfairly deprived.* These incidents and circumstances, we should say, are quite sufficient to put a mark on Mr. Grant-Duff's administration of the Madras Presidency, certainly not of fame, but of an unenviable notoriety. Indeed, there has been no period of the history of the Southern Presidency in which the Governor and his immediate counsellors, those closely associated with him in the administration, *have been so notoriously unpopular* and that with strong grounds for such unpopularity. This Garstin-Dacoity case, from the ill-administered District of Madura, is but another illustration of how Mr. Grant Duff is led by the nose (if we may use so homely an expression of so great a man) by the counsellors by whom he is surrounded. The whole thing, as we think, lies in this way. The expert members of Council at Fort Saint George are moved by the equally expert members of the Board of Revenue with exaggerated stories of the evil condition of the Madura District, which is alleged to be troubled by unscrupulous officials and reckless large landed proprietors in the persons of the Zemindars, and notoriously by the Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor; and these members of the Board of Revenue are, in their turn, couched up *by certain interested officials in the district* with such exaggerated stories, and thereupon, suspicions and distrusts are bred, and the Govt. of Madras, or rather, its head, is led into writing minutes and passing orders which result in such public scandals as those we have enumerated above, causing evil and trouble broadcast in the land. These scandals are rendered doubly notorious and troublesome, when the police of a place enter into the investigations that *take place or are ordered to be held.* The police in India, as is well-known are, as a body, the most ignorant and incompetent, and, in very many cases, thoroughly unscrupulous in the means they adopt for what they are pleased to call detecting crimes and offences. In this Garstin-Dacoity case, the police, on the one hand, and those who had the management of that prosecution in the lower court, on the other hand, gave the incident an importance which did not rightly belong to it, firstly, because the person assaulted and robbed was no less a personage than Mr. J. H. Garstin, of the Madras Civil Service, and second member of the Board of Revenue, secondly, because it was known that he was not on the best of terms with the Collector of Madura, Mr. C. S. Crole, and thirdly, because the latter was known to be on the most cordial terms of friendship with the Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor, who it was reported, could not get some special favour done for him by Mr. Crole, so long as Mr. Garstin was on the Board of Revenue. On these facts and surmises, the facts being of no concern to any one but the two unfriendly members of the Madras Civil service and the surmises built thereon being of the vaguest, the police of Madura elaborated a theory to the effect that Mr. Crole set up the Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor to have Mr. Garstin put out of the way, and that the Zemindar, already entertaining unfriendly feelings towards Mr. Garstin was nothing loath to carry out Mr. Crole's hint, and got up the conspiracy by which he induced his ryots and servants to waylay and beat Mr. Garstin within an inch of his life. Of course, this precious theory failed of proof, though it was ostentatiously put forward in the committing Magistrate's Court, and it was rightly thrown out altogether in the High Court of Madras, by express direction of the Chief Justice, simply *because there was no proof whatever* forthcoming to sustain the theory. The fact of Mr. Garstin's falling into the hands of dacoits is easily accounted for. The night was the one succeeding a crowded fair that had been held in that part of the district; as usual, a whole lot of professed thieves and robbers came to this fair, in order to see what they could make by pilfering and robbery; those who attacked Mr. Garstin knew of his travelling unarmed and almost alone, except for the company of two handy boys. The dacoits, seeing this state of things, attacked Mr. Garstin; Mr. Garstin in the spirit of an Englishman, showed fight to the best of the means at hand, namely, his stout walking stick, and did some severe execution amongst his assailants, which circumstance exasperated the others, who from fear and self-defence, and *being superior in numbers*, laid it well into Mr. Garstin, leaving him for dead on the ground. This appears to us to be the sum and substance of the Garstin Dacoity case, which mismanagement of the prosecution *in the lower court at Madura*, and the high inauguration of the police of the district, and their unscrupulous tactics converted into a case, in which the good names and reputations of an English and a native gentleman, in the persons of Mr. Crole and the Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor, have been assailed, but the public must be glad to see, without the slightest avail. In conclusion, we cannot but observe that there is such a tribunal as the Madras High Court which, *vigilantly watchful* of the conduct and character and actions of the Molussil criminal courts, metes unimpaired justice between man and man.

THE "SPECTATOR" LIBEL CASE.

On Saturday last, Colonel W. Hill, the Civil Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, delivered judgment in he suit of the directors of the Mysore Ma-

harajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company against the proprietor and the editor of the *Bangalore Spectator*, in which the damages were laid at Rs 20,000, for alleged libellous articles that were published in the paper, from time to time, in the month of December last, and in the early part of January of this year, regarding the conduct of the Mills by the directors and the contracting agents Messrs Scott & Co, of Bombay The plaintiffs contended that the defendants, by the publication of the said articles in their paper, and by particular passages therein, had libelled them as directors of the Company, by making statements of misconduct and mismanagement against them which were not borne out by the facts, that those statements were not made *bona fide* and were not privileged, and that they went beyond the bounds of justifiable criticism in a public journal The defendants replied that they had acted in good faith and after due enquiry, in publishing the articles complained of, that their criticisms were privileged and did not exceed the bounds of fair journalistic comment, that it was for the public good that the articles in question were published, and that the damages claimed by plaintiffs were excessive The suit which was filed in February last, was heard from time to time, during the greater portion of March and April, and was brought to a conclusion, on the two last days of the late Easter holidays Very considerable public interest was displayed during the progress of the suit, up to the time of its conclusion, and on Saturday last, the court was quite filled with spectators who had come to listen to the delivery of judgment Now that the judgment has been delivered and published, and every body has formed his or her opinion, one way or the other, we shall not be restrained from setting forth what our own opinion is on the questions involved. It seems to us, then that this suit of the directors of the Maharajah's Mills against the proprietors and the editor of the *Bangalore Spectator*, was a trial of strength between the parties—whether public enterprise of great importance to the development of the industrial resources of the Mysore Province should be left in the hands of gentlemen who, while professing with much show of public spirit, to further the interests of the Province, seek to advance their own interests and the public press should say nothing, for fear of being sued for damages for libel or, whether, the press, in behalf and in the interests of the public, should fearlessly and honestly, and, at the same time, with due care and caution, expose such things as are no more than pretences and 'seeming shows' In this case of the Mysore Cotton Mills against the *Spectator* the interest of the public appears to have been increased, by the fact that both the plaintiffs and the defendants had partisans, who were zealous for their respective sides, and the plaintiffs were too certain of "winning the day," and did not seemingly hesitate to assert their triumph by anticipation, which, we are glad to see, was sadly dashed on Saturday last

The proprietor and the editor of the *Spectator* have gone through a very trying and expensive ordeal, and they have done so with much self-contained courage and modesty of demeanour, throughout the case We cannot but congratulate them on their assured success, in pleading in behalf of the interests of the public, who cannot be too strongly warned against and protected from all that has an appearance of a bogey speculation about it in public enterprises. The learned Civil Judge, in his admirably reasoned and impartial judgment, said that he was surprised that, the directors, with the facts before them, should have instituted an action for libel against the defendants In that surprise we cordially share, and only hope that the directors of the M M Spinning and Manufacturing Company have learnt a lesson which they will never forget

Occasional Notes

The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad has made a donation of Rs 5 000 to the Zoological Gardens of Calcutta

The Finance Committee are now busy examining into the military expenditure, each Department being taken in turn

The Ameer of Kabul has been ill, but is now reported to have recovered He has appeared again in durbar At Herat, consider able loss of life and property has been caused by the snowstorm of the 19th of March

The Maharajah of Kuch Behar has, it is stated, finally abandoned his idea of going to England this year He will probably remain at Kuch Behar throughout the hot weather, or go to Darjeeling in August

The *Ceylon Observer* of the 1st instant says that "coffee crop prospects for the season beginning a few months hence are not so promising again the fair blossoms not having fully set into fruit The rapid way in which tea is superseding coffee up country is astonishing"

A Committee has been appointed by Government to report upon the question of erecting a new European General Hospital in Bombay The instructions to the committee are to report on the best available site, the amount of accommodation that should be provided, and the probable cost

The Minister of Hyderabad has received a telegram from Major Neville, the Nizam's Commissioner at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, conveying the Prince of Wales' personal thanks to his Highness for the interest he has taken in the Exhibition, and congratulating him on the appearance of the Hyderabad contribution

A Mandalay correspondent wired on the 30th ultimo, after the fire in the commercial quarter of Mandalay town, "The indignation of the foreign native community is increasing They blame our Government for not preventing fires the like of which were never before seen here" A telegram from Mandalay states that the estimated losses have amounted to sixteen lakhs of rupees The Postmaster has issued a notification that all articles in deposit for delivery, and posted for despatch on the 30th April, have been destroyed Seventy men have been arrested, whose cases are being investigated Mr Bernard is opening relief works

Local and Provincial

The Late Mr T Gopala Rao—We are exceedingly sorry to record the death at his residence at Mylapore on the 10th instant, of diabetes of Mr T Gopala Rau Professor of History in the Presidency College, Madras In him Southern India has lost one of its ablest and most experienced educationists

Chief Court Sessions—The next Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore will be held on Tuesday, the 8th instant

A New Hospital—The Mysore Government have sanctioned the establishment of a public hospital and dispensary in the village of Somvahalli, in the Bangalore taluk

A Disused Temple—By order of the Mysore Government the mantapa attached to the temple of Varadarajaswamy at Mudukuthi in the Malavalli taluk, has been assumed the temple having fallen into ruin and being now disused

The Mysore Railway—We hear that the Southern Mahratta Railway Company have secured permission from the Mysore Government to retain in their service Mr K P Puttanna Chetty, the Traffic Superintendent, for years His pension will be borne by the Mysore Government He will be hereafter called the Assistant Traffic Manager

Tigers—On Saturday last three tigers were brought to Madras from Mysore They were sent down by the Maharajah of Mysore to be shipped to the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta On arrival at the Railway station, they were carted and sent on to the Master Attendant's Office, but the jolting of the cart seemed to have had some effect on the bottom of one of the cages, as one of the tigers was seen to have thrust his head out Matters, however, were soon rectified The tigers will be shipped to Calcutta by the first opportunity—*Madras Standard*

A School of Arts for Bangalore—We are led to understand that there is a scheme in hand to establish a School of Arts at Bangalore something on the same lines as the Calcutta Bombay, Madras and Lahore Schools of Indian Arts A number of the most influential of the Bangalore nobility and Native gentry headed by our young and enterprising fellow townsman V Sitheiya Chetty, have interested themselves in the project This is a move in the right direction We believe a committee is in course of formation, and that the Government, and general public both European and Native, as well as the Mahomedan community, are all in favour of the project We are asked to request parties who have for sale a large and common lot to bring with compliments to communicate to V Sitheiya Chetty stating locality, price &c &c We wish this and every other useful educational scheme all the success they so richly deserve —*Post*

If H the Maharajah's Trip to Ooty—A correspondent of the *Madras Standard* writes — The annual trip which our Maharajah undertakes for the express intention of spending the hot season on the Blue mountains appears extravagant to his patriotic subjects as there are good many hills in the Province for the purpose Though the sojourn at Ooty the past 11 years had scarcely exceeded three months, still it has proved too costly But it be remembered that, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore the late General Sir Mark Cubbon when he found the weather intolerable here, at his own will and accord, selected for his summer retreat the Nundi Hill, which is about 30 miles distant from Bangalore, on account of its salubrious climate and to this day it has been resorted to by the resident Native officers of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore Thus 'I have nearly the same degree of temperature during the hot season as the Neighbours Why shall not the Maharajah be advised to spend the same on the hill which is his own property?

Medical Attendance Fees—The Dewan has authorized scales of fees that Native Assistant Surgeons, Warrant Officers Civil Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants may charge for their attendance at private residences All medical officers above the rank of Hospital Assistants may charge Rs 2 for an ordinary visit by day and Rs 3 for the same by night, in the larger towns and Rs 1 and Rs 2 respectively in the smaller towns For a confinement or a severe operation, including the subsequent necessary visits the fees for the same class of medical officers are Rs 30 in large towns and Rs 15 in small The Hospital Assistant's fees are calculated upon distances from town the season of the year, &c thus a Hospital Assistant if called upon to visit a patient in the town where he lives, may charge 8 annas for an ordinary day visit and one rupee for an ordinary night visit He is entitled to all two annas extra for every mile he travels up to eight miles and four annas a mile after the eighth mile These charges do not include travelling allowances, which vary according as to whether the country to be travelled over is the main or the malnad, and also whether it is the dry or the monsoon season A Hospital Assistant paying a visit 10 miles from town to a place in the malnad, would be entitled to charge Rs 2 for the visit and 1 10 travelling allowance, in the malnad during the monsoon time his travelling allowance would be doubled Hospital Assistants in charge of Local Fund Dispensaries are prohibited from accepting fees from persons attending their Dispensaries, and they are expected to attend at Head quarters poor persons in their own houses who may from illness &c be unable to come to the Dispensary

NOTIFICATION BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG

Dated Bangalore, 14 *May* 1886—No 30 The following draft of a Regulation to define and amend the law regulating the conditions of service upon which Jama ryats in Coorg hold their lands, which it is proposed to bring into force in Coorg, is published for general information and for any representations to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner which any person interested in the measure may wish to make

DRAFT OF A REGULATION TO

Define and amend the law regulating the conditions of service upon which Jama-ryats in Coorg hold their lands

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law regulating the conditions of service upon which jama ryats in Coorg hold their lands, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title and commencement

1 This Regulation may be called the Coorg Jama ryats' Regulation, 1886, and it shall come into force from such date as may be notified by the Chief Commissioner

Local Extent

It shall extend to such talukas or parts as the Chief Commissioner may notify in the local official Gazette

Liability of Jama ryats to render Police Service

2 Every jama ryat who is above twenty and not above fifty years of age shall, in addition to his liability to be called out for military duty, be liable, in consideration of the terms on which he is authorized to hold his land, to render service, for the prevention and detection of crime and for the preservation of the public peace, to the extent and in the manner hereinafter appearing

Provided that the Chief Commissioner—

(a) may, for any reason that may appear to him to be sufficient, exempt any class or household of jama ryats from liability to render such service, and

(b) shall inquire or cause inquiry to be made into, and pass such orders as to him may seem fit respecting the claim of any class or household of jama ryats to exemption from such liability when the claim is based on the terms of a grant or of an alleged custom of the country and

Provided that the Commissioner may for any reason that may appear to him to be sufficient, exempt any individual jama ryat from liability to render any service imposed by this Regulation

Rule for going on duty

3 The patrapattagar of the said village shall keep a register of the households of jama ryats in each village, and, under his direction, the patel of the village shall direct the attendance of one member from each household so far as may be in the order in which their households are arranged in the register, and in such rotation that—

(a) No one person may be required to be on duty for more than seven days continuously or for more than fourteen days in any one year, and

(b) no more than one member of any one household may be required to be on duty at one time

Liability of jama ryat to go on duty

4 (1) Subject to the provisions of section 3, every jama-ryat shall, when summoned by the patel, be bound to go on duty and remain on duty for such time as the patel may direct or to provide some other member of his household so to go on duty in his stead instead of him

(2) When a person so goes on duty and remains instead of another person, he shall exercise the same powers and be subject to the same obligations as that other would have exercised and been subject to if he had gone on duty

Powers and duties of jama ryat while on duty

5 (1) Every jama-ryat, while on duty, shall, within the limits of the village in which his village is situated,—

(a) arrest all proclaimed offenders, and any person who has been concerned in any offence specified in the schedule hereto annexed, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been so concerned, whether such offence has been committed within the limits of the said or beyond those limits,

(b) to the best of his ability prevent the commission of any offence specified in the said schedule, and

(c) assist private persons in making such arrests as they may lawfully make, and report such arrests without delay at the nearest police station

(2) For the purpose of arresting any person whom he would be authorized under sub section (1) to arrest within the limits of the said, a jama ryat may pursue the person into any place in British India beyond those limits

(3) If a jama ryat knows of a design to commit any offence specified in the said schedule and it appears to him that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented, he may arrest the person so designing

(4) A jama ryat arresting a person under this section shall without delay convey the person arrested to the nearest police station, if the arrest was made within the Province of Coorg, and to the police station within the limits of which the arrest was made, if the arrest was made in a place beyond the limits of that Pro-

b. Every patel or village accountant, whether on duty or not, shall, in addition to giving the information required by section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure—X of 1882

Power and duty of patels and village accountants to report occurrences.

1st, observe and report from time to time to the pargattagar of the said the movements of all persons in, and in the neighbourhood of, his village who are by reputed habitual robbers, house breakers, or thieves, or habitual receivers of stolen property

2nd, report to the pargattagar of the said the arrival in or in the neighbourhood of, his village of any person who has no ostensible means of subsistence or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself or who is reasonably suspected of an intention to commit an offence specified in the said schedule,

3rd, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause—

(i) on the requisition of the patel of the village, assist in escorting any prisoner to the nearest police station and treasure from the said to the taluk kacheri in said

(ii) on the requisition of the pargattagar of the said assist in escorting treasure to the sub treasury or jail any guard required to be furnished for any special purpose

4th, report to the pargattagar of the said all disputes which are likely to cause a breach or serious affray and on the requisition of the patel said in the suppression of any disturbance of the public peace, and in the maintenance of order at festivals and other gatherings in the said,

5th, interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property or movable or immovable and assist in extinguishing fires when present in or in the neighbourhood of, his village and

6th, obey and faithfully execute the lawful orders of the Deputy Commissioner in the execution of their duties when required so to do by any such officer.

7. A patel or village accountant who without reasonable excuse to the burden of proving which shall lie upon him,

Patel and village accountant neglecting duty.

omits to comply with any summons, requisition or other orders that may have been lawfully issued or made by a pargattagar or patel under this Regulation,

or is guilty of neglect or wilful misconduct in the performance of any of the duties imposed on him by this Regulation

shall on conviction before a Magistrate having powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or in default of payment of the fine, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

8. When any patel or village accountant who has been convicted of an offence under the last foregoing section is subsequently convicted of another offence under that section, the Chief Commissioner may in addition to the punishment awarded for the subsequent offence direct that the patel of such village shall, from a date to be mentioned in the order be assessed at such rates or otherwise permanently or for such term of years as the Chief Commissioner may deem sufficient

Additional punishment for repeated offences.

THE SCHEDULE

Rioting, housebreaking by night, affray, criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty, criminal trespass, house-trespass, lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, assault on a public servant when apprehending an offender, resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person, rescuing from lawful custody, disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, when such disobedience causes or is likely to cause danger to human life, or the safety of property, or a riot, or any affray, counterfeiting coin, uttering base coin, possession of instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin, uttering coin while in possession of instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin, making or selling instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin, fabrication of false evidence, causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender, resistance to the taking of property by lawful authority, mischief when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a public road, bridge, navigable river or navigable channel, and the reduction or supposed reduction of the water supply for agricultural purposes, or the diminution of the supply of water for agricultural purposes, or the destruction, removal or rendering less useful of a boundary mark, mischief by fire or explosive substance, lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, attempt to commit or abetment of any of the above offences.

News Letter

Mysore 12th May 1886.—Since my last about two inches of rain have been registered in the City of Mysore. Copious showers are reported to have fallen in Hoggaddevanakote and Nanjangud Talukas. Some tanks there are said to fill.

The monotonous life here has been broken into by two or three local events. A new Dramatical company gave two performances in the Town Hall. On the first occasion the house was full but the second night it had any thing but a good house. Some more performances are announced.

There has been a little stir in the legal world owing to two criminal cases now pending in the Town Magistrate's Court.

In one case, one Gangadhara Chetty, (I believe a well known character both here and in Bangalore) has been accused by one Haliga Gowda of having committed Criminal breach of trust &c. &c., in respect of certain monies received by the former from the latter for filing certain suits. The complainant alleges that these suits were never filed although the accused in the several letters he wrote to the complainant assured him that the case was pending. &c. Messrs Dee and Ananda Roy appear for the prosecution, while Mr M. L. Narasimhaya defends the accused. The several letters filed by the complainant were admitted by Gangadhara Chetty. The prosecution witnesses will be cross examined next Saturday to which date the case stands posted.

The other case is one of Defamation filed by Mr. Evers, Advocate, against one pensioned Surgeshear Hanumantha Row, and it arose out of a civil suit which the latter had filed, in the District Court against the celebrated Alchemist Chenda Pundit, now in jail here. The civil suit was for the recovery of Rupees six thousand and odds due on registered bonds executed by Chenda Pundit, by pothicating his 4 shares in the Pallihally Sugar Factory, to one Ramabhyaya Seetha Ramayya, for loss paid by the said Seetha Ramayya, to Mr Evers, on account of Chenda Pundit and which bonds were assigned over to Hanumantha Row the Plaintiff in the case. The suit was posted for final hearing on the 16th ultimo on which date the defendant Chenda Pundit appeared in person and pleaded his non liability to the claim on the following grounds "No consideration passed on the bonds. The bonds were written by Seetha Ramaiah and I signed them. There was an oral agreement to the effect that if the criminal cases then pending against me, were decided in my favor, then I should pay money to Mr Evers. As Mr Evers did not win my cases I am not liable to pay the amounts. Sanjeevappa and Gundappa were present when Seetha Ramiya negociated to return Mr Evers for me. He said he was with Mr Evers. I do not know this. I do not know if Seetha Ramiya paid Mr Evers the money. I signed the bonds as Mr Evers came and held out hopes to get me off. Seetha Ramiya is pensioned. I have a share in Pallihally Sugar Factory. I owe no money as no consideration passed on bonds A. B.

The Plaintiff Hanumantha Row although represented by counsel, discreetly made an application to the Court to adjourn the case to a short date, to enable him to file a petition stating grounds for withdrawing the case as he was duped. On the Court refusing to grant an adjournment and asking him to make my statement he asked he got into the witness box and made the following statement

Mr Evers said me some money I came to Mysore for this purpose (to demand money) Mr Evers sent for Seetha Ramiya and told him to assign to me the 3 bonds executed by Chenda Pundit and added that out of the money recovered by me by filing a suit against Chenda Pundit he would take Rs 500 due to him for his fees. Seetha Ramiya is Mr Evers servant. When I asked what property Chendiya had, he told me not to fear, as he (Chendiya) has lands and engine in Pallihally, besides 2400 sovereigns which he had hidden underground, the plaintiff which, Mr Evers added he had told me to advance Court costs and file the suit. He gave me an assurance and told me to file the suit promising to get a document executed to me for the suit money, if needed, but using Mr Evers word I promised him stamps money for the assignment stamp and Registration expenses. I myself got the documents registered in Sreerangapatna. On my asking Mr Evers whether he will get the Pundits bonds proved he said they had been countersigned by the General Doctor and that there was not the slightest doubt of my obtaining a Decree. Mr Evers first executed my assignment deed. He asked one Ramaswamy Chetty to attest it. He asked if money had been paid, to which Mr Evers replied that would not be questioned by the court, but only the attestation would be questioned and if that was replied in the affirmative a decree would be passed. Believing Mr Evers word I filed this suit. The next day after the assignment bond was executed Mr Evers got one Bikan Sah to execute in my name, a Pro note for Rs 7,000 for loss due to Mr Evers, in case of security for the money advanced by me for Court costs. Mr Evers said if money was recovered it might be divided between us three. I paid no money to Mr Evers, the 7000 Rs. Pro note is in my name. I have advanced money for Court costs. I have paid no money for the pro-note. Mr Evers received from me Rs 200 for Advocate's fees. He sent me to Mr Dee with a memo of instructions in the case. I asked Mr Dee if the suit was all right and whether money would be received. Mr Dee said Chendan Pundit had no interest in this property. I myself got it cancelled. There are several decrees passed against him. You wont be able to recover money on the decree from Chenda. Mr Dee also said if you want me I shall conduct the suit." I informed this to Evers who said "I do not know anything, do what you like, dont be afraid." Mr Dee who is an advocate ought not to have told you this. Dont be afraid, conduct the case. My self and Mr Dee will both obtain for you a decree." For these reasons I beg that permission be granted to me for withdrawing this suit."

The District Judge accordingly granted the permission and the Civil Suit thus came to an end. A few days afterwards Mr. Evers filed an application in the District Court with reference to the allegations made by Hanumantha Rao, to withhold form ing an opinion in the matter, regarding his character, as he Mr Evers had issued a notice calling upon to apologize and if he failed so to do he would file a criminal charge for defamation. Hanumantha Rao not having apologized, a complaint is now filed by Mr Evers. Messrs Subba Rao and Venkoba Rao first grade pleaders and formerly Mr Evers' Cumastas appear for the prosecution while Messrs Subbaryar, Raja Rao, Narsinha Iyengar and Narsinga Rao, Advocates defend the accused. Four witnesses were examined for the Prosecution but the cross examination by the accused, has been reserved. The case is posted for the 14th, when the witnesses for the complainant will be cross examined. In the meantime I hear from a reliable source that negotiations are going on to compromise the case out of Court.

Extracts.

THE LATE MR T. GOPALA RAU

The *Mail*.—We regret to record the death at his residence at Mylapore last night of *Dewaston of Rai Bahadur Tandalam Gopala Rau B. A.*, Professor of History Madras Presidency College. He was educated under Miss Canter at the S. P. G. Society the head among whom was the Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope who now fills the chair in Oriental Languages at Exeter College Oxford. He graduated B. A. of the Madras University in 1851 having obtained privately for the same and stood at the top of the list being the only student who took a First Class that year. He was a good English scholar and was popular among his pupils. Mr Gopala Rau was for many years associated with Mr W. L. Porter, M. A. in the Kumbaconam College, where he was Mr Porter's Assistant and his services were always appreciated by Mr Porter. On the latter retiring from the Principalship of the Kumbaconam College Mr Gopala Rau put forward his claims for the same. He three times acted as Principal, but he never obtained the substantive appointment. He memorialized the Government also to that appointment, but Mr G. H. Stuart was now the Principal of the Presidency College, was appointed to Kumbaconam, and provision was made for Mr Gopala Rau in the Presidency College. Mr Gopala Rau was born in August 1833 and entered the Government service in October 1854 as Acting 2nd Master Provincial College, Kumbaconam, on a salary of Rs 60. By his ability he progressed until he ultimately drew Rs 800. He was a Fellow of the Madras University. The following is a history of his services.—As 2nd Master Provincial College, Kumbaconam 19th October 1854, Rs 60; 4th Master Presidency College, Madras, 1st August 56 Rs 70. Acting 2nd Master Presidency College, Rs 100, 2nd Master Provincial College Kumbaconam 4th June 58, Rs 125. 1st October 58, Rs 150. 1st February '59, Rs 200. Acting Professor of Mathematics Presidency College 29th Feb to 4th June 1860 Rs 350 sick leave 11th October 60. Acting Head Master Provincial School Kumbaconam, 29th June to 5th May 62 Rs 450. acting Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College 12th May Rs 350, Acting Head Master, Provincial School Kumbaconam 17th February 1863 Rs 500, 2nd Master 16th June 1863 Rs 250. 1st January '67 Rs 300. Acting Head Master, Provincial School Kumbaconam 1st January 67 Rs 500. Fellow of the Madras University 20th Feb 67. Acting Head Master Provincial School Calicut 17th Feb 68 Rs 500. Asst. Inspt. of Schools, 6th Division, 2nd Apl '70 Rs 500, Ag. Head Master Provl. School Bellary 28th March 72, Rs 400. Ag. Head Master Provl. Coll. Kumbaconam 3rd May 72, Rs 450, 21st July 73. Rs. 650. Ag. Principal Provl. College Kumbaconam 3rd July 77 Rs 650. Acting Inspector of Schools 4th Division 20th April 1876, Rs 600, First Assistant Master Provl. College, Kumbaconam, but Ag. Professor of History Presidency College 18th January 1877, Rs 540, Ag. Principal Provl. College Kumbaconam 10th March 77 Rs 650, Professor of History, Presidency College, 1st May 78 Rs 620, Ag. Principal, Kumbaconam College 21st June 78 Rs. 620 1st May 1881 Rs. 750, *reverting charge of Kumbaconam College* 14th Aug 1882 Professor of History Presidency College 22nd August 1882 to July 1885, Rs 800.

PROPHETIC FORECAST FOR 1886

Baboo Tarinoy Prosad Moghy sends the editor of the *Statesman* his forecast of the leading events which are to take place during the coming twelve months

1 Events will turn out in the course of the year which will considerably abate the public disappointment for the failure of Lal Mohun Ghose, and the Baboo will get a seat at the next election

2 There will be a series of divine visitations in the province of Cashmere during the course of the year, and public attention will be fastened on that province

3 In the first months of the year the crops will be very prosperous

4 There will be a wide pestilence in Lower Bengal

5 There will be a depression of trade all over the world and influence will be greatly felt in India

6 The heat in the coming month of *Ashada* (July) will be the greatest ever yet felt in Bengal, and it will be followed by very great showers of rain

7 There will be no manifestations of pacific intentions on the part of Russia and China

8 There will be no cessation in the war preparations of the Government of India, and slight skirmishes will continue on the north-western and north eastern frontier

9 His Excellency Lord Dufferin will get seriously indisposed in the course of the year. He will desire to serve somewhere else he cause his health will be very precarious in India

10 This is the last of the many happy years of Mr Gladstone

11 In the months of *Sravan* and *Ashadha* there will be several divine visitations

12 Pestilences will be common in October and November

13 A celebrated Indian *avatar* of Calcutta will die this year by a sudden pain

14 There will be felt an earthquake also this year

15 In November and December crops will be bad

16 Consols will greatly decline this year in price, but not so much as in 1887

17 In a few months there will come before the High Court of Calcutta a case which will excite great public interest

18 The brave Sikhs will manifest some signs of discontent

19 There will be revolution in Thibet this year

20 Another well known dynasty will be thoroughly demolished

21 There will be several railway accidents in the North Western Provinces

22 A celebrated newspaper editor will be defeated in a criminal prosecution to be instituted against him

23 There will be a great deficit in the Government Budget for 1886-87

ADMINISTRATIVE SHABBINESS

The *Standard*.—News comes to us, now and again, of doings under the Native Administration of the Mysore Province, which we are compelled to say are not as they ought to be. There is a pettiness in the dealings of the government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore that is truly pitiable. An example of administrative shabbiness would be far more useful than any amount of verbal exposition. That example is supplied to us by a correspondent who writes as follows to us from Bangalore:—"A young man entered the Forest Department of the Mysore Government (then represented by the European Commission with a chief Commissioner, under the Government of India) in the year 1879. He found a rule in the Department to the effect that, each man, in charge of a certain area of forest should expend Rs 200 every month, and to this end, advances were made to each employe, on personal security. The young man was placed in charge of the Nandydroog Forest, and Rs. 295 were advanced to him from February to August 1879. He executed work during this period, and spent Rs 513 4 3, including the advance. He left the department in August 1879, and, of course, claimed the balance due to him, namely Rs 201 11 9. It should also be mentioned that his salary was not paid to him, when he left. He applied to the late Dewan (Rungacharlu) for the balance, and he directed one of his Secretaries to adjusted the claim as far as might be found reasonable. The Secretary cut down the amount to Rs. 158 and sent the papers for signature to the Dewan who was then lying in a precarious state at Madras, but, unfortunately, Rungacharlu died before he could sign the papers.

The man, who but for this mishap, would have had his account settled by the Mysore Government, under Ranga Charlu's successor, then sent scores of petitions regarding his claim to the present Dewan, (Shesadri Iyer) but no notice whatsoever was taken of these petitions The young man was then compelled to file a suit for the recovery of his money against the Mysore Government, as represented by the Dewan, in the month of March 1885. In answer to the suit, the Mysore Government had the meanness to plead the Statute of Limitations, in order to evade all liability on a just claim But in September of the same year, when the suit was pending, the advocate for the defendants (the Mysore Government) and the Munsiff, who was trying the case, induced the plaintiff to try an interview with the "authorities," telling him that it was a fair case, and hoping him up with the hope that it would be settled satisfactorily "depart mentally" On the 18th September, he saw the Secretary to the Dewan at Mysore, and that official promised to call for the papers and settle the account, but as nothing was done, a telegram was sent to Mysore, stating that the case would be heard on the 21st September, and asking that a settlement might be made, in accordance with the ex officio advocate's assurance. To this telegram, there was no reply whatsoever vouchsafed. When the case came on for hearing at various subsequent dates, the case was adjourned, from time to time, at the request of the advocate for the defence, till the 14th December last, when the plaintiff was asked, both by the Munsiff and the Counsel on both sides, to withdraw the suit, *on the clear understanding that the claim would be settled by the Dewan*. When, however, this highest official in the Mysore State's service found that the suit had been withdrawn from Court, he again pleaded the Statute of Limitations against the claim, and refused to pay it! How shall we characterise such conduct? What shall we call it. Shabbiness *in excelsis* As a fitting commentary to this policy of shabbism, a case recently tried in the Chief Court of Mysore might be mentioned. In that case, a clerk who pleaded the Statute of Limitations, in answer to a just claim, was told by the Chief Judge that he was dishonest and, as a punishment, he was reduced and transferred elsewhere And yet, when the Government of the second Native State in India sets up such a plea, there is nobody to say anything about it Are Governments justified in repudiating responsibility in this way? and all to avoid paying up a just debt of the paltry value of a couple of hundreds! The young man intends taking the matter up in appeal to the Government of India as the transaction first began during the time of the British Commission of Mysore, under the Government of India. The above is a fair specimen of the way justice is administered in the State of Mysore What confidence can be reposed in a Government by those who lend money, if the authorities so shamelessly repudiate their legal liabilities?"

INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE

The *Times of India* —January, *May* 10 — The Maharajah was formally installed at 9-15 this morning by the Resident (in presenting the *Khilats*, the Resident said —) I have received a *Khirita* from the Viceroy by which your Highness's succession is confirmed and recognised. I have now the honour to present your Highness the *Khilat* conferred upon you by the Government in token of your investiture with the Government of the territories of Cashmere and Jummoo, and beg to offer your Highness my most sincere congratulations on this most auspicious occasion The Viceroy has been pleased also to confer *Khilats* on your Highness's brothers, Ram Sing and Amar Sing. Upon Raja Moti Singh Pemah and Dewan Gobin Shai, and other high officers of State. *Khilats* were conferred which were numerous and valuable, and a letter and a present from Sir Charles Aitchison was next presented to his Highness. Nilamber Baboo, on behalf of his Highness, read the following speech :—" I have in the first place to offer my most heartfelt thanks to the Viceroy of her most gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, and you, Mr. Plowden, his Excellency's representative, for the valuable *Khilats* with which I have been honoured on this auspicious occasion. I must also thank my sincere and old friend, Sir Charles Aitchison, for his presents sent in token of the warm interest which he takes in me and the well being of my State. In the next place I must beg to express my deep sense of obligation to you my honoured friends and guests for the trouble taken in coming up here to grace the ceremony with your presence, and so enhance its joyous festive character. I hope you will not measure the pleasure I feel at your company and desire to render you comfortable by the meagreness of the arrangements I have been able to provide at this inconvenient season. Grateful as I feel for the congratulations of the Paramount Power, my fellow chiefs, friends and well wishers, I do not know how to give adequate expression to the depth of my grief in the demise of my lamented father While paying you in the festivities proper to the occasion, I cannot divest myself of the anxieties inseparable from a due sense of the grave and onerous responsibilities now devolved on my shoulders During the eight months which have elapsed since I took the reign of government into my hands, I have been able to mark the outlines of reform which I consider necessary for the welfare of my subjects The steps taken and the measures carried out or initiated in this direction have, I trust, convinced my people and well-wishers to my house that above all things happiness, to my subjects alone is what I have set before myself, which is the main object of my administration and the mainspring to my actions I rejoice that within so short a period of my rule I have been able to remove several restrictions which used to hamper trade and industry within my dominions, and to relieve the people generally, the cultivating class in particular, from several taxes and imposts, which is a considerable sacrifice to the revenues of my State I have taken measures to allot a sufficient sum in improving road communications in my territory, as well as providing medical aid to the sick poor I have devised means for increasing the efficiency in the administration of civil and criminal justice, and to that end have made it independent of interference by the executive. Various departments of State have been reorganized or are undergoing reconstruction on practical principles No efforts have been spared to improve the administrative agency Regular payment, suitable salaries and the adoption and the enforcement of such rules which are calculated to secure the maximum honesty and efficiency of the public services I have also established municipalities in the provincial capitals of Jummoo and Srinuggur Arrangement has been made to organize the Revenue and Survey Settlement and the Educational Department, the first to provide an improved system in the method of collecting revenue, and the latter to impart a practical and useful course of instruction for my people I feel also a pleasant duty to publicly acknowledge the obligations of my honoured friend, Sir Charles Aitchison, for the trouble he has taken in helping me by the services of officers which were required by me to carry out some of the necessary reforms I now ask you all to join me in praying the Almighty that he may safely guide me in the path of duty, and crown with success my earnest endeavours to secure to all classes of my subjects the blessings of good rule just, government, and heighten the reputation to my house for the sincere and unswerving loyalty to the British Crown." The Durbar then broke up, the Maharajah leading the elephant procession through the city

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE IN NEPAL

The *Pioneer* —The marriage of His Highness the Maharaj-Adhi-raj of Nepal, which has been a subject of considerable consideration for the last two years, has at last been celebrated with great *eclat*

For reasons into which it is not necessary to enter, some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a suitable bride, or rather brides for the custom of the country demands that youthful royalty should be united to two consorts at the same time The usual course followed is that one should be the daughter of a Hill Raja, and the other chosen from some Rajput family in the plains In the present instance, however, both the future Maharanis belong to Hindustan, one coming from Sukhet, and the other from some district in the Punjab

On the 20th the actual festivities commenced by the procession of the bridegroom from his own house to that of the brides. It was headed by the troops who began to move off about three o'clock in the afternoon from Narain Hitti, the whole army took part in the function, and four or five hours elapsed before the last of them had left the starting place Dusk had been fixed upon as the auspicious time for the Maharaj Adhi-raj to cross the threshold—that peaceful and happy hour so enjoyed by the pious Hindu when the labours of the day are over, the heat of the sun is succeeded by the coolness of eve, ing and the rejoicing cowherds and cowherdesses milk their cows, warbling ditties in praise of the lotus eyed Krishna. Between seven and eight o'clock illuminations and torches were lit up, and procession proper began to be marshalled in the large square in front of the palace; and as soon as the carefully timed moment arrived the young king, who is a particularly handsome boy richly dressed in the robes of a Rajput chieftain emerged from the gate of the palace and took his seat in a silver palki, handsomely chased and ornamented His appearance was the signal for royal salutes, independent of a long, vigorously-sustained burst of fireworks, a vast of fire balloons, redoubled tomtoming and pipe and every demonstration of the wildest joy The part of the procession in front of the palki, now began to slowly move off, and the remainder, which had until now filled the square, an apparently hopelessly confused crowd of caparisoned elephants, caracoling horses, glistening bayonets and energetic musicians, were gradually brought into their proper positions in the line

The procession was a rare and interesting show After the last of the bulk of the army which had filled the line of way for several hours, came some eccentricity in the shape of artificial animals on wheels—elephants, camels and, other fearsome looking beasts—then cars bearing images of deities such as Mahadev and his consorts and next a rude representation of a railway train on the engine of which in the place usually occupied by the driver was somewhat incongruously perched Ganesh. This part of the display finished with cars on which were erected very transparently artificial gardens of fruit trees and flowers Next came *nasabardars bhalabardars* Nowar musicians in full song and melody, colours, the elephant battery, cavalry, and detachments of infantry taken from different regiments for independent firing—a part of their duty which they fulfilled with zeal Then came a long line of elephants, carrying Rajas, Gurus, Zemindars and other celebrities among them in costly raiment being Brija Kadr, son of the late Begum of Oudh, who lived at Kathmandu, a prisoner in a very small way of the Nepal Darbar The elephants were followed by singers and then by the cavalcade of Government officials—Nizamat, Khurdars, Naib Mukhtars, Schoolmasters, Pundits, &c., all dressed uniformly in costumes carefully prescribed, and varying in, territorial rank according to the rank of the wearer Next, more elephants bearing music, *nars* and *chaubardars chobdar* and *chapraseis* Then came some important functionaries the Bhar Palki, carriers of such symbolic and propitious elements as sugar plantains, sugar cane, and fish the last enclosed in gilt cases shaped to represent the real article After the Bhar Palki and preceding the palki of the Maharaj Adhi-raj walked in pairs a dazzling array of four hundred *kets* or slave girls, in the midst of whom was borne the sacred *lalas*, a brass vessel filled with holy water and covered with flowers and decorations The nominal bearer of the *lalas* was the senior female member of the royal household, who walked in front holding broad gold embroidered streamers attached to it, while a man behind him actually carried the sacred vessel and held it aloft above the head of the privileged *ket* The position of the *lalas* bearer is one of great honour; for as long as the wedding lasts she eats before even those of the most exalted rank, and shares the wedding chamber of the happy two. The lady who filled the office on this occasion seemed to feel to the full the dignity of her position She was dressed from head to foot in cloth of gold, and marched along with proud and stately gait at the head of her attendants The *kets*, or to give them their more euphonic title, the "maids of honour," were recruited from the households of different circles, each detachment uniformly and handsomely dressed in shades of mauve, pink maize and blue, white or seagreen, and wearing garlands of flowers twined in their raven locks. The Nepalese lady's costume is more adapted for sitting than walking, and the damsels appeared to have some difficulty in disposing of their voluminous skirts of billowy muslin Notwithstanding this little inconvenience they seemed more than satisfied with their personal appearance, and conscious of being the admired of all beholders After the Maharaj-Adhi-raj came two empty palkis intended to bring back the juvenile brides A commanding general was in attendance on His Highness whose palki was closely surrounded by the body guard and a detachment of the Rifle regiment Next followed more *nasa* and *chobdardars*, more detachments of the Rifle regiment with their band, the escort of the resident and the mounted bodyguard of the Minister preceding the Resident and the Minister who occupied the same *howdah* and were followed by an elephant carrying two or three British officers who were guests at the Residency The remainder of the procession consisted of a long line of elephants for the accommodation of members of the Royal family the Raj Guru, and other Gurus and personages, interrupted by guards and detachments of infantry towards the end were carried sundry large chests, containing dresses and jewellery for the brides carefully guarded; and the whole was closed by the main battery and the Sixth Dragoon regiment

This long procession moved but slowly, and the bridegroom's palki was upwards of three hours on the road between the two houses. The palki were reinforced by two or three regiments of soldiers, and the most perfect order was maintained. Both sides of the illuminated way were packed with crowds of Nowar women and children who filled the windows, steps of the temples and other points of advantage The male population was not strongly represented and was kept by the police at a distance from the route Guards of honour stationed at intervals fired volleys as the *kets* reached them; and fireworks were loosed off on all sides as the palki passed. While the procession wound along one side of the big parade ground, a great display of rockets, Catherine wheels, &c., was kept up on the opposite edge of the ground, the intervening distance adding to the brilliant effect. Whole regiments of Nowar musicians were here and there posted, and their drums, cymbals, trumpets and pipes combined to produce a deafening din At one part of the road where the procession passed through an avenue of Cape limes, the scene was particularly imposing, for the road was but partially lighted by the illumination and torches, and the play of light and shade, on the long slowly moving line of elephants and troops stretching as far as one could see in front and behind produced a most striking effect There was here for a time a merciful cessation of the discord of native music and for a few minutes the only sound was the chorus of the girls singing in front of the palki A regimental band however soon broke the romantic charm of the moment with such strains as that of the "Old and "Auld Lang Syne" and the procession having gone to be a Mormonite and one soon seen emerged into the blaze of fireworks and the din of tom toms Thapathali was at last reached to the great relief of all assisting in the procession, as midnight was fast approaching, the advanced guards and elephants passed right through the square in front of the Commander-in-Chief's house without disorder, and found their way out through some of the roads and passages winding through the extensive pile of buildings of which Thapathali is composed, the rear guard was halted and the bridegroom's palki advancing to the centre of the square was joined by the *kalas* and surrounded by a hollow square formed by the four or five hundred maids of honour who had preceded it, these were again surrounded at an interval of ten or twenty yards by a line of soldiers, and spectators privileged to enter every corner of the square. When all were in position, a second *kalas* on the part of the brides was brought out from the house, and accompanied by its attendants, was carried into the circle, and an interchange of offerings between the two sacred vessels was made while some short religious ceremonies were carried on by the Raj Guru and his assistants. The brides' *kalas* was next carried in procession three times round the group formed by the *kets* who sang during its progress After the third circuit all the actors in this part of the ceremony filled under the porch and disappeared into the building, a salute of 101 guns celebrating the moment when the young King met his brides for the first time. The spectacle of the proceedings in the square, as seen from an upper story of Thapathali, was interesting in the extreme; the grouping and movements of those who took part in them were artistic and effective, and the waving torch-light lent picturesqueness to the scene. The enterprising managers of some of our theatres, so much given to spectacular display might have gathered many a hint for opera or pantomime, had they been present

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 24, 1886. No. 21

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

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NOTICE

HASSAN STUDENTS HOME

Students desirous of becoming boarders of the students Home at Hassan are kindly requested to intimate the same to Mr P C Velu Pillai 3rd Assistant Master High School, Hassan before the 24th May

J ARBUTHNOT

Hon Secretary

Students Home Hassan

Bangalore City Municipality

NOTICE.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises (District Office buildings) on Saturday the 29th May 1886 at 7 30 A M

I Cash account current, progress report of works, and mortuary returns for the month of April 1886

II Docket No 19, dated 4th May 1886, from the Secretary to the Dewan, Legislative Department forwarding for opinion of the Board a printed copy of the Draft Regulation for the control of Hackney carriages in the City of Bangalore

III Letter dated 4th May 1886 received from the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Division, in reply to a reference made to him regarding a drain lately constructed by Mr Walker in the Premises known as [illegible] Hall

IV Proposal to construct a [illegible] in the Municipal garden at the estimated cost of Rs 300

V The draft agreement embodying conditions under which the contract is to be given to conserve houses in No. 6 Division for the current official year

VI Proceedings of the Dewan of Mysore sanctioning the inclusion of a part of the village of Gavipuram within the City Municipal limits

A SRINIVASACHARLU,

Vice President

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 15th May.—Mr Chamberlain has written a letter declaring that Ulster is entitled to claim separate autonomy He says that in order to maintain its connection with Great Britain it would be justified in resisting the establishment of a Parnellite Parliament in Dublin

An important meeting of Liberals and Radicals took place here to-day Amongst those present were the Marquis of Hartington and Mr Chamberlain both of whom urged the necessity of the early withdrawal of the Home Rule Bill from the House of Commons

London 16th May.—A large Conservative meeting was held in London yesterday, for the purpose of protesting against Mr Gladstone's Bill for the Government of Ireland Lord Salisbury made a long speech, in the course of which he said it was impossible to place any confidence in the Irish and he there fore advocated a continuous policy of coercion

The dissolution of Parliament is regarded as inevitable in all quarters

A grand banquet was given in the Fishmonger's Hall on Saturday night, in honor of the Executive Commissioners of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition The Duke of Cambridge made a speech, in which he said the feeling of unity throughout the Empire was never stronger He advocated federation "We are all proud of India," he said, "and mean to do our duty by her by justice to the native population, but do not mean to give them up" He believed that if ever India was attacked, her Colonies would help England

London 18th May.—The Premier, replying to a question in the House of Commons, promised to make a statement on Monday next concerning the Select Committee of Enquiry into the Government of India

Mr Labouchere suggested that the Bill be read a second time, thereby affirming the principle of Home Rule upon the understanding that the Government consented to withdraw the Bill afterwards

In a speech made by Lord Hartington at Bradford, yesterday he declared his unabated hostility to Home Rule

London 20th May.—At a meeting held at Her Majesty's Theatre yesterday, under the auspices of the Primrose League, Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he said that his advocacy of a continuous policy of coercion in respect to Ireland had been greatly exaggerated He urged that Parliament should grant powers to govern Ireland which should be firmly and wisely exercised

London, 19th May.—The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that the Afghan Boundary Commissioners have settled the Afghan boundary to within twenty miles of the river Oxus

St Petersburg, 20th May.—The Czar has issued an order to the sailors of the Black Sea fleet in which he expresses his desire for the peaceful development of Russia, and adds that circumstances, however, might necessitate an armed defence of the dignity of the Russian Empire

London, 21st May.—After a long and animated discussion the House of Commons by a large majority last night read the second time the Bill introduced by the Chief Secretary of Ireland on the 6th instant for the temporary continuance of Arms Act in Ireland

Mr Gladstone undertook to enforce it impartially

Lord Randolph Churchill re affirmed that Loyalists would be perfectly justified in forcibly resisting the consequences of Home Rule

The Home Rule members voted against the Government

Athens 20th May.—The New Ministry has resigned and M Tricoupis has been charged with the formation of another Ministry

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1886

MUNICIPAL MATTERS

ON Saturday the 15th Instant, a special meeting of the Municipality of the C and M Station of Bangalore was held at which two very important subjects were discussed and resolutions arrived at, which if sanctioned by the Government of India will considerably affect the management of Municipal matters in the Station, and, at the same time, make fresh and increased demands on the pockets of the public in the shape of new taxes The first of the subjects was the adoption and introduction of the Madras Municipal Act, in lieu of the present Regulation of 1883, and the second subject was the abolition of the obnoxious Octroi duties, with reference to which Major Maltby, the President recently circulated a memorandum suggesting the abandonment of the duties and the substitution of an increased assessment on houses and an increase in the fees payable for the slaughter of animals within municipal limits, and inviting the opinions of the Commissioners on the proposed measure

We regret to see that the Municipal Commissioners of the Station have, after various alterations and omissions, adopted the Madras Act, one of the most obnoxious and oppressive enactments with which a community can be troubled, and under which, the Commissioners will have the power to levy all kinds of vexatious taxes, from which there can be no deliverance at the hands of the Government, which cannot interfere (as, under the present enactment, it can) to mitigate any of the hardships that may be inflicted on the public. By the Madras Act, the sources of taxation open to the Commissioners are varied and numerous, extending even to laying on a tax on a person who might indulge the fancy of keeping a favourite dog, so that the prospects of our neighbours in the C. and M Station of Bangalore as to the burdens of municipal Government are rather of a gloomy type.

There is one intimation, however, under the provisions of the Madras Act, which will be welcome to the tax payer, and that is, the very material reduction in the scale on which the present Municipal Regulation of 1883 fixes the incidence of the tax on arts, professions, trades, and callings Under Schedule C of the latter act, there are six classes of those liable to the tax, namely, class I Rs 100, 50, and 25 per annum, class II, Rs 25, class III, Rs. 12, class IV, Rs. 6, class V, Rs 2 and class VI, Re 1, exemption from taxation being conceded to all those persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary is less than Rs. 50 a month The subjoined is the scale adopted under the Madras Act —

Class	I	to pay	Rs	50	per annum
„	II	do	„	30	„
„	III	do	„	20	„
„	IV	do	„	15	„
„	V	do	„	10	„
„	VI	do	„	7	„
	VII	do	„	5	„

Provided that no person whose income is less than Rs 50 the half year shall be taxed

But while there is an apparent relief to the first three classes of taxpayers, the amount seems to have been increased in the last four classes, as may be seen from an attentive perusal of the above table, and the tax will certainly be very hard on the last and poorest class, namely those whose income exceeds Rs 50 for the half year. These are itinerant sweetmeat sellers, and trash vendors and others, whose incomes only help them on to live from hand to mouth, and it is from such that it is proposed to exact Rs 2 8 every six months in the year We have reason for the opinion, then, that the above scale of taxation needs material revision before it can be said to deal justly with those affected by it

We are very sorry to see, from the report of the meeting, that the Commissioners have adopted the clause relating to pensions

to municipal servants, but with a marked difference, for whereas, by the Madras Act, the payment of pensions, on retirement, is made imperative, in the version adopted by the Bangalore Station Commissioners, such payment is made optional—a provision which is sure to remain quite a dead letter so long as the funds of the Municipality continue inadequate, and there are no means of increasing them, except by fresh taxation. In short, it seems to us that the optional provision need not have been inserted at all, since it will be so imperative and inefficient. It is an additional hardship to the servants of the Station Municipality that their fellows over the border, the servants of the Bangalore City Municipality, should work with the certain prospect of a pension for life. Nobody amongst the Commissioners at the meeting seems to have seen the good sense of the remark of one of their colleagues (Mr. B. Krishna Sing) that the prospect of a pension would induce a respectable class of men to take service under the Municipality.

We are glad that the Commissioners, though differing as to the means of recouping the funds on the abolition of the Octroi duties, have unanimously resolved to recommend the abolition of those obnoxious imposts. Here, again it gives us pleasure to observe that Mr. Krishna Singh spoke his mind out frankly and to the point, and after he had satisfied himself by personal enquiry into the working of the Octroi duties. To quote from the report in the *Spectator*—"He had been to the Railway Station and witnessed the manner of collection, and he would say that the scotch to which individuals and their goods were subjected, by the Octroi officials, was simply abominable, and something that no enlightened Government should tolerate. Mr. Krishna Singh had consulted with the President as to what taxes might be substituted for the Octroi, and it was agreed that the proposal to raise the house-assessment should be dropped, as it had been objected to. It was proposed instead to impose a lighting-rate of 1 per cent on the house tax. In Madras it was 2 per cent. Then fees on animals slaughtered would be slightly raised, and a tax imposed on hides manufactured. These three items would, it was estimated, bring in a revenue of about Rs. 30,000, and there would be besides an increased revenue from the Profession Tax. Mr. R. P. Campbell, member of the Commissioners, proposed that, in lieu of the Octroi, shops for the sale of tobacco, betel leaves, and green cocoanuts should pay an annual license, and said that the income thus derived, together with the fees for the slaughter of animals and the lighting rate would give an income of Rs. 1½ lakhs per annum. The Presidents proposals were eventually carried, but, very rightly as we think, it was also resolved (going on the lines suggested by Mr. Campbell) to license wholesale tobacco shops at Rs. 60, and retail tobacco shops, at Rs. 12, per annum.

The above suggestions and recommendations will, we presume, be forwarded to the British Resident, who will send them on, with his own expressed approval or dissent, to the Government of India for final determination, so that it will not be before the end of the current year, or at the beginning of the next, that any alteration or amendment in the municipal administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore can take place.

WATER SUPPLY OF BANGALORE.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt, from the British Resident of Mysore, Mr. C. E. B. Gudlestone of a copy of his excellent minute on the Water Supply of Bangalore, which appears also elsewhere in our columns this morning. There can be no doubt, whatever, and it is a most gratifying fact to note, that in the last fourteen months, during which Mr. Gudlestone has officiated as British Resident of Mysore, he has not omitted any opportunity that came in his way of seeking to do good to the public. He has visited and taken the deepest personal interest in the educational and social institutions, both in the Cantonment and the City of Bangalore, and questions of a general public interest have not escaped his attentive consideration, and his demeanour and bearing towards the public of all classes have been such as is highly commendable in a gentleman of his scholarly attainments, high social position and official standing. Mr. Gudlestone's last appearance, when he gave the public the advantage of his experience and knowledge, was at the Bangalore Wesleyan Mission High School, on Saturday last, when he presided at the distribution of prizes to that institution and delivered a speech on educational matters which was well worth hearing and is equally well worth perusal.

It may not be generally known that amongst the many questions which have engaged Mr. Gudlestone's attention, during the last fourteen months, not the least was the question of a better water supply, both for the town and Cantonment. The minute to which we have invited public attention is the result of the close attention and labour of those fourteen months that the British Resident gave to the subject, in which he was ably and willingly aided by the engineer officers of the P. W. D., both under the Mysore Durbar and the British Residency. I will refer, in this our notice of the minute, to it here briefly the points to which Mr. Gudlestone's attention was directed, having then to peruse the details connected with suggestions embodied in the minute as a whole.

As the reader is aware there are three great systems of tanks on which the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore depends for its water supply, namely, the Sheshy tank and its feeders, the Hesur tank and its feeders, and the three expanses of water known as Millers Tanks, and their feeders. In a country like Mysore, and in a station like Bangalore, where it is so difficult (and certainly will be very expensive) to catch and retain the permanent use and consumption the rain fall of the two monsoons with which we are favoured, the one in *June, July and August, and other from the* middle of October to the middle of December, and which is often so abundant and copious that it so quickly wasted, Nature has shown her beneficence in providing these three series of systems of tanks, which are so situated as to be easily available to the inhabitants of the three large *out-out* divisions of which Bangalore Station may be said to be comprised, namely, the districts comprehended in Saint John's Hill and the General Baron Views and the ground and burnt, at Sheshy and Richmond Town. It is to the enlargement, cleanliness, and conservation generally of these systems of water supply that the Government is to refer the present minute its attention, without going, as Mr. Gudlestone very properly points out, "into the larger consideration of making Bangalore independent of its present system of tanks and wells." This is the only wise and sound policy as to our water supply, and Mr. Gudlestone has admirably carried it out and given proof of his practical good sense.

Occasional Notes

The Government of India has recommended to the Secretary of State that Russian be included amongst the languages in which officers can be examined in India.

DULEEP SINGH remains at present at Aden with his eldest son. The Maharani and the family returned to Europe in the P. and O. steamer *Mirzapore* on the 7th instant.

SIR DINKAR RAO, K.C.S.I., proposes to contribute an article to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* discussing the changes which have taken place in the characteristics of India since the day when he played a long part in politics, and giving reminiscences of events in which he personally played a part.

Among the ruins at Anuradhapura, Ceylon has been found a Roman copper of Pius bearing the date 138 A.D. Hitherto Ceylon numismatists have held that the Romans did not visit Ceylon before the time of Constantine the Great, and that the Roman coins found in Ceylon were brought there by Arab traders. This discovery will, however, alter the opinion.

THE *coronation* of the Queen Regent of Spain took place on May 17th, and on the same day was born to her the late King, Alfonso XII, died on the 25th November last, and by elder daughter Princess Mercedes, by Mercedes, aged two years was provisionally recognised as heir, while his widow the Queen Mary Christina was constituted Regent. His posthumous son now succeeds by right of birth to the throne, and becomes King of Spain.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, observes that "the fact that another Lord Dufferin or Sir Charles Aitchison were present when the Maharajah of Cashmere was installed on the throne of his father and grandfather, was one of considerable significance. The presents sent by the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor were costly, and their letters were polite but there was an utter absence of that cordiality which would properly mark the relations of the Indian Government with the feudatories of the Empire. In the interests of India and Cashmere alike, this is much to be regretted.

THE order by Mr. Justice Norris, of the Calcutta High Court the jurors, fining to be excused on the grounds of illness, when forwarding medical certificates from their personal medical attendants, must in future verify and support such certificates by affidavits, is creating unfavourable comment. A Bombay paper says that "jurors have, at the best to put up with a good deal, even when the real grievance is that they are jurors at all. It is hard enough that a man's own business must be laid such sent evidence to the Court that he is prevented by illness from serving. An adequate guarantee against malingering ought surely to be provided by a medical man's certificate."

MR. J. C. CURRIE, late M.P. for Ilkeston, makes the following remarks in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"In the absence of Mr. Gladstone it is impossible to form any definite opinion. Given assent or half-hearted assent as the House outside the Irish party will work to proceed another step with the Irish Bills. In the event of a general election there will be divisions and abstentions to such an extent as will send back the Irish party shorn of a great part of its strength. I yield to no one in my admiration for Mr. Gladstone, but I, in common with many others, think it hard on us as individuals that *he should, of his own motion without taking* the Liberal party into his confidence, without consultation with able Cautious and Lieutenants in the liberal army, have so suddenly sprung these proposals on the country."

A DISPATCH states that the Khedive of Egypt have sent the sum to be expended upon marriage presents by the bride's party at Rs. 100 and any one infringing the rule will be fined for the first.

HERE, says a contemporary, is the beginning of a reform in India that would do much for the happiness and prosperity of the people that in the benevolent legislation that was framed by the Lord Reponsibilities. It is a matter of infinite regret that the positive sum of marriage should have been converted, by the ostentatious vanity of the people, into an occasion of fatal extravagance. Social reform is an inevitable condition of political advancement and the path of progress is barred by infant marriage, ruinous marriage ceremonies and widow degradation.

THE following telegram from the Prince of Wales to the Viceroy, dated 3rd instant, has been published:—"At a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held on the 3rd of May the following resolution was unanimously adopted.—That this meeting, conscious of a pleasing duty to record the deep obligations we are under to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Supreme Government of India for the admirable organization, which under the direction of Mr. Buck, has been displayed by the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and by the officers who have assisted it, and, further, that we request the Viceroy to express our acknowledgment to their Highnesses the Princes of India who have, by their liberal contributions, so materially added to the beauty and interest of the Indian sections."

A correspondent who was present at the installation of the Maharajah of Cashmere on the *gaddee*, thus describes the giving of the various presents:—"A daughter of Herodias ran out into the centre of the Durbar and chanted the praises of the Maharajah, his amiability, liberality, the greatness of his state and his exceeding glory, in all manner of keys, while the Maharajah leant back on the *gaddee* and talked to the people around him, and state after state sent up its presents, displayed them, and gave place to another. Kapurthala's boys had off Puttiala's present included fifty-two trays of stuffs, two jewels on sword, one chowrie mounted in red gold and two horses. Bahawalpur gave gold ornaments, *Jeysalmir* gold-studded bridles and guns. Jhind Singh of Poonch, gave pushmina shawls and choghas, present after present came and went as the Maharajah bowed to the Maharajah, and the match girls' shrill voices went on unceasingly through it all.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Hindu Organ* and remarks that "very astounding. One of the brightest luminaries of the intellectual firmament has passed away from our midst. Gone, Gone for ever! Do but think he could be seen no more! O, what a shock. The words which fell from his lips with a tact and grace all his own, "O, what a fall was there, my countrymen," I now exquisitely applicable to him. He has only made himself invisible to mortal eyes. But his influence will last for a long time to come and will be felt ever increasingly in his innumerable pupils. He was a teacher in every sense. He took an infinite delight in his students. They loved him as their father, they admired him as their teacher, they revered him as their Guru, and they now weep for him, as they have been deprived of a father, a teacher and Guru all at once. Himself a strict disciplinarian, and a pattern of fairness, he placed before his pupils a noble ideal as well as being an example of the first in all qualities. He was an ardent admirer of Shakespeare, Milton, Shelley. He was one of those who seem but lightly to touch the earth, and who move in a sphere higher than ours. In but a short time he has gone from us, but we could be thankful enough for the lovely memorial he has left behind. Rarely does a man leave behind him such an enduring monument as he has done in his writings. Those words of his which I shall ever cherish, though the very sounds of his voice, how apt they speak of the loveliness and sweetness of his character and his attachment and say to us in a still small voice."

Local and Provincial.

PLAGUE DEATH.—The firewood depôt at Tumkur, has been closed some time ago, has been opened by order of the Mysore Government.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Sixty Eighth anniversary of the birthday of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India will be celebrated on Monday with a grand review of all the troops in garrison on the South Parade ground, and all the public offices will be closed, though as yet no Proclamation in honour of the occasion.

MAJOR L. P. MALTBY.—Major L. P. Maltby, District Magistrate and Municipal President of Civil and Station Bangalore, having proceeded on two days' leave to Coimbatore, Mr. M. H. Weston, District Superintendent of Police, is officiating as Municipal President and Mr. Abdul Rahiman the Second Magistrate has taken charge of the District Magistrate's office.

CANTONMENT TO CITY MUNICIPALITY.—The municipal Board appointed by the British Resident has hereby communicated at the present meeting and the authorities on the basis now for suitable premises. It is now the intention to have premises known as "Sidney Park" next to "Petworth," where the Board and its Court and offices are now located, must be purchased, and the Civil and Sessions Court, the District and Second Magistrate's Courts and the office of the Assistant and the Sub-Registrar, of the Civil and Station will be removed into them.

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore Saturday, May 22 1886

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 19th May 1886—No 68.—P. Singrachari, Government Pleader, Nundydroog Division, is appointed Munsiff of the 2nd Grade and to be Munsiff of Nanjangud, with effect from 9th June 1886.

The 17th May 1886—No 69.—M. B. G. Krishnangar, Assistant Commissioner, Punkur District, is granted 2 months' privilege leave of absence from 7th June 1886 or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 72.—M. T. Ananda Rao, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave sanctioned in Notifications Nos 1 and 51, dated 1st April and 13rd May 1886, respectively.

The one month's privilege leave granted to Mr. Ananda Rao in the Notifications

above quoted is hereby commuted to leave on medical certificate

The 19th May 1886 No. 73.—G Goolho Revenue Head Munshi of the Shimoga District Deputy Commissioner's Office, is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Kumsi Sub Taluk during the absence of Deputy Amildar Gulam Ahamed Khan on leave or until further orders

Narasimhaiya Nadin, Taluk Shereistadar is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Shimoga Taluk during the absence of Amildar Sitaramiya on leave or until further orders

Extracts

MINUTE BY THE OFFICIATING RESIDENT, ON THE WATER SUPPLY OF BANGALORE

The object of various measures to which the attention of this Residency has been given during the past fourteen months has been to increase the water supply of Bangalore and to improve the quality of the water

2 To this end the bed of the Shoolay Tank was deepened and the weir and the embankment which connects it were raised in the spring of 1885, the result being that an additional depth of two and a half feet was secured over the whole reservoir The cost of the work was Rs 7,200 There still remains the work of enlarging the catchment area of this Tank and that at Hakimsmalli, where more water is much required The outlay on this account is estimated at Rs 5,000, of which Rs 1,000 have been entered in the present year's budget, and will be carried out, it is to be hoped on the side of Family Choultry

3 During August and September 1885 about 3,000 cubic yards of earth were dug out from the bed of the Lower Lynn Tank, on the north-eastern end, at a cost of about Rs 2,000, and were formed into an island which will be planted out as an ornament to the tank In the conduct of all this work much help received from Colonel Bulter, R E, was very valuable The total sum voted by the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of the improvement of the Tanks is Rs 10,000 Since the end of last September the progress of excavation, and the raising of the waste weir, which was a part of the general scheme, have been stopped owing to the high level of water in the reservoirs caused by the autumn rains It is very desirable that both works should be taken in hand again when ever circumstances admit Here as elsewhere it is of great importance to increase the capacity of the reservoirs For want of a higher waste weir much water was cut off and was lost last October

4 In connection with this particular supply, the Municipal Commissioners have exercised a wise foresight in securing the Jeevanahalli tank The cost of this has amounted to Rs 9,000 It will serve as a valuable feeder to the Upper Ulsur Tank

5 The result of what has been done at Ulsur is to lessen in the Lower Tank the area exposed to evaporation and to increase the capacity As the level in the Lower Tank sinks, the Upper tank is drawn upon at once to supply the deficiency and so long as there is water in the Jeevanahalli tank, the Upper tank will scarcely be diminished from it The chief loss of water in an extensive but comparatively shallow reservoir, such as the Lower Ulsur Tank is due to evaporation, not to consumption The device of preventing evaporation by means of vegetable foliage has not proved satisfactory in India Hence the resort for meeting the difficulty by restriction of area and corresponding excavation

6 The Madras Government has a separate project under consideration, which by at a cost of about 2 lacs of rupees it would fill the Lower Ulsur Tank entirely from a new catchment area of 6 square miles of the Tank The intervening ground by the wish to afford the Europeans soldiers, who are entirely dependent on the Ulsur reservoir, purer water than it is believed can with the best conditions, be secured under the present system As the Madras Government is ready to bear all the expense, and as it has given an assurance that the rain drainage from the cantonment bazaar &c, which now enters the tank from the west, shall not be cut off till the success of the new gathering ground to the east will have been fully established, the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station have raised no objection to the proposal They are averse to sharing the cost, not only because it would be difficult to find the necessary funds, but also because they do not feel justified in making such a marked change, so long as the water supply, as at present it exists, is acceptable to the townspeople and not unhealthy in its effects The scheme is now before the Mysore Government, whose consent has been sought to the alienation of the land involved by it

7 Much has been done of late to purify, and to maintain pure in its passage to the Ulsur Tanks, the water which runs through the western nullah Within the gathering ground there is much cultivated land Here it is practically impossible, owing to the prohibitive cost of compensation, to throw out of cultivation But service lights is systematically carried out and patrolling constants in all places of public resort For the protection of the Tanks eight watchmen huts have been appointed at a cost to the Municipality of Rs 56 a month It having been found that on the occasion of heavy rain in the Cantonment bazaar the manholes are allowed into the main sewer, the dividing wall between them has been raised, so as to prevent this evil, and has satisfactorily withstood the test of the late thunderstorms The nuisance caused by the pollution of ground in and about the trenches and potteries has been much diminished New sites, beyond the limits of the catchment area, have been chosen for small pox and cholera camps with spacious regard to the accumulation of the bodies A portion of seventy acres of mine for experiments has proved that the inhabitants of the town can be attracted to collect manure from cattle sheep and human excrements when brought to their own homes A new site has now been chosen for the Public Burial Ground, which is to be 2 miles from the Dharmambudi Tank, and to which the Dhobies will resort In which event the present ground will be left entirely at the disposal of the Municipality

8 The supply of water to Milk Tanks, which is the third of the three great questions which the Civil and Military Station has to be facilitated by the construction of additional Conservancy Roads to serve Tank No 1 The channel which such roads are to be constructed is one of the principal feeders of the Sampangi Tank, which lies for the most part outside the limits of the Cantonment Consequently, as the Durbar has a direct interest in the matter, it has been suggested that it should be left to the Public Works Department Secretary of the Mysore Government and to the President of the Civil and Military Station to agree when the diversion of the channel should be made, and that in case of difference the Resident should settle the question This arrangement I hope the Durbar will sanction

9 Advantage would be gained, I believe, by deepening all three Miller's Tanks, provided that the lower soil is conducive enough to hold water, and provided that there is no risk of setting free malarious influences of the present bottom by disturbing it This is not known to be the case with regard to Shoolay and Ulsoor I also think favourable scheme advocated by Mr J W Rices, Municipal Commissioner, for the construction of another Reservoir below but not so near to the Shoolay Tank for the embankment of the ground in such a way that the inhabitants are not likely to be annoyed by it Mr Rices puts the cost at Rs 1,50,000, independent of compensation for house property Population in the neighbourhood is numerous and appreciably on the increase How the desirability of interposing additional water which, as actually happens, last year may otherwise run to waste In the present year I am afraid there is no prospect of funds being available for this work I am also strongly impressed with the necessity of raising water rates to the houses of the inhabitants as soon as economy can be applied At present the distance to which pipe water has to go for water, so costly does what have to the Cantonment Bazaar, is considerable The improvement may perhaps be best illustrated by pumping from existing reservoirs through pipes into cisterns or open basins at convenient centres In connection with the establishment of drinking fountains and drinking troughs at places of general resort seems desirable

10 Not long ago it was represented to me that the wells in the Civil and Military Station have been sensibly going lower for some years past The fall has been variously attributed to the increased growth of cantonment, which have required an increasing to absorb moisture, to a diminution in the rain fall, and to other causes influencing The subject is, I think worthy of investigation At present the information at hand is too limited to warrant the assumption that the water level in general has sunk But the fact has been established that in proximity to wells for the Civil and Military Station has

attitude of wilful neglect, towards the people, then, only they (the Government) could render themselves justly liable to censure and not before The lecturer resumed his seat amidst the acclamations of the audience The chairman after making a few kind and encouraging remarks in support of the lecturer's address also resumed his seat The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer

THE HABIT OF POLITENESS

The *Philadelphia Ledger* —Few persons realize how great a power for happiness in a child is added by the simple habit of politeness It is frequently regarded as a superficial thing, consisting of an adherence to rules and forms of etiquette, or at best a mere imitation of kindness, which would lose all value if seen through Thus many worthy and sincere people associating it with pretence, feel a certain contempt for it, and of course do not cultivate it, while others shrewdly seeing in it only a useful lever to gain personal ends, try to practice it accordingly whenever they suppose it may result beneficially upon their own interests Both these classes err in undervaluing true politeness It is not a spurious imitation of kindliness, respect, or regard, neither is it synonymous with them, but it is their outward outward expression It may be defined as the art of showing by external signs the internal regard we have for *all* our fellow men For, while the many different sentiments we hold towards those bound to us by different ties are symbolized, each by a different and appropriate conduct, the universal sentiment of brotherhood between man and man finds as fitting manifestation in politeness While our friends may claim our love and loyalty, the aged our reverence, great and good men our respect and esteem and their fortunate our sympathy *all* may justly claim that general regard that expression itself in polite behaviour Therefore, although politeness has many counterfeits it is in itself true and honest coin and should be respected as such Selfishness often imitates it through policy People vaguely believing that it pays to be polite take pains to act politely where they see a fair chance of reward To superiors in wealth or station, to customers or clients, to those who can reader them favour they will hasten to show a little attentions and respectful interest, but to inferiors, to children to the poor or to strangers they will be curt blunt, and even rude Much of what passes for politeness in society is of this nature The forms which etiquette prescribes are strictly obeyed, no rule is infringed, no ceremony omitted, plans nit little acts of thoughtful kindness are numerous and a general feeling of satisfaction pervades the company Now if we follow these people to their homes, and there find them rude, thoughtless, and selfish we may be sure that what we had supposed to be politeness was nothing more than a very near approach of self interest The truly polite man is polite to his children in the nursery, to his *employes* in the factory, to the stranger in the street, to the crowd who jostle him, to the poor whom he relieves, to the vicious whom he rebukes, as well as to those whose society he craves and whose esteem is dear to him All are his brethren, and to all he willingly accords the token of brotherhood To become really polite, therefore, we must cultivate a kind and friendly feeling to all The desire to please or to aid every one, to the best of our ability is the first and most important thing Then we may study to advantage the most fitting and graceful expression of this honest feeling Both of these can be inculcated most easily and thoroughly in childhood Both can become habits of life, which will prove invaluable To develop the heart and instruct the manners correspondingly should be the aim of every guardian of youth The exercise of kindly feeling will always increase it, and the expression of it begun as a duty, will soon become a delight Children quickly respond to the real sentiments of those with whom they mingle It is not difficult to excite their emotions or to lead them to appropriate expression Too often they are trained by precept and example to be carefully polite to visitors, or to those whom, from dress and appearance, they suppose to be gentlemen and "ladies,' while they are suffered, unreproved, to be rude to poorly dressed or awkward people to servants or to each other Thus the habits, both of feeling and expression become fixed within them, and they grow up to be essentially impolite people, though they may be versed in all the etiquette of society On the other hand, the child who is habituated to feel kindly and to act pleasantly and graciously to *every one* at all times—to desire their happiness and to promote it when he can, to have a cheerful smile or a cordial word or a quick act of self sacrifice always ready when needed—may or may not move in what is called, often erroneously the 'best society," but will always and under all circumstances be polite in the best and most enduring sense It is superfluous to say that one with these habits will have a certainty of much happiness and a good prospect of success The pleasures he scatters abroad react in a tenfold measure upon himself The contagion of his kindly spirit spreads around, and everyone is ready and anxious in turn to please or serve him From leaders in unexpected quarters and that which he has sown generously he reaps abundantly Politeness, like honesty, is always the best policy, but, like that also, it must be real and spontaneous. That which is practised from motives of policy is only a spurious imitation, and will utterly fail to realise the hopes placed upon it

MEN AND WOMEN IN BURMAH

The *Times of India* —Mr Justice Jardine delivered a lecture on "Burmah at the Sir Jamsetjee Mechanics Institute, Bombay, on the 13th May, in the course of it he said —

The Burman is a gay, light hearted fellow willing to work hard for a time in his field or paddy boat but mischievous but hot tempered and very averse to discipline Under the despotic rule that preceded ours he had little motive to accumulate wealth, as a well built house or other outward sign of prosperity was likely enough to mark him out as a man from whom heavy taxes or bribes could be extorted In a generation or two it is probable that the effects of the old system will wear away and that security of property will bring more desire for it At present however the Burman gets money easily and spends it fast lightly come, lightly go After the rice has been sold and a lot of money has come into the village the villagers get a troop of actors to come and play in the village street four or five nights running, and pay them liberally A boat race or a buffalo fight is attended with great zest, and an enormous amount of gambling goes on There you meet them in their silk or cotton dresses of all sorts of colors, kilted, with the end thrown over the shoulders, a bright silk handkerchief covering the abundant hair which a man often wears four feet long Of his long hair and other attractions he is disposed to be proud As the Burman gets old he becomes more religious, and then expends his money in building a pagoda or a monastery, these pious acts cause him to be held in high esteem by all the country side Bishop Bigandet tells of one who spent Rs 12,000 on building a rest house for pilgrims leaving his widow with no means of support When the Bishop asked her if he would not have done better if he had left her half of this fortune, she gently smiled and said he had done what was best, and she could easily support herself in her poor condition Outside every village, generally near a grove, you see a Kyoung or monastery with its broad restful front, very often it is a lofty building adorned with fine carvings If you ask who built it, you are surprised to see him living in a poor and wretched house which is pointed out to you I suppose no other country can boast of a piety superior to those examples nowhere in the world can there be more charity There is no poor law and yet nobody is allowed to starve The people are fond of good things but simple and, if they could remain unaffected from the outside, they might do well enough

The women are different They occupy a position superior to their sex in any other Oriental country The civil law gives them almost equal rights of property to those of the men They do not now marry as children, and one traces in the later versions of the Code their growing emancipation from parental dictation in choosing their husbands They have to be wooed in order to be won and their time of courtship is a very pleasant time After marriage, if the husband misbehaves, the wife can protect herself by suit for divorce of judicial separation, retaining her share of the property The married pair may at any time by mutual consent dissolve the marriage under which circumstances they divide the property Polygamy is lawful but is condemned by public opinion The women take a part in all the affairs of life whether married or unmarried, they may conduct separate business, and it is the general opinion of the foreigners in Burmah that the fairer sex is the most intelligent and the best behaved The best proof of the excellence of their treatment is that no proposals are ever made to alter it They are pleasant looking without being exactly beautiful, genial and charming to a degree, and as their attention to pretty dresses shows, they are not ignorant of their attractions They love to wear flowers in their hair, the rose, the lighsama or the padouk, a great trade, too, is done in artificial flowers They all smoke, they make big holes in the lobe of the ear in which they can carry a cigar

They, of course, prefer their own country men as husbands, but what I have already stated shows that the Burmans—I mean the men—are somewhat wanting in the prudential virtues they are not the sort of people who find capital for railways or cover a public loan two or three times over Perhaps, too, the love of amusement makes them indifferent to work and duty and the Burmese maiden pouters over this side of the national character, and often, as I have been told yield to the less attractive but more pleading saving Chinaman or Burmah—Chinaman, who makes her a kinder husband and does not drink or gamble away what they earn

A great many observers of the Burmans think that the race will not be able to hold its own when exposed as it is now to the competition of the Indians and the Chinese but that a finer type will be developed by union of Chinese men with Burmese women

The wondering stranger, who finds on first arrival, as I did, that the woman holds so important a place in the society, of course wants to know the reason why In India the *eldest* or eldest child is always male but in the Burmese Law we read of the *eldest* or eldest daughter as equally the heir Whether this law of equal rights originated in India, before the Brahman text writer had whittled away women's rights before the burning of widows had been justified out of the Shastras I do not presume to say But in the Dhawan there is a compilation of the law of the Tamils, in Ceylon which, in many respects, closely resembles the law of Burmah, there is no indigenous to whom is visible Whether developed in India or resulting from Buddhist interpretation in Burmah, we may safely follow Bishop Bigandet the learned translator of the Legend of Gautama, in ascribing this highest feature of the circumstance to the influence of Buddhism This religion he defines as "a moral and practical system, making man acquainted with the duties he has to perform in order to shun vice and practice virtue It will not be deemed rash to assert that most of the moral truths prescribed by the Gospel are to be met with in the Buddhist Scriptures Again, 'The comprehensiveness of Buddhism, its tendency to bring all men to the same level and allow of no difference between man and man, but that which is established by superiority in virtue its expansive properties, all those striking characteristics have wonderfully worked in elevating the character of the woman and rising it to a level with that of man Who could think of looking on a woman as a mere inferior being, when we see her ranking according to the degree of her spiritual attainments amongst the perfect and foremost followers of Buddha thence in those countries where Buddhism has struck a deep root and exercised a great influence over the manners of nations the condition of the woman has been much improved and placed on a footing far superior to what she occupies in those countries where that religious system is not the prevalent one or where it has not formed or considerably influenced the customs and habits of the people'

When speaking on themes like these I prefer to quote the experience of a Bishop of the Roman Church, who, to profound learning and study, adds a forty years residence in further India The whole fabric of Buddhism there hinges in his opinion on the monastic order 'the wisest in its rule and prescriptions that have ever existed either in ancient or modern times without the pale of Christianity' The Bishop does not disguise as these silences, ignorance and pride, nor their present want of a disciplinary head But the fact remains that they have given education in the three Rs to the boys of the country the statistics of Burmah placing it between Austria and Belgium in this matter Out of say 80,000 boys at school, 60,000 receive education in the monasteries, and this indigenous system has to this day been supported by the Government as the best for the people in its present state Girls may not be taught by the monks, and also less than 4 per cent receive any education

The great change of commotion in ideas which has followed the British occupation has, I think, made the present generation less reverential to their faith and probably has something to do with the tendency to lawlessness drinking, gambling and other vices which Gautama condemned Without being hostile, the English influence especially intellectual influence, can hardly be considered cordial and the Government is placed in the position of being neutral to the greatest bond and safeguard of the society—I mean the faith in which its deepest emotions and highest philosophy are joined The young Buddhist has not yet come across such works as Soaret's or the *Der Buddhismus* of Dr Koen, of Leyden, who treats the story of Buddha as Renan the Gospels, who find in it only a development of Hindoo philosophy and at once reject every miracle as untrue or more description or the sun God and impute the beautiful discourses and parables to the pious invention of disciples and monks Neither I suppose does the ordinary religious man or woman trouble himself or herself with the metaphysics of *Nirvanam*, the identity of subject or object in the infinite, or the definition of Nirvana, any more than the young girl at Confirmation or even the clergyman who instructs her, with the arguments in Dean Mansell's Bampton lectures You hear the faithful Buddhist as she counts her rosary exclaim *Buddha deity, analysis* Dhamma, change, delusion, and again *Phaya, tapa, thanja*, the Lord, the Law, the assembly of saints, the three ideas in which they take refuge As they grow educated they will grow more critical at present their intellect is satisfied with the notion that by union with the Church the individual becomes subject to eternal law and an infinite godhead The morality of Buddhism is inculcated in many treatises called Jatakas, which usually contain the lives of Buddha in previous existences They are Indian in their origin and are extensively read

There is another race of men called Karens who used to be oppressed and kept down by the Burmans The Italian missionaries of the Roman Church, tried to do something for them in the last century, but since the first Burmese war, this timid and ignorant tribe has received great attention from the American Baptists the successors of Dr Judson, and in this way has advanced to a fairly high civilization Their language is musical and they are fond of music in the mission day schools one may hear beautiful part singing They have village preachers of their own, whom they support with salaries paid in rice, and some of them have been in America for education In every considerable town almost there is a Mission Station belonging to some one or other of the denominations, and the missionaries who have for the last half century been foremost in the work of education have at length had their merit recognized by Government in admitting them to a share of the control

The vices of drunkenness and gambling are said to be spreading all over the country, year by year their results are deplored by the magistrates, and stringent laws are put in operation to check such things, but without very much effect The Burman has not a strong head, he gets quarrelsome in his cups and without much thought uses his sword on some one with whom he gets offended Many of the young men think a gang robbery or a burglary a courageous act and call it a play, in the unsettled times of the war this kind of crime has become very common They are wanting in moral and intellectual discipline and have few intellectual resources, good living and amusements are expensive, and they think to make a short cut to them at the expense of their neighbours

In their games they are expert enough They train for boat racing in long narrow boats holding 20 or 30 men, and a race produces great excitement A carefully arranged buffalo fight is still more to their taste, and the *maidan* where it is to take place is soon filled with booths and grand stands Theatrical performances are highly popular, and puppet plays are much relished The Burmese imagination loves to contemplate the true love that never runs smooth, the prince who is changed by arrival into a parrot or a deer while his weeping mistress sighs for him in vain or find him out in his new form and assures him of her unabated love and does what she can to help him People will sit up the whole night in one's garden to enjoy a performance of this sort Adventures of this kind and pictures relating to the life of Buddha are the favourite subject of pictorial representation

BANGALORE :—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Cottah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

VOL. XII. BANGALORE.—MONDAY, MAY 31, 1886. No. 22

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kannada per annum	Rs 10 0 0
English alone do	6 0 0
Kannada do	4 0 0
Half subscription	2 0 0

Specimen Copies will be sent free on application. Back numbers are not kept in stock. Subscriptions are payable in advance.

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For the first insertion per line	0 2 0
For the second and third insertion each do	0 1 0

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NOTICE

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Students desirous of becoming boarders of the students Home at Hassan are kindly requested to intimate the same to Mr T C Velandy Pillai, 3rd Assistant Master High School, Hassan, before the 24th May

J ARBUTHNOT
Hon Secretary
Students Home Hassan

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Athens, 22nd May—The fighting on the Greek frontier again proves to have been the result of a misunderstanding on both sides, mutual apologies have been exchanged, and thus the affair has been amicably arranged

Athens, 23rd May, Morning—The fighting on the Greek frontier, which had temporarily ceased, was renewed yesterday afternoon along the whole line, and heavy skirmishing is now going on There are many wounded on both sides.

The agitation in favor of war is increasing here, and the greatest excitement prevails

Athens, 23rd May, Evening—The fighting on the Greek frontier has ceased No explanation is yet forthcoming regarding the origin of the hostilities The Greek and Turkish Commanders have arranged for an interview

Athens, 24th May—The official journal publishes a decree demobilising 30,000 troops, and withdrawing the Greek troops from the Greek frontier

At the meeting of the Liberal party which was held to day, the Premier announced that the Government had decided to make important modifications in the Home Rule Bill regarding the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, and that if the bill passed the second reading, the Committee of the House on it will be adjourned until the autumn session

Mr Chamberlain was not present at the meeting

London, 28th May—With respect to the modifications in the Home Rule Bill, the Premier, in the House of Commons last night, proposed to admit Irish members to the Imperial Parliament during discussions on Imperial questions

Parliament will be prorogued in July, and an amended Home Rule Bill will be reintroduced in October

It is believed that the concession made by Mr Gladstone will secure the second reading of his Bill in the House of Commons

Paris, 27th May—At a Cabinet Council held yesterday, a Bill was prepared authorising the Minister of the Interior to expel French Princess from France, under severe penalties and imprisonment in case of their some compliance

The Ministerial Bill authorising the expulsion of French Princes from France has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies to day Urgency has been voted for the Bill

London, 28th May—The Powers are considering the question of raising the blockade of the Greek ports

London, 20th May—In the House of Commons last evening, a long and animated discussion took place relating to the Government's action in connection with the Home Rule Bill, as communicated to the House by the Premier on Thursday

Sir M Hicks Beach inveighed against the course taken by the Government, and taunted the Ministers for their anxiety to continue in office

Mr Gladstone warmly repelled the attack, and declared that he was resolved to carry the Home Rule conflict to the very end

The Debate on the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill was afterwards adjourned

The House of Commons last night read a third time the Arms Bill for Ireland

Generals Sir Charles Reid and Sir G Malcolm have been appointed Knights Grand Commanders of the Bath

Major General J Watson has been appointed Knight Commander of the Bath

The Honourable C C Smith, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, is appointed a Knight Commander of St Michael and St George

The

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1886

MR GIRDLESTONE'S LAST ADDRESS ON EDUCATION

If there is anything more than another that will help to retain in the public remembrance the brief but distinguished administration of the C and M Station of Bangalore, by Mr C E R Girdlestone, the late officiating British Resident of Mysore, it will be the marked, consistent, and unabated interest he displayed in all matters which relate to education, the education of all classes of the community with whom he was connected as a public man—not only the community of the British Station, over the affairs of which he *immediately presided, but also with that of Pettah,* or Native town of Bangalore The same enlightened spirit in the cause of education also conspicuously influenced Mr Girdlestone, during the lengthened tour he made through the Province, and contributed not a little to encourage and foster that desire for education which is a distinguishing trait of the natives of Mysore Whatever may be the value set by other public men on reputation acquired in other departments of public life, we may be sure that the special department chosen by Mr Girdlestone is no less conspicuous, and what is more, it is more useful and quite unselfish, as, while it has brought deserved distinction to the late officiating British Resident, it has conferred substantial benefit on the people with whom he was temporarily connected

The last effort in the noble cause of education put forth by Mr Girdlestone was at the recent annual distribution of prizes to the students and pupils of the Wesleyan Mission High School, on which occasion Mr Girdlestone presided, and delivered the last of his many addresses on his favourite topic Education is a subject which can hardly afford a public speaker much scope for eloquence or originality of thought or novelty of opinion, so much has been said upon it, on thousands of platforms throughout the world, so that Mr Girdlestone did well in passing over, in his speech, such accepted facts (which have become almost truisms) on the subject as would have formed but re iterations Besides which, it is a well known fact that the people of the Mysore Province display the greatest interest and anxiety in the promotion of education, and there is hardly another division of Southern India where the youth of the community so eagerly desire to acquire the benefits of education Mr Girdlestone, therefore, wisely chose one special point on the subject of education which, though it *has been, like the general question, discussed* and considered and practical issues tried with it, might well bear rediscussion and reconsideration, especially in this Province where much room still exists for practical experiment The point to which Mr Girdlestone alluded involved the question how to prevent, or, at all events, mitigate that waste of education, if we may say so, which takes place soon after the student has left his school or college, and which is but seldom repaired in after life A young man leaves school, and adopts some profession or calling—as he must needs adopt one, in order to earn a livelihood—and gradually, as years glide by, one humble study after another is neglected and, in many cases, almost clean forgotten, till the man of middle life is not by any means so well informed and intelligent as when he was a lad in school or college In this respect the boy may by no means be said to be father to the man To remedy this defect, which is admitted on all hands to be conspicuous and glaring, but, at the same time, remediable to a great extent, Mr Girdlestone suggests the establishment of libraries and reading rooms in connection with them, of debating societies and night schools for adult students, who might resort to such institutions at the close of the labours of the day in the profession or calling which they may be pursuing There is no doubt a great deal of truth and force *in Mr Girdlestone's suggestion,* and, as a fact we know, that in Great Britain, and in Europe and America generally, every city and town, and almost every large village, possesses a reading room and library, or a debating society, or a night school or a mechanics' institute, or, perhaps, two or three such institutions at a time, and in such places, the adult population of both sexes had leisure and opportunity and means of renewing some of the neglected studies of their youth, and at least the cultivation and study of English Literature, will always form an exhaustless source of intellectual pleasure and advantage, if grown up men and women have no time or inclination for abstruser studies In the Mysore Province, we have, of course, in large cities like Bangalore and Mysore, and in many of the Mofussil towns also, libraries and read-

ing rooms and debating societies but at best, they are in a deadly lively comatose condition, all real interest in them having died out a few months after they were founded. It seems to us, in fact, that while the great advantage and usefulness of such institutions are acknowledged, the persevering effort and persistency in keeping them up are wanting, and hence their failure as institutions intended for grown up people to continue the cultivation of their minds, after they have finished their education (such as it may be) in school, and have launched upon the busy sea of life. In connection with this view of the question of adult education, Mr Girdlestone pointed out that educated natives, who have acquired a fair knowledge of the English language, might utilise that knowledge in the translation of good English works on literature, art, or science, into the vernacular, and thus educated natives, who can find no outlet for the profitable employment of their time in the over crowded professions and callings, might gain an honest livelihood, while at the same time, they would be doing their countrymen incalculable good

ARRACK LICENSE HOLDERS AND VENDERS

Since the British Government of India, in common with most Christian Governments in the civilised world, has made a monopoly of the traffic in spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, such as opium and its various preparations, it is not a matter of surprise that independent Native States should follow so conspicuous, if not altogether a very good, example, and therefore, it comes to pass that the Government of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore should form hand in hand with the representatives of British authority in this Province in making a monopoly of, and deriving profit from, the manufacture and sale of arrack, toddy, and other country liquors, and of opium and its preparations, used for chewing and swallowing, or exhaling in smoke. Of course, to the administrations of Native States as to the British Government of India, there is no question what ever as to the deleterious effects, both morally, socially, and physically on the people from the protection and encouragement given to the liquor traffic and the sale of intoxicating drugs, as state articles of consumption, it is quite enough if the respective governments obtain a profit from such transactions and they remain standing sources of public revenue. The Government of India, in the Legislative Department, has passed a special enactment, Act XXII of 1881, by which it protects its own pecuniary interests in the manufacture and sale of indigenous spirituous liquors and of intoxicating drugs, and this regulation the Native Government of Mysore has adopted in its entirety, so that both administrations are blameworthy in an equal degree for the melancholy fact that bad and deleterious liquors and demoralising drugs are allowed to be sold to the people, and that this drunkenness is directly encouraged and fostered by both the Christian and the Hindu Governments, who are, therefore, responsible agents for all the evils, mental, social, moral and physical, that arise from indulgence in such articles of consumption. In making the foregoing remarks, our object is to call attention to the rigourous and arbitrary manner in which the license holders for the sale of arrack and the vendors they employ under them are treated, by the excise officers and servants, under cover of the severe provisions of the enactment. The rules which a license holder and his vendor have to observe are strict and rigourous enough, but they are rendered doubly so by the persistent way in which the smallest breach of those rules is prosecuted before the magistrates, and vexation, expense, delay and loss to which these people are subjected. If the two local administrations, the British and the native, are determined to derive a standing revenue out of the immoral tendencies of the masses, in the matter of deadly drink and intoxicating drugs, of course, there is no help for it, and they are but doing what is being done by almost every other civilised and Christian Government in the world, but the officers and servants our local authorities employ for the purpose can, surely, be taught their duty and directed to do it justly and fairly. It is very hard that license holders, under the excise act, should contribute so largely to the revenues of the state, and yet be placed in constant risk of losing all through the ignorance or incompetence of the officer or officers entrusted with the executive administration of the enactment.

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah Scindia's health is in a critical condition. On the night of the 24th instant he was quite senseless.

Thirteen female candidates have passed the examination for admission to the Certificate Class of the Calcutta Medical College.

Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh Bahadur, C.I.E., Talukdar of Khajurgaon, Rae Bareli District, Oudh, has been appointed as Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh proposes, apparently, remaining at Aden to return up to Europe, so, for the present, he will continue to be the guest of the Resident, pending the decision of the Home and Indian Governments as to his future.

Austria has just introduced a Bill for the creation of a land reserve which will add 800,000 men to her available forces. This will raise the forces of the Austro Hungarian Empire to 2,000,000 men, or on a par with the Russian Army.

A telegram, dated Dibrugarh, 19th instant, states that, at 11-40 A.M., a severe shock of earthquake was felt. It lasted about forty seconds, and its direction was from west to north-east. The Dibrugarh court house was cracked in several places. The parsonage chimney partially collapsed, and all the natives ran out of the Court.

Sir Comer Petheram has called for an explanation from the other Judges of the Calcutta High Court for their non attendance in Court on Saturdays. The *Indian Mirror* remarks —"We highly praise the just motive which has prompted this call. We see no valid reason why the Judges of the High Court should have the privilege of two holidays in a week."

On the morning of the 13th instant, two men of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry were hanged at Delhi for the murder of a dancing girl. According to a correspondent, there was considerable excitement in the regiment, the opinion there, as well as in the city, being to the effect that it was "a monstrous shame to hang two soldiers for the murder of one woman."

The following are the latest figures of the strength of the French army. They are taken from the book, "Avant la Bataille" which was published last month by the "Patriotic League." There are eighteen *corps d armee*, comprising 450 battalions of infantry, 153 squadrons of cavalry, and 324 batteries. The total effective force is said to be —Officers, 18,738; men, 671,292; horses, 200,092; guns, 1,944; carriages, 38,754.

A great gold discovery is reported in the country between the Cuyuni and Mazurini rivers, Venezuela. In one week 800 men left Georgetown for these gold fields. Clerks, merchants, professional men as well as miners, rushed to the "diggings." A yield of 1 oz., or £4 per day per man was not uncommon, while one man went out on one trip of the steamer and returned on the following trip with 12 lbs. or £567 of gold for his week's work. At present, the gold is obtained wholly by alluvial washing, but machinery to crush the quartz is being arranged for. The whole country is stated to be intersected by strong quartz veins carrying from 1 to 3 ozs of gold per ton. Timber for fuel is to be had for the cutting, so that it is believed 1 oz gold per ton will defray the total cost of mining and milling the gold quartz.

The *Young India* says —Over the ashes of exhausted tribes and races a vast Indian nationality is springing up phœnix like, to revive the glory of the land. If there was no Indian nationality, properly called, in former times, and if there is not one even now, we might still hope that the germs of that nationality are not beyond human keen or hope, and that they are fast developing themselves. Whether all the various tribes and races of India will ever merge their separate existence into one uniform community or not, is a question which is not for us to decide. Suffice it to say they are all tending towards union, that union which is the chief basis of nationality. May be, in the distant future India will be broadly divided into two or three principalities, but as long as Britain reigns over her, the tendency shall, as a matter of course, be towards fusion and intermixture of races, though this has not as yet shown in a marked degree.

No one need be surprised, says a London paper, at the announcement that Lord Dufferin has ordered four more regiments to be sent to Burmah to assist, if possible, in putting down the rebellion there. The wonder is that these reinforcements were not sent sooner, and that a large number is not now being arranged for. It is cruel work, however, on which our Indian Government has embarked, and for which the English people will ultimately have to pay without lessening the burden imposed on the loyal natives of India. These natives cannot bear any further strain, nor, of course, will the authorities believe that they can be kept loyal with smaller garrisons than are now set over them. Therefore, we may expect that additional regiments will be sent out from England to take the place of those ordered to Burmah, and for these as well as for the men employed on the Burmese expedition, Indian revenues will be charged in the first instance, though ultimately there can be small doubt that the British Parliament will have to find the money.

Local and Provincial

The Mysore Mananloore Road.—The Government have sanctioned the outlay of the sum of Rs. 52,070 on this road.

The Building of a small Chattram, at Virur, (Dovanhuddi) in the Mysore District, has been sanctioned, at a cost of Rs. 135.

A Souvenir in the shape of a photographic group of the officers of the Mysore State Railway, has been taken, and presented to Mr Becher, the retiring Manager of the line.

The Hyderabad Grand Raffle.—We have been asked to notify that the sale of tickets for this Raffle will close on the 31st July 1886, and that the Raffle will be drawn in August following, the date to be hereafter fixed and publicly notified.

The Mysore Figures.—At the last moment the local Agents of the Steamer *Clan Mackintosh* declined to receive the three Mysore tigers for Calcutta, as the owner of the animals at Bangalore or Mysore desires the freight should be made payable at the port of delivery. The animals are consequently still lying at the Master Attendant's office, but the sooner they are removed the better, as the stench emanating from them is something abominable.—*Madras Times*.

The Queen's Birthday.—On Monday last the 24th instant, the sixty-eighth anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, was celebrated by a grand parade of all the troops in garrison on the South Parade Ground, C. and M. Station of Bangalore. There was, as usual, on these occasions, a vast crowd of all classes of the community to witness the show. The "*tamasha*," however, was very much spoiled by the showers of rain which continued to fall during the whole time.

A Strange Birth.—Yesterday evening a pariah woman in Shoolay gave birth to a male child. The new born had, strange to say a hole in the forehead, somewhat resembling a closed eye. Both the legs were twisted. Hindus flocked in hundreds to see this strange child. It seems they were inclined to attach much importance to the birth, as, according to their shastras, the God Siva, has an eye in the forehead, which is always closed, they hold that the opening of it means the immediate destruction of the Universe by fire. After surviving a few hours the child died. The mother is also dead.—B. S.

The British Residency.—On Wednesday last, Mr J. B. Lyall, the permanent British Resident of Mysore, returned from furlough, and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. C. C. R. Girdlestone, who had been acting for him during the past eighteen months. On Friday evening last Mr Girdlestone himself left Bangalore, by the ordinary mail train, for Ootacamund, where he will remain for a couple of months and then proceed to Kantemadu and rejoin his substantive appointment as Political Agent at the Court of the Maharajah of Nepaul. The usual honors were paid on the arrival of the one and the departure of the other member of the Bengal Civil Service, by whom the British Residency of Mysore has been controlled.

Bangalore for Dhuleep Singh.—The *Indian Daily News*, in commenting on the arrest of Dhuleep Sing and his continued stay at Aden, does not see why the Government should place upon him the humiliation of forcing him to go back to England. "If it is considered that it would be dangerous to allow him to enter the Punjab—especially after his foolish "proclamation" to the Sikhs—there need at least be no prohibition to his residing elsewhere in India, [illegible] under mild surveillance, such as was exercised over Mulraj to Cuddapah at Madras, and is now being observed in the case of ex Ameer Yakoob Khan at Dehra, and ex-King Theebaw at Ratnagherry. Bangalore has been mentioned as a place where the Sikh Rajah might live comfortably, and in a style something befitting his rank, without two great a strain on his embarrassed finances."

A New Journal.—We are glad to note that the enterprise and energy of Mr H. G. Pereira, a well known resident of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, have resulted in the issue of a new journal, called the "*Bangalore Evening Mail*," the first number of which will appear this evening. The paper will, for the present, be a tri-weekly, and if it succeeds, as we sincerely trust it will succeed, it will be converted into a daily. The *Evening Mail* we believe will be conducted by a number of gentlemen who have had long and varied experience as journalists on the Press of Southern India. The prospectus says —"The paper will be thoroughly independent in every sense of the word, and it will represent no particular interest, but will uphold and defend the rights and interests of all classes of the community at large, without distinction of caste, creed, or nationality. It will fearlessly criticise whatever is wrong, without fear and without favour. In short, the principles of the conductors and Managers of the Journal will be such as must commend themselves to all who love truth and honesty in journalism and hate all sycophancy and soft sawdering all round." We understand that the paper will start with a guaranteed circulation of 300 subscribers. We wish the energetic proprietor and conductors of this new journalistic venture every success, and trust it will steadily adhere to the principles on which it professes to be founded.

University Statistics.—The last Matriculation Examination was the thirtieth of its order. 5,892 candidates were registered and 5,80[illegible] were examined, of whom 1,895 passed—321 in the first class and 1,574 in the second, giving a per centage of 32.6 passed. The numbers that have been examined and passed from the different classes of the population will be a subject of much interest as indicating the natural intelligence and amount of perseverance. The figures are given below —

	Exd	Pd	P centage
Brahmans	3337	1184	35.4
Hindus not Brahmins	1778	453	25.4
Europeans	70	25	35.7
East Indians	112	40	35.7
Native Christians	373	156	41.8
Muhammadans	126	31	24.6
Parsees	9	6	66.6

The number of Parsees are but small, we can therefore pass them by, but it will be noticed that the Native Christians take a very conspicuous place giving the large per cent age of passes of 41.8. Brahmans as might be expected are well to the front, it is gratifying to find that Europeans and East Indians have done equally well and are learning to hold their own ground in the sharp competition for preferment. The Muhammadans as usual are at the bottom of the list, but it is a very hopeful sign to see them figuring in the list at all, and although they fall behind in the race when competing with the other classes of the community, yet viewed alone the community have done remarkably well and no doubt will continue to do better.

Extracts.

IGNORANCE OF INDIA

The *Indian Mirror*—How ignorant are Englishmen at home of India and the Indians! We are told by Mr Sathianadhan that while in England, an Englishman asked him whether the Zamindars were not a tribe of Afghans, and the daughter of a member of Parliament, who thought houses in India were built of bricks, and that in a pleasant and important town in England, while hearing a lecture, it was said that the Bishop of Travancore, Now Zealand, would take part. It is greatly to be regretted that the mass of the English people will be so ignorant of their great dependency and its conditions. The work of enlightening the British people on India and her millions which devolves upon us, has been already commenced, and we hope it would be continued till the sense of justice of the great English nation is awakened, and they rise as one man to help us to be friends of us to deal justly towards us, and to give us our dues.

UNREFORMING BRAHMINS

The *Indian Spectator*—Here is a nut to crack for advocates of education as the only means of effecting social reform amongst Hindus. The Nagar Brahmins of Gujarat are the most influential community in almost every respect. And they are so well educated as to boast of 98 per cent of educated males and something like 94 per cent of educated females amongst them—this, according to the census report referred to by the *Gujarati*, ninety eight and ninety four per cent respectively! It means progress beyond the dream of the most sanguine reformationist. And yet, what social advance have the Nagars made of late? Do they tolerate widow remarriage for instance, if they can not practice it? Nothing of the kind. Why they have not yet made up their minds to allow young men of promise to go to England for study. They have been thinking about it for 3 years. Two years ago the Nawab Saheb of Junagher established a few travelling scholarships on behalf of his Nagar subjects. But the scholarships still *remain unawarded. The elders of the community* promised to consider the proposal seriously with the aid of their priests, and the youngsters indulged liberally in tall talk—"everything has been settled, the candidates are ready, a steamer has been chartered with Hindu crew and other servants. It is a glorious day for India"—so wrote some of the Hindu papers. Two years have passed since, but the reformers and the crew and the servants, the priests and the elders, are making no signs. The idea is no doubt dire, but its realisation is probably as far off as it ever was. Our speculative friends are still speculating, dreaming, discussing,—they are, in a word, *thinking*. When pressed hard they turn round covering their own weakness under the virtues of their remote progenitors—those "Arian heroes" who did this, that and the other thing, when the ancestors of the Britons "painted their skins" and otherwise lived as savages. The Nagars of Gujarat are on the whole, a splendid race highly developed both in body and in mind. Sooner or later they may venture out on the seas under prescribed rules. They may also pick up cricket and cycling in the course of the country. But as for social reform, and widow marriage specially, it is useless speaking to them. Individual effort is altogether beyond them, placed as they are at a great disadvantage for such effort. The pity of it is that they don't speak out because they fear it would make them look so foolish. A race of born scholars and politicians, so to say, not able to mend their marriage customs when they are convinced of the necessity of reform! How! But how true, nevertheless!

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The *Indian Daily News*—The Finance Committee is said to be hard at work at Simla and no doubt there is plenty for it to do if their labours are to bear appreciable fruit. This, however will not be fatal if the members confine their investigations to miscellaneous clippings here and there in the spirit of the auditor's abstract sheet. We are aware that in all cases in this the maximum is that if people take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves. But the case may be one in which the pence are nearly looked after, and the pounds squandered in the expectation that they are large enough to take care of themselves. These financial Committees are appointed under a sense of the need for reduction and they begin with the small items of expenditure, to see whether they cannot be made smaller still, whereas, if they would look at the larger spending departments, and the extravagance there, they might see that the smaller items, the small bills, might be swept away altogether, and yet make but little appreciable effect in restoring the balance in the treasury. The departments are trying to consider whether a pen less would not do in the Forest Office, or if a thread of three strands instead of four would suffice to tie up parcels. If this can be done, the result would be a saving of at least from twenty to twenty five per cent. merely there is something threatened when the way of results. If clerks can be reduced from Rs 60 to Rs 50 per month, there may be great *cost. But a proportion from the hard earnings* of the economists, who debate for gone economies in the miserable pittance of Rs 4 0 0 a month would be likely to have a more appreciable effect than the "allowances." These are simply scandalous and ought not to be tolerated, or rather the system which necessitates and legalises for the subordinate pittance.

We repeat, however, that the actual money cost of the Staff and other petty items of the evils connected with them are great and scandalous as that is. With the growth of the system of hill administration, there has been a palpable lowering of the tone of the Government as all round—a demoralisation of the service that may be not only seen but felt unmistakeably by all who are not within the circle of demoralisation. But even the expenditure which this migration to and fro involves, though an evidence of extravagance that has neither warrant nor legitimate excuse, is but a small percentage of the enormous expenditure that needs to be cut down. Unless the great spending departments are fairly ripped into and overhauled, there is not much hope of making an appreciable reduction of expenditure. It is useless to talk of the thousands that might be saved where money is thrown away by the lakh, and not of much use to talk of lakhs when the millions are left untouched. The old proverb is being realised, which tells us that we are watching the droppings of the spigot while the liquor is flowing unseen from the bunghole. There is no doubt that great reductions are possible if the guns are properly turned on and the shot honestly and vigorously applied.

FINANCIAL REFORM

The *Bombay Gazette*—It is to be hoped that all interested in the economical administration of India will cheerfully response to the call made by the Finance Committee now sitting at Simla in their circular of 24th March for *such suggestions of reform in the administration* as will lead to a reduction of expenditure without impairing the efficiency of the public service. The lines of enquiry to which the labours of the Committee will be confined have been sufficiently well indicated. The revision of Provincial contracts will doubtless be the first subject of enquiry. But another duty will be to look into the work of the spending departments, and in this connection the Committee will examine whether a curtailment of offices in some of the departments can be brought about, whether certain offices which are at present regarded as sinecures can be done away with altogether or amalgamated with other offices, whether the number of officials can be reduced, or the cost of contingent expenditure or of stores and supplies can be decreased. It will also we think, be an important point to enquire whether a saving cannot be effected by a change in the present mode of conducting official business. The outward and inward correspondence in each department has of late increased owing possibly to a disregard on the part of some heads of departments to measure the efficiency of their work or justify the strength of their establishment by such correspondence. This would be found on examination to admit of considerable reduction, and the reduction might cause some saving in stationery. It is clear that unless the Finance Committee is swayed by a persistent determination to carry out a policy at all events of retrenchment and to recommend measures with that end in view, its labours will hardly have any appreciable bearing upon Indian Finance. For this the Committee must doubtless be prepared to incur some unpopularity. It is scarcely necessary to say that no expenditure can be reduced, no salaries can be cut down, nor sinecure offices can be abolished and no amalgamation schemes can be carried out, which will not raise opposition. This must be courageously faced if the work of the Committee is to be thorough and to command the confidence of the public.

HIGH SALARIES

The *Bombay Gazette*—Believing that substantial retrenchment is to be sought for in the application of shears to the more highly paid appointments, we may consider whether the salaries of future members of Council may not be brought down. The Executive Council of this Presidency consists of his Excellency the Governor, his Excellency the Commander in Chief, a third member in charge of revenue work, and a fourth member in charge of political and judicial work, with a staff of secretaries, and assistant secretaries in the various departments. Begining at the head we do not think that the salary attached to the office of the Governor of the Presidency, viz Rs 10,000 a month, is too high if we must have for the office the head of the Government as administrator and a statesman of high character from England. Any retrenchment in that direction will be simply putting a bar in the way of superior men accepting service in the country. In the case of the office of the Commander in Chief, who draws Rs 5,833 per month, it seems to us that although we cannot favour the idea of Presidential commands, the salary of Rs 5,000 a month is high, having regard to the fact that the Commander in Chief has a large staff to help him in his work. But we admit that there are difficulties in the way, and we are not sure that this matter is not excluded from the purview of the Committee. But we can not see that any such enactment as to the third and fourth members of the place of Rs 5123 per month which each of them gets at present, the salaries were in future fixed at Rs 4,000 per month. This sum, although it represents a reduction on the present scale, would appear to be still higher than the salary attached to an ordinary judge of the High Court. So far as the cost of work goes it cannot, we think be fairly said that a member of Council has such harder work to do than a High Court Judge. It cannot be said that the reduction we have suggested in the salaries of the Commander in Chief and of the members of Council will at once make these offices less eagerly sought after by gentlemen as they are at present or that they will be less sought after hereafter than they have been hitherto. The sums we have named are still higher than those of any office in the Presidency. In making these recommendations, it should not be suppressed that we lose sight of the fact that the fall in the value of the rupee has done that which on no total curtailment of the salaries would do and that the proposed reduction accompanied by the depreciated value of the rupee, would be do fully 6 per cent. advantageous. There is, we admit, much force in this. But the financial circumstances of the country must also be seriously taken into account. India cannot afford to live beyond its means. It also does she must make it and more in the nature of debt.

THE HILL QUESTION

The *Indian Daily News*—The flight to the hills has grown to a gigantic abuse so much so that even the Committee are said to have paid some attention to the possibility of reduction of that item of expenditure. It is outrageous that this flight to the hills instituted briefly for the benefit of English Viceroys who were permitted to live there for the hot season should not only embrace the Viceroy and his staff but all the departments of all the Governments, provincial or supreme, and that not only for the three "hot months" as originally conceded, but for two thirds of the year. The robbery in this respect seemed to culminate when the "Simla sailor" directed the Indian Marine from the top of Jacob's Any reasonable man would want to know the connection between Simla and the sea, that the Marine Department should be located there. One member of the active marine service once assured us that his vessel was almost eaten up with rats and it took some months to get sanction for a rattrap as several references had to be made to Simla before the enormous expenditure could be sanctioned and incurred. The thing is ridiculous in itself, but as illustrative of "efficient administration" it is an incident less pleasant to contemplate, and it may explain much that is otherwise inexplicable in that and other departments. One does not see at first sight why the Head Quarters of the Post Office should be in a village in the Himalayas. Simla must be a terrible place to always require the heads of the Thuggee Department there. The same might be said of other branches of the service where abuse has full play and is not slow to take its excesses. Of course we are told that work can be done much better in such a climate as that of Simla than in the plains. It is only needful to read the letters of special correspondents from Simla to see what work is done. Amusements are the chief occupation, and from the interest taken in them, it would appear as if dancing, singing, racing, and kindred important occupations were the first, if not the whole, duty of man, and the helpmeet meet for him when located on the hills. People grumble at the cost and the inconvenience. These may be great but they are the least of the evils. The worst thing about these hill migrations is the distinct and growing demoralisation of the whole service. As the period of residence there has lengthened, so has there been a deterioration of public morale that may be felt rather than seen by any one who has had the opportunity of observing in the effects now and then. The tendency is to cliquism and the various hill "sets" are a world to themselves, self sufficient as long as they get their pay and enjoy themselves. But will any one contend that the system is a success? Are the rulers in touch with the people? Do the various sections of the community work together harmoniously? Are the interests of the services the only ones to be considered? And are there no "people" in India except those who reside on the elevations of the various Presidencies? There is something wrong somewhere.

A WELCOME TO THE NEWLY ARRIVED HINDU LADIES IN LONDON

The *Indian Magazine*—I cannot help expressing the pleasure and rejoicing that we feel on the important occasion of the arrival, on the 5th April, of two Hindu ladies in England. A small party consisting of Hindus, Mahomedans, and Englishmen went to Victoria Station to meet and welcome the visitors. The arrivals are Mr and Mrs Siva Ram and their daughter, a little child, and Srimati Hardevi, his sister, from the Punjab. We could not give a grand reception as we proposed on account of the uncertainty of our friends' arrival. By my using the expression, 'Welcome to the Hindu Ladies" I hope the gentlemen, Mr Siva Ram and Mr Lukshme Narain, will not think that we do not welcome them. The reason why I have put the ladies in the first instance is, that they are the only and first Kayasth ladies from the N W P, or the Punjab who has crossed the sea. But Mr Roshan Lal, who belongs to the same caste, came to England nearly two years ago, and *thus set an example to his caste fellows*, so the coming of Kayasth gentlemen is not a new thing. Mr Siva Ram and his sister Srimati Hardevi are the children of Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, late Executive Civil Engineer, and he is the first man in the Punjab who was raised to that high and responsible office. He has also distinguished himself by writing a history of the Punjab. "Coming events cast their shadows before" is an old proverb, and very true, and is applicable upon this occasion. The coming to England of Hindu caste ladies of an influential family is a sign and prediction that N W P and the Punjab will soon be equal to Bombay and Bengal in education, and will reach their social position. At present caste has chained the people so much that they cannot move to the left or right at their ease. However, this nineteenth century has performed miracles which never even had been imagined by the human mind, and it is a particularly wonderful era in the history of the world, which has prophesied and is prophesying besides many other things that the time of happiness for the races of India has come, and they will progress in every possible way. If we adopt the course of bringing our ladies over here, and throw the masks of prejudice into the sea, social intercourse will soon be opened between ourselves and the English in India. It is simply impossible for the latter to exclude us from their society when they see us advanced in views ready to have tea and dinner with them without the least hesitation. H R H the Duke of Connaught, in his speech at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association, stated the secret of the non intercourse of the English and the Indians at our home in the following words, which are very true:—"Here in England we are able to meet with great freedom those Indian gentlemen who come to our shores; but the same Indian gentlemen at home will find greater difficulty in meeting Englishmen in social intercourse. The prejudice in caste and religion is so great that it is very difficult for them, whatever their feelings may be, to run counter to the opinions which exist amongst so large a number of their countrymen." The moral to be drawn from these true words of the son of our gracious Queen is that it is time for you, my countrymen to come with quick steps to this wonderful country to learn its customs and manners, and to see all that is worth seeing.

KRISHNAJI RAI

A BLIND UNDERGRADUATE

The *Rast Goftar* has given an excellent lithograph portrait of a young blind Sikh, named

Chanda Singh, who is an undergraduate of the Lahore University, and is said to be a wonderful prodigy and quite a marvel in the various subjects taught at the Lahore College. The paper, in giving a graphic account of the life and collegiate career of this young unfortunate student says that it is the duty of every man blessed by nature with the means of doing to assist this unfortunate student who fights his way up to honour and fame against the heavy odds of such calamitous misfortune. The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, in his annual report to Government, says "Rather a remarkable circumstance in this examination was the appearance of a blind boy belonging to the District School at Sirsa. He is of course unable to read or to write but he knows by heart all the books studied by his class fellows in English, Urdu, and Persian, and he solves questions in arithmetic with surprising rapidity. Nor was it impossible to examine him in geography and reading at sight, he was allowed maximum pass marks for these subjects. He was examined orally, and he has taken remarkably good places, standing 27th in order of merit." Mr G. F. Wakefield, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore says "Chanda Singh, a blind boy of the village Kalanwali, is a wonderful prodigy and is quite a marvel at mental arithmetic, and is, I think well fitted to take a place as monitor in the Sirsa School for teaching mental arithmetic. He will multiply hundreds of millions by hundreds of millions, and generally give the correct result before it can be arrived at by others in writing. I have given him a scholarship here of Rs 5 per mensem and he is progressing rapidly in learning English." Mr C. R. Cooke, Inspector of Schools Ambala Circle writing about the boy, says —"I have examined the blind boy, and am quite astonished at his most wonderfully powerful memory and understanding." Mr R. W. Trafford Deputy Commissioner, says —"Nevertheless his lamentable infirmity (blindness) he has made a most considerable progress in various subjects of study. He has most tenacious memory, and an inquiring mind not satisfied till he understands." Mr R. Baker, Head Master of the Delhi School, says —"Chanda Singh, aged 20 years, has passed the late Entrance Examination of the Punjab University in English, Persian, Urdu Punjabi and Bhasha Mathematics to Entrance Standard, Natural Science, History and Geography of the world, wanting 10th among 123 passed candidates. On best and character both exemplary, though blind, mental capacity of the highest order excels in solution of mathematical problems. Chanda Singh purposes studying law with a view to becoming a pleader. Perhaps he will be better suited for this than any other employment though he has proved himself very successful as a teacher." Mr S. S. Almast, principal of the Delhi College says —"Considering the great difficulties under which the boy laboured, he showed great perseverance and no small ability in the preparation of his work, and was always an intelligent and attentive member of his class. Though his future seems at present most precarious, yet it is impossible not to feel that he has no little which if a right plan for their use can be found, ought to make him very serviceable. I should say best as a teacher of advanced boys in a school." Mr F. Haden Cope officiating and Assistant Professor, Government College, Lahore, says —"Chanda Singh in the second year class has attended my lectures with great regularity, though blind, but possessed of extraordinary intellectual powers and of a most marvellous tenacity, of a quick faithful retentive memory, combined with a very remarkable clearness of mental vision. He is a young man of excellent moral character." The *Rast* believes that with a little more perseverance and industry this unfortunate blind student promises, like the late Mr. Fawcett or pundit Gurookhjee, to be useful to his country. He has determined to pass examinations in law, and in order to enable him to do so it is been estimated that he should have assistance from the charitably disposed public of this country of a sum not exceeding two thousand rupees. The paper strongly appeals to the charitable instincts of the Bombay public to contribute their quota towards the subscription which is so small considering the high aim and object for which it is sought to be collected.

INFANT MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD

Mr Malabari writes to the *Indian Spectator* as follows :—

The two articles that appeared in recent issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, upon the subjects of Enforced Widowhood and Infant Marriage, are a careful study of facts as they appear to a stranger, that is, of facts derived from the Aryan arithmetic, an irresistible array of figures which may prove anything or nothing. But whatever the general utility of an arithmetical rigmarole manufactured by an Aryan patriot, and however loose and rickety may be his particular figures the articles of the *Bombay Gazette* are valuable, as they admit the evils, and as, thinking that those prevail only to a small extent, your contemporary says the evils could be and ought to be soon put down with the aid of Government. After this admission on the part of the opponent, who is really our best friend, it would be churlish to look too closely into his arithmetic. There is, no doubt, the danger, as pointed out by a correspondent, of dishonest critics or claiming away the evils altogether, on the authority of the *Bombay Gazette*. But if such men above his arguments, that is no fault of your contemporary.

The figures of widowhood, cited by the *Gazette*, look sensible enough as they stand, and the assertion, that there are only one million widows in India who are *ruthlessly* started out of the amenities of life may also go unchallenged, for argument's sake. But it is surprising that a shrewd observer like the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* does not see that practically there is enforced widowhood prevailing amongst all classes of Hindus, save the very lowest and even amongst Mahomedans, as we have been often assured. The whole thing is a fashion, and so long as the Brahmin rules it unfashionable for a widow to remarry, so long will there be no widow marriages to speak of, and so long will there be infant and unequal marriages adding more and more to the number of virgin widows. We know of a number of Hindu castes amongst whom widow marriages were common between 20 and 40 years ago. Most of these castes have now become respectable, and are more rigid in enforcing widowhood than are the Brahmins themselves. Education, we are told, will open the eyes of the people. I am sure it ought to. But when will *the people* in India be sufficiently educated for the purpose? And how can we talk of "education" when girls are withdrawn from school at 10 and 11, to become mothers before 12—14? Then, again, there are instances, numerous enough, in which the so called education itself has made men fashionable. Have we not heard of low class Hindus, clerks, accountants, pleaders, &c., setting up for Brahmanic formalities, as soon as they have acquired a sort of position? We have often met with 'educated' Hindu widowers other than Brahmins, marrying little girls disposing of their infant daughters having them shaved and starved as soon as they become widows, not because the Shastras enjoin this course upon them, but simply because they want to preserve and increase their *status*. Marriage is a sacrament for the bride, inviolable even in case of the husband's death. In the bridegroom's case there is no such pious consideration. Every widow though she be a widow only in name, has to live a most monastaral life in the midst of trials and temptations all round. I know we cannot help those fools who make a point of aping the evil customs of the Brahmins. But I cannot help repeating what I have so often observed, that the educated Brahmin owes it to society at large as much as to himself to mend his ways. Of his uneducated brother I do not expect much, to him it is a question of vested interests. But the younger generation, now advanced everywhere, are bound to sanction at least the remarriage of virgin widows and to set an example to others. They are bound to put a stop to the sharing and other bodily ill treatment of young widows, they are bound to remove the anomaly existing between the status of the chaste and the unchaste widows, in short, they are bound to give effect generally to the Government of India's Act XV of 1856. And if the reform is beyond them as individuals, they must confess their inability and appeal to the State to aid their efforts.

As to Hindu wives challenging their husbands in the columns of newspapers the *Bombay Gazette* has been put upon a wrong scent. I read more vernacular newspapers than probably any other man in India, and it is seldom that I come across such advertisements as referred to above. And in those few instances, the women belong to the lowest caste or to no caste, who have broken through all restraint, and are quite reckless. No decent Hindustani would advertise herself. In fact, she has no power of self assertion, save to her own detriment.

The figures of infant marriages quoted by your contemporary seem to be open to objection in many ways. I do not know of any class of Hindus in town save the Rajputs and the lower Shudras, who keep their girls unmarried till 12. In the mofussil it is somewhat better. In Burmah and Assam there are no infant marriages, even among the highest Hindu classes; in parts of Central Asia Hindu families do not practise infant marriages. But in Indian towns, where the fashion was once confined only to the "respectable" classes, it has now affected almost all the other classes more or less. It is a mistake to say that infant marriages are becoming discredited. That may be in solitary instances, where the families have become non Hindu enough to cease troubling the orthodox caste. Otherwise, the fashion of infant marriages has been spreading. I am assured of this from several parts of the country. There may not be more infant marriages taking place to-day than they did ten years ago, but the contagion seems to have affected, during the interval, more classes than one, which were free from it till lately.

I have accepted the figures of the *Bombay Gazette* at the outset. I must now trouble your contemporary to consider my figures given in the *Indian Spectator* of 10th Nov 1884. Here I must warn the *Gazette* from mistaking the number of Hindu girls married and widowed in a certain year for the number *found* so married and widowed at a certain period. It is with these latter figures that we are concerned.—

The aggregate number of Hindu males in India, taken roundly, is 8,44 00,000, similarly the number of Hindu females in the country is 8,31,00,000. The difference is immaterial so far. Now out of this number the number of males found married in 1881, up to 9 is 1,08,000, and the number of females married up to 9, is no less than 7,32,000, that is more than three times over. What means this enormous difference? If six lakhs of girls up to 9 marry six lakhs boys whom do the remaining 13 lakh girls of 9 marry? I presume they are married to their elders amongst whom there must be a considerable number of 'venerable' bridegrooms. It would not matter much if a girl of 9 married a boy of 12 or 13. But as we shall see hereafter, some of these 13 lakh girls are married to grown up men, not a few of whom may be widowers. What are we to say to such marriages? Let us now take the age between 10 and 14. Here married males stand at 18,08 000 and married females at 44 93 000! That is to say more than 25 lakhs of girls between 10 and 14 are carried off by elderly husbands besides the 18 lakhs who marry husbands of a suitable age. Between 15 and 19 the number of married males stands at 2? 40 000 and of married females of that age we have 53 31,000. Thus again, do 28 lakhs of girls under 10 contract ill sorted marriages (between 2) and 24, the males married are 43,3 000 and the females are 66,31,000 a surplus of 23 lakhs given over to old men. Between 25 and 29, the males are 60,18,000, and the females 65,90,000, showing a surplus of only five lakhs. At the next stage, between 30 and 39, married males are found to be 1 08,10 000, and married females only 87,97,000, that is 13 lakhs less. Further on, between 40 and 49 married males are 71 89,000, and married females only 53,42,000, that is 28 lakhs less females. One step more, between 50 and 59, married males are 40,17,000, and married females 17 3 000, or 23 lakh less females. And at the last stage 60 and upwards, married males are 26 72 0 0, and married females but 6 84,000 that is nearly 20 lakh less females. It will have become clear to mathematical reformers that the vast disproportion up to 29 between 1 and 29, is met by disproportion of a similar kind between 30 and 60, because elderly men have already been found married to young girls. In short, the latter is a confirmation of the former, showing that an unduly large number of girls of a tender age are married to grown up men, widowers included. The figures also bear out what I said some time ago, that by "infant marriage" we must understand generally the marriage of *infant girls* with men much older than themselves besides those unions in which both parties are infants.

It may be worth while now to look at the number of the widowed and the unmarried. We have 44,0,0,0 Hindu widowers in India, and 1,61,00,000 Hindu widows, that is more than 3 widows to 1 widower. And to make up this enormous difference we have 3 97,00 00 unmarried males and only 2,50,00,000 unmarried females, or 1,47 00,000 more of the former. Now, if some of the widowers and some of this excess of single males married from the enormous number of 1,61,00,000 widows, they would make themselves a comfortable home, afford sensible relief to a most unfortunate class, and prevent suffering the extent of which it is impossible for outsiders to realise. Again, let it be observed that the proportion of widowed males to married males is something like 1 to 9, whereas the proportion of widowed females to married females is something like 1 to 2½, that is to every 5 married Hindu women there are 2 widows. And yet they say the evil of widowhood is not so wide spread in India!

Look at another picture of widowhood, a more striking one. Between the ages of 1 and 3 the number of widowed Hindu boys in India is 21,000. But the number of Hindu widowed girls of the same age is 63,000. Between 10 and 15, widowed boys are 65,000 and widowed girls 1,74 000, between 15 and 19 we have 1 05 000 widowed boys and 1 12 000 widowed girls, between 20 and 24 the number of widowed boys is 2,06,000 and of widowed girls 6 10,000, between 25 and 29 the numbers are 3,33,000 and 9 61,000 respectively, between 40 and 49 they are 8 77 000 and 30,01,000, between 50 and 59 they are 8 07,000 and 24,06,000, and at 60 and upwards we find 11,31 000 widowers and 41 77,000 widows. Taken for each of the nine periods, the proportion of widowers to widows is 1 to 3 between the first four periods, nearly 1 to 4 and 1 to 5 during the next two periods, and about 1 to 4 during the remaining two periods. And what is the meaning of only one widower to 3, 4 5 widows? It is this, that so many girls *have* to marry grown-up men, that these little wives *have* to become widows, and that they *have to remain widows*. To day I have only scratched the surface of the figure. I could go deeper, but have no heart to do it. Suffice it to say that this enormous difference between the sexes in their civil condition shows that woman is often looked upon not only as man's inferior but as his property, his goods and chattels. A man shows clearly enough that these are vested interests in the way of woman's emancipation. Here I am reminded of a question, not unoften raised during a friendly discussion—"Do you think our orthodox friends will ever agree with you whatever their education? Those men have often to marry young girls in after life, therefore they *cannot* speak out against infant marriage. And marrying young girls, they are pretty sure of leaving them widows. How can they countenance widow marriage and thus throw temptation in the way of their young wives?" The question has a peculiar significance which forms one of the stock arguments of the anti remarriage party, namely, that if widows are allowed to remarry, there are so many young women married to old husbands, that they would be tempted to do away with these inconvenient encumbrances in order to live suitable companions! How we see men begin married life in gross selfishness and ending it in gross cowardice. He suspects his wife because he is conscious of his own injustice to her. As a matter of fact the number of Hindu wives who get rid of their elderly spouses by means of poison and so forth must be extremely limited. The average Hindu woman is too good and unselfish to think of such a crime, and indeed too superstitious to attempt it. That is her pride and her misfortune. If the Hindu girl had a little more spirit, she would make unequal marriages almost impossible.

I have done with figures now. If they show one thing more than another it is this—that the time has gone by for idle disputes about details. The evils are there, the victims are there, so are there the tyrants, who are after all the greatest sufferers themselves. If my country men could but see that the injustice they do to women reacts upon themselves with terrible force, they would soon set themselves to the task of repairing it.

With reference to the general charge of exaggeration against us I have to say, that the evils are too great and too wide spread to need exaggeration. Could anything worse be imagined than those practices, so opposed to justice, reason and common sense, so opposed to the highest wisdom of Hindu law givers? It is a sin to talk of exaggeration in the case of a widow who has become frenzied by the cruel iniquities which has blighted her life. She writes strongly, because she feels strongly. Hers is a language of exaggeration only so far as it is the language of acute suffering. "A Hindu Lady" does not belong to that class of reformers who plume themselves upon their scientific accuracy and exactitude, entering upon the decimal fractions of social diseases, with a cold blooded phil sophic calm which can never lead to action. It is these virtuous, these moderate reformers, who are the greatest obstruction in the path of progress. They are so plausible that the stranger is sure to be taken in by their airs of impartiality. But it is to the warmth of expression (exaggeration, if you like), and not to the trick of concealing one half and explaining away the other half, that we owe all important reforms.

BANGALORE :—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE:—MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1886. No. 23

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs.	10	0 0
English alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	"	5 0 0
Local Subscription	"	5	0 0

N. B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second or each following insertion	0	1	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 P. M. on Saturday each week in Mr. Ely's name.

Particular advertisements are required to state the number of times each is to be published; and in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for according to Contract. Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

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(Vol VII, October 1885 to September 1886.)

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 31st May.—At the meeting of Mr. Chamberlain and his followers, which was held to-day, at which forty-five Members of Parliament were present to decide upon their course of action in respect to the Irish Home Rule Bill, it was unanimously resolved to vote against the second reading of the Bill.

The defeat of the Government and the dissolution of Parliament is now considered to be almost certain.

Colonel F. C. T. Chesney has been appointed Military Secretary to the Government of India, in place of the late General Hughes.

Athens, 31st May.—The Greek Government has notified to the Great Powers that disarmament has commenced, and urges that the blockade be raised in order to facilitate its completion.

London, 2nd June.—In the House of Commons last night, the debate was resumed upon the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Chamberlain said he had resolved to oppose the second reading. He advocated a system of Parliament similar to that in force in Canada, and expressed his conviction that the result of the next elections would show a majority for the Unionists.

Sir W. V. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke in support of the Bill, and said that the country had sanctioned the principle of the Bill, which would be carried out even if Government was destroyed.

The House of Lords finally passed the Arms Bill for Ireland.

Constantinople, 2nd June.—The Turks admit having lost 340 in killed and wounded during the recent fighting on the Greek Frontier, and also state that they buried 1,200 Greeks.

St. Petersburg, 3rd June.—The Russian press publishes a statement that the Shah of Persia has declined a proposal made by the Sultan for a Mussulman alliance.

Teheran, 3rd June.—At a Ministerial banquet which took place here yesterday, the Turkish Envoy made a speech, in which he suggested the advisability of an alliance between Russia, Turkey and Persia, and said that England was the enemy both of Persia and Turkey.

Aden, 4th June.—The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh left here for Europe, yesterday evening.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1886.

A DISREGARDED PUBLIC RIGHT—AN UTTER COLLAPSE OF PUBLIC SPIRIT.

FOR the first time, we believe, in the history of local self-government in India, as that is understood by the municipal right—conceded after many years of contention with the Government of India—of electing members to the several Municipalities by the popular vote, that right has been utterly disregarded and neglected, and those who have been guilty of such conduct are no other than the civilised and enlightened European and Eurasian citizens of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the very people who were so clamourous for the concession of the right, and refused to rest, till it had been conceded. We say European and Eurasian citizens advisedly, for, as we shall presently see, the Natives, both Hindus and Mahomedans, showed themselves superior to their European and Eurasian fellow citizens, by duly appreciating and acting upon the inestimable privilege conceded to all classes of the community alike, after so hard a struggle. The facts of the charge against the Europeans and Eurasians of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station are as follows. Monday last, the 31st Ultimo, at half past seven in the morning, was fixed by the President of the Municipal Commission as the day for the nomination by the voters of a European or Eurasian Commissioner, in the room of Mr. B. P. Campbell, who has resigned. The nomination was, of course, to give the voters every opportunity of electing the best man for the position out of several candidates who might present themselves or be nominated. Due notice of the intended nomination for one vacancy amongst the European Commissioners and two nominations each amongst the Hindus and Mahomedans, was given in the two local daily journals, the voters being invited to assemble for the purpose, at the time specified, in the Mayo Hall. When the day and hour arrived—tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ashkelon—what does the reader think was the result? Does he think there was tremendous enthusiasm, immense excitement, and unabated electioneering zeal. Not at all. Incredible to tell, there sat Major Maltby, President of the Municipality, and before him at one solitary voter in the person of Mr. B. Komp, a gentleman who will henceforth be famous in the annals of Bangalore Electioneering! In short, Mr. Komp will become, what the lawyers call, a leading case against the European and Eurasian Municipal voters of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, as soon as they get ashamed of their utter want of public spirit and utter disregard of a most important and valuable public right, and ask for its restoration to *them should they be deprived of it*, as they well deserve to be. The result of last Monday's collapse was that there was *no nomination and no voting*, and that Major Maltby, the Municipal President, very naturally put out of such an absolute want of public spirit and disregard of one's sense of one's rights, has written to the British Resident, detailing the facts and requesting *him to appoint a European or Eurasian* Commissioner, in the room of the gentleman resigned. Look on that picture and on *this*. The next day, Tuesday, the 1st Instant, was the day appointed for the nomination of two Hindu Commissioners, and this was the result, according to the report in our new English local contemporary, the Bangalore *Evening Mail*.—The Meeting held yesterday (Tuesday) morning, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the election of two municipal commissioners to the Station Board, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Sadasiva Moodliar of No. I. (Ulsoor) Division and Mr. Vasudeva Moodliar, of No. II. (Shoolay) Division, was much better attended than that held on Monday for the European nominations. There were about thirty electors present, the various classes of the native community being well represented. Major E. P. Maltby President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, took the chair. The following nominations were made:—

1. *Mr. Vijiaraguvalu Moodliar*, retired Assistant Commissioner; Proposed by Mr. Kristna Singh (*Municipal Commissioner*), seconded by Mr. Narainswamy Naidu.

2. *Mr. D. Linguah*, clerk, Head Asche Office: by Mr. Sadasiva Iyer, and Mr. B. Moonesawmy Naidu.

3. *Mr. M. Varthurajalu Moodliar*, Accountant, Comptroller's Office, Mysore Government, by Mr. Vudoovaloo Moodliar and Mr. Anthinarniiyer.

4. *Mr. Cheiaraja Moodliar*, grandson of the late Abkarry Contractor, Thoppa Moodliar by Mr. Narain Chetty, and Mr. B. Hurryamah.

5. *Mr. C. E. Nunjeondiah*, late Pawnbroker Mr. Raja Ram Pillay, and Mr. Honnappa Chetty.

We are glad to learn that Major Maltby intends holding an examination to test the English qualifications of the candidates. This is only right and proper, and will obviate the fearful Babel of tongues which sometimes causes in an excited discussion at the Board's Meetings, when Hindu and Mussulman members who do not happen to understand English propound their views in their own dialects with great loquacity, confusing beyond measure, and exasperating to the unfortunate "chiels among them takin' notes." Similarly, Wednesday last, the 2nd Instant, was the day appointed for the nomination of two Mahomedan Commissioners, and though our Mahomedan fellow countrymen do not seem to have shown a like activity and zeal to the Hindus—this is not a matter of boasting, but a matter of fact—yet they certainly did immeasurably better than the European and Eurasian electors of the Station. There was certainly more than one Mahomedan voter present on Wednesday in the Mayo Hall, though the result was the election of two brothers of the same family, one brother of which is already a Commissioner. The report in the *Evening Mail* says.—A meeting of *Mahomedan voters* of the Station, was held at the Mayo Hall, this (Wednesday) morning, Major E. P. Maltby, President, *Municipal Commission*, in the chair, for the purpose of nominating candidates for two vacancies for Municipal Commissioners rendered vacant by Messrs. Abdul Hoosain, and Mr. Abdul Kudus Khadree Khajee Sahib's periods of office having expired. The former gentleman was eligible for re-election, but the latter was not so, as, though by reason of his being "*Khasee*", (or Chief Priest), he is the leader of the Mahomedan Community, he unfortunately has no knowledge of English. Mr. Abdul Hoosain was proposed by his brother, Mr. Aga Abdulah, Mr. Mahomed Usaff, seconded. Mr. Aga Jan was proposed by Mr. Rozuli; Mr. Mura Abdul Kureem seconded. No other candidates were proposed, so Messrs. Abdul Hoosain and Aga Jan will be considered duly elected, without going to the poll. We now have three sons of Mr. Ali Asker on the Board, viz:—

Messrs Abdul Hoossain, Aga Abdulah, and Aga Jan ! Another Mussulman vacancy will occur in August, when, doubtless the community will return Mr Ali Asker's fourth son "

It will be seen that the pure natives of India in this Bangalore of ours have been far more mindful and appreciative of a public right which has been the slow growth of political contention, ever recurring, even to wars and revolutions, and the shedding of blood, century after century, in Great Britain and Europe generally, and has been conceded in a partial kind of way to us here in India Conduct like this of the European and Eurasian electors (rates and tax payers) of the Civil and Military Station, if it becomes of more frequent occurrence (which Heaven forbid) will do more to retard the progress of local self Government in India than the selfishness, indifference, or secret opposition of officials under the Government who do not relish the idea of thus losing personal power The local English press, by which we mean the two dailies (the tri weekly came out only on Monday) we think are also very much to blame in the matter If we cannot say that they did absolutely nothing, what they did was certainly very perfunctory and unsatisfactory in attracting public attention and evoking the public spirit

COMPETITION FOR OFFICIAL PLACES

It has become, as has long been apparent, a standing and accepted fact, that the fight for official places and keen competition amongst the strugglers, should take a position as amongst the institutions peculiar to India, under the British Government and the purely Native States, which are beginning to become servile imitators of their suzerain's models and machinery of administration Another fact has become as self-evident as a mathematical axiom, and that is, that the competitors most eager in this slavish flankering after official places are our graduates and undergraduates of our several Universities, who seem to think that the high-road to fame and fortune is reached when a young man gets a birth in some public office, however small the salary and humble the position, in comparison with his academical learning and the honours he has gained thereby It would be foolishly wearying the reader and "boring him with the trick," if we are to bid him reflect on the fact that for one official appointment that may be advertised, there are from two score to five score applicants, at the smallest calculation, and of those, at least half are graduates and undergraduates Following this unhappy and almost inevitable precedent, we suppose, we find that two appointments, the one in the gift of the British Resident of Mysore, and the other in that of the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, have each become, as it were, like some rare flower, full of honey, over which the bees keep hovering, each attempting to get full possession of the coveted prize The appointments to which we allude are the Registrarship of the British Resident's Court, and the Interpretership of the Civil and Sessions Court of Bangalore Station Neither of these posts has as yet been filled up, though the civil courts (including the British Resident's) will all re-open on Wednesday next the 9th Instant, and it is absolutely necessary some one should take up the duties of Registrar and Interpretor, respectively Colonel Hill, the Civil and Sessions Judge, has advertised for an interpreter for his court, and as if to add fuel to the fire, he notifies, in his advertisement, that a B A or a B L, or a candidate who has passed the Pleader's Test will be preferred, that the candidate must possess a good knowledge of English and Canarese, so as to be able to interpret fluently, in open court, from one to the other language, and also be able equally well to translate documents from Canarese into English The candidate is also to possess a good colloquial knowledge of Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani, so as to be able to interpret freely from these languages into English The amount of salary offered for this important and most learned post would evoke mextinguishable laughter amongst the Goanese chief cooks of Bombay, and the cook of the Governor of Madras would laugh the offer to scorn That high functionary gets Rs 100 a month, free lodgings in Government house, and any number and variety of "perquisites" The Interpreter of the Civil and Sessions Court of the C and M Station of Bangalore, who must possess an accurate knowledge of two languages, and a competent knowledge of three others together with a fair acquaintance with Civil and Criminal Law and Procedure is offered just fifty rupees a month ! For this magnificent billet, there are six B As one B A and B L, and one retired nonentity, who have presented themselves as candidates We are not aware, and have been unable to ascertain the number and position of the candidates for the Registrarship of the British Resident's Court, but, doubtless, they are equal if not more in number, and amongst them no doubt, there are many graduates, in justice to whom, it must be said that they cannot afford to despise a sum of Rs 265 a month, which is the salary attached to the place—cannot afford to despise, we mean, in these hard times With regard to the Interpretorship of the Station Civil and Sessions Court, we should say that it does not require any wide knowledge of law and procedure in the incumbent It is not necessary that a court interpretor should be an accurate and learned lawyer What is of far higher importance, for the ends of public justice, is the elucidation and record of judicial evidence in a true but should be an accurate and exact interpreter and translator His knowledge of law and procedure is quite of secondary consideration It is on these lines that the Civil and Sessions judge of the C and M Station should select and appoint an interpretor to his Court

Occasional Notes

The Viceroy paid the customary ceremonial visit to the Maharajah of Bhartpore on the 31st ultimo

The Calcutta papers announce the death of the Rajah of Pakur, in the Gya district, Behar, on the 27th ultimo.

A rumour is current in the North of India that the Maharajah Holkar who is a martyr to diabetes, contemplates abdicating in favour of his son

The Maharajah Holkar is suffering again from his old complaint, and is under the treatment of the Sanyasi whom the Maharajah had lent to the Maharajah Scindiah

The Maharaja of Manipur died on the 20th ultimo The succession of his eldest son has not been unopposed, but steps have been taken to preserve peace on the frontier

Rumours are current in the Peshawar bazaar of the death of the Amir of Cabul The statement is believed by the *Pioneer* to be untrue, though Abdul Rahman is said to be again ill

After the Hyderabad Grand Raffle, which was advertised some time ago, has been drawn, lotteries, according to a recent order of the Nizam, will no longer be permitted in his Highness's dominions.

In a marriage procession of low caste people at Kurrachee, the bride and bridegroom were mounted on horses. Some men of better caste thought that was presumption, and created a riot, in which a gentleman's servant was killed

Four members of Tantia Bheel's gang have been captured in the Hoshangabad district The leader himself is hiding in the hills of Dhar About 50 persons have, so far, it is stated, lost their lives in endeavouring to catch this free booter

Miss Marie Reinor, a German lady, has recently become the responsible editor of a daily paper in Germany, the *Bamberger Tagblatt* She is the daughter of the former proprietor, and has, it is stated, for some time past, conducted the paper with great ability

In Manipore the succession of the late Maharajah's eldest son was disputed by the younger brother who, however, was defeated and driven into British territory Two hundred troops have been sent from Cachar by the Commissioner of Assam to capture him and his followers

A complete understanding has been arrived at between Li Hung Chang and Mr Cogordan with reference to the proposed Treaty of Commerce between France and China A Treaty relating to the Kwanquan frontier has been signed at Pekin by the French and Chinese plenipotentiaries

The Census of the German Empire, taken last December establishes the fact that the preponderance of the female over the male sex is increasing in Prussia While the male population numbered 13,893,688, the female population was 14,420,145, an excess of 526 457 females on a total of 28,313,833 persons

The Khedive received a telegram on the 7th ultimo, from Korosko, stating that the Mahdi's lieutenant at Berber was ordering all men arriving from Khartoum to march as rapidly as possible to Dongola He himself would start for the latter place with the last batch It was believed that a large rebel force was assembling at Dongola

In the days of Aurungzebe, the ancestor of Holkar had lands in the neighbourhood of Aurungabad On this grant, Holkar receives annually the few rupees to which he is entitled as patelle or village headman, from the Nizam's Government It is said that the cash is duly despatched to, and a signed receipt obtained from him in this capacity, without reference to the existence of regal power

On the 14th ultimo, Her Majesty's Government despatched from Woolwich Arsenal, 4,000,000 rounds of ball cartridge and other ordnance stores to Dublin The issue of this large supply of ammunition to Ireland was supposed to be significant of the Government's intention of maintaining order, and it being prepared for any eventualities occurring when Parliament has dealt with the Home Rule Bill

The Duke of Connaught will take over his Divisional Command in India early in July according to the *World* and will remain, it is understood, for a year, after which he will be promoted to Lieutenant General's rank He will have spent six years as a Major General at the end of the present month, and will have been eight in years in the service on the 19th instant

An up-country paper says there is an Afghan noble in India, named Amin ud Dulla, a cousin of the Ameer of Cabul who is the possessor of a jewel which is called the Dariyai noor or Ocean of Light, as the Koh i noor was the Mountain of Light. To save this jewel he fled from Afghanistan when Abdur Rahman ascended the throne He has since visited London and Paris, vainly endeavouring to find a market for the stone

From Teheran it is reported that the Emperor of Russia will shortly pay a visit to the Turcoman territory Seif Dowlah will proceed to Askabad to welcome him Troops are being despatched to Ketchan to meet his Majesty on the frontier The governors of Khorassan and Derequez have been ordered to facilitate the transport of provisions into the Turcoman territory The Shah intends to meet the Czar at Lunch, and the preparations for his journey have already been begun.

Communication with Manipur has been closed since the death of the Maharajah On the 20th ultimo, on the hour apparent taking the gaddi, a relative set up his claim, and two days fighting followed, resulting in the defeat of the pretender, who retreated to Foolatolah, near Lakhipur, in Cachar, where he has entrenched Mr Daly and 200 frontier Police left on the 25th Instant to capture him, and open communications On the 27th a party of the 4th Regiment, under Colonel Eliot and Lieutenant Melville, will follow

The following notice appeared in the London *Gazette* of the 10th May —

"All persons travelling in France are hereby warned that, under the provisions of a recent French law, the following acts are made offences punishable by fine and imprisonment —Making sketches, drawings or plans in the vicinity of a fortress or naval station, scaling palisades, entering *military enclosures and mounting* earthworks or parapets, also the asking of any questions upon any points concerning the State defences"

Marriages by advertisement are coming into vogue in France In one day's issue of Paris *Figaro*, is has are invited to choose between a "Protestant diplomatist," aged twenty five, very well connected, "a young man of historic nobility, with expectations," and "a young man of twenty-eight of ancient French nobility with vast colonial properties producing a good income" This latter gentleman in unpleasantly stipulates that his wife's *dot* shall be in hard cash Nor are the ladies less eligible There is one, aged twenty—portentous, alas!—the mere enumeration of whose charms fills seven lines of print, who 'speaks English' and is "of Conservative opinions' Two other ladies can compress all their attractions into one line £120,000,' "dowry up to £400,000

The Parsee community of Bombay are taking measures for increasing the efficiency of their existing agencies for promoting female education The difficulty of supplying female teachers for the schools under the management of the Girls Schools Association has of late been keenly felt, and funds are now being raised for establishing a normal class, through which all the more advanced pupils will be passed, and from which the teachers will be recruited from time to time as may be required It is stated that "the arrangement will dispense with the necessity of sending pupils qualifying as teachers to schools belonging to other communities, and it will send into Parsee society a constant stream of young women who have received the best education special and general, including a thorough knowledge of English

Local and Provincial

Return of the Dewan —Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, C S I, Dewan of Mysore, returned to Bangalore on Monday morning by the mail train, from Ootacamund

A Holiday —Last Thursday the 3rd instant, having been the Christian feast of Ascension Day, all the public offices and Courts in the C and M Station of Bangalore were closed

Birthday of the Mysore Prince —Saturday next, the 12th instant, being the anniversary of the birth of the Mysore Prince, heir apparent to the throne, all the public offices and courts in the province will be closed in honour of the occasion

Chuttram at Tirupati —H H the Maharajah has spent about Rs 330 on account of repairs to his Chuttram at Tirupati, and in sending two elephants from Mysore to Tirupaty for the temple there as a religious gift —B S.

The late British Resident —Mr C E R Girdlestone, the late British Resident of Mysore, who is now at Ootacamund, has obtained one month's leave, before rejoining his appointment at Khatmandoo, as Political Agent at the Court of Nepaul

The Deputy Registrarship, Chief Court —It is stated, by the *Daily Post*, that the Deputy Registrarship of the Chief Court of Mysore, rendered vacant by the death of Mr Rosari, the late incumbent, will be given by the Dewan to Mr T J. O'Connel, late an Inspector of the Mysore Police.

STRANGE SEASON REPORT.—The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur has been requested to explain how both the large and small tanks of the Pulupa in his District were shown in the season reports for January and February, as having received a supply of water by rain, when there was no rainfall at all reported in the whole district during those months.—B S

A CHARITABLE LOTTERY.—The *Bangalore Spectator* says that the good Nuns of the Convent of the Good Shepherd are at present very busy getting up another lottery, of Jewellery and Fancy Work, in aid of the St Martha's Hospital. A very pretty diamond ring a gold breast pin and some other pieces of jewellery, are among the prizes. Tickets for the lottery can be had at the convent.

THE "Evening Mail".—The new journal the Bangalore *Evening Mail*, of which we made mention in our last issue, was published for the first time last Monday evening, a copy of which we have to acknowledge with thanks. In our opinion, it is very well conducted, and, if, as we have already said, its conductors keep to the principles of honest independence set forth in the prospectus, the journal must prove a success, a full measure of which we sincerely wish our new born contemporary.

CRUELTY TO THE MYSORE TIGERS.—The *Madras Standard* says—I duly forwarded, at the Black Town Presidency Magistrates Court, before Mr M Anandalwan Saib Bahadur, a Mahomedan, named Dawood Mohomed, was charged by an Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelly ill treating three tigers by confining them in cages which were insufficient for accommodation, and ill ventilated, and with providing them with insufficient food and water. The accused in defence said that he was a mere servant and was carrying out the instructions of his employer. His Worship thought that the defendant could not be held responsible for carrying out his employer's instructions, and directed the accused to take better care of the tigers. With this caution the accused was discharged. It has been arranged to send the tigers, to Calcutta, by the steamer *Cormorant*. The *Cormorant* will be leaving in the course of the week. We may add that the Mysore tigers have, after all, been sent away to Calcutta. They are intended to form part of a menagerie which a European gentleman is now exhibiting in Calcutta. Neither His Highness the Maharajah, nor the Mysore Government, was responsible for the safe keep of the animals in Madras.

A MYSORE JUDGE IN CEYLON.—A correspondent of the *Ceylon Times* writes—The District and Sessions Judge of Mysore, Mr V N Narasimmyengar, arrived at Colombo on the 7th instant by the P & O s s *Akadive*, from Madras. This educated gentleman is a Brahmin, and is travelling for the benefit of his health. He called on the High Priest of Adam's Peak, and Rev R Gunawardhe, and visited Kindy on Saturday. The learned Judge gave on Sunday morning an able address before a crowded house in the Theosophical Hall, Pettah at the request of some of the leading Buddhists. Mr Narasimmyengar in the course of his address, referred to the national characteristics of the Sinhalese nation, he expressed his regret at the dress adopted by the Sinhalese young men of today as most of them follow European modes of dress, whilst some adopt the half European and half native style (mongrels). If the natives were to continue these forms of dress, *ultimately the purely*, natives would be lost. In referring to the general spread of animal food among the Sinhalese, he said, that he could not understand how meat eating had crept in among the Buddhist, whilst their great teacher had distinctly forbidden the slaughter of animals. In regard to the use of intoxicating liquors, he said that there is no vice more ruinous to a nation than drink. The learned speaker, in fact, gave an eloquent sermon on the "pansil" and said that man would be made happy both here and hereafter by strictly observing it. He concluded his address by speaking of the beneficent effects which the Theosophical Society had already brought on the Buddhists. On Monday, 10th instant, he laid the foundation stone of an Oriental Library at the Rev. Gunananda's temple.

General Summary.

THE PUDUKOTA STATE.—Sanction has been accorded to the immediate demolition of the Fort at Pudukota, and to the site occupied by it being leased out to the ryots for purposes of cultivation.—*Mail*.

DACOITY.—Owing to the prevalence of this crime in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts, authority has been granted to the continuance for two years longer of the post of special dacoity detective in connection with those collectorates.

MADRAS RAILWAY FARES.—It has been decided that the single fare of 1½ pie per mile, for third class passengers shall be introduced on the Madras Railway, on and after 1st proximo, the Board of Directors and Government having approval of the same.

THE STATE RAILWAY STATION AT UDUPATI.—A hue and cry is being raised against the adoption of the site now select ed for the above Station at Tirupati and numerous memorials have been addressed to them about us on the subject. It is reported, however, that the present selected site is the best, on sanitary grounds.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The *Standard* hears that the Board of Revenue as Court of Wards have taken the first step to put a stop to the marriage of boys. They have notified as standing for status, that the Court attach much importance to the postponement of the marriage of minors to a reasonable period of both physical and mental maturity and have requested Collectors to be careful to pursue no steps whatever to be taken in that direction, without the special consent of the Court and to use their influence to obtain the friendly co operation of the relatives of minors to the same end.

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS IN THE MOFUSSIL.—The Chief Justice of Madras, has frequently found fault with the way in which Public Prosecutors in the districts conduct the prosecution in criminal cases. It often happens that a witness makes a statement before the Sessions Court totally different from what he made before the Committing Magistrate, and yet the public Prosecutor appears from the record in revision cases, asks no questions to get at an explanation of the difference. His Lordship enquired as to who appointed public Prosecutors in the Districts, and was told that the Collector or Judge of the District, made the appointment. His Lordship then asked why the best men amongst the Vakils in the district were not always appointed and was told that the best Vakils did not think it worth their while to take up such appointments. His Lordship remarked that something should be done in the matter and a more liberal fee offered to induce the best young men in the district to come forward as public prosecutors. In his remarks in the matter of examination of persons adopted by Sessions Judges in the Districts, his Lordship observed that it appeared to him that Sessions Judges frequently forget the presumption of English law that "a man must be presumed to be innocent till he is found guilty."

Extracts.

ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA

The *Advocate of India*.—A recent number of the *North American Review* contains an article, dealing with the subject of English rule in India. Mr Auretus Lal Roy's production is remarkable considered from any point of view. Mr Roy naturally feels himself on safe ground in generally assailing first principles, and particularly their application to India, when he addresses an audience whose protection is the "popular theory." But even in America, at the present day, free trade has its many opponents, who go from the experience of the world around that a commercial policy of insular exclusiveness is no safeguard against stagnant markets and low prices. With every desire to aid Mr Roy in his wish to secure more liberal treatment for the natives of India, it is impossible not to dissent entirely from the methods by which he seeks to attain his object. On this very question of the development of India industrially he has hopelessly strayed from the true issues of the economic question he has raised. India is poor, not because the doctrine of free trade has been forced upon her, but because the vast their class of natives—especially in the Bengal Presidency—ostentatiously stand aloof from all enterprises that may aid in the economic progress of the country. Class prejudices place an effective barrier in the path of the rich Bengalee desirous of dabbling in trade or industrial pursuits. Hereditary savings and personal acquirements are all locked up in the unproductive form of jewellery, or yield a very limited return when invested in houses or lands. There is no Industrial class worthy the name, merely because men of good family and means do not consider *extra pursuits conducive to their* dignity. In our own Presidency matters assume a very different aspect. Men of the class of Mr Dinshaw Minockjee Petit and the late Mornjee Gouldas lay the foundations of respectable fortunes in industrial enterprises that give remunerative employment to thousands. Nothing is to be gained by quarrelling with the operation of the simplest economic laws. Mr Roy might as well revile the fates because the locomotive has superseded camel bodies and draught cattle, as denounce free trade for the decadence of indigenous arts unsuited to the modern needs of the country. No one is likely to blame him for pointing to the lamentable condition of the peasantry. When we see millions of honest, frugal, law abiding people, striving in vain to snatch from the soil the scantiest requirements of life, we are bound to admit that there is something radically wrong to account for the continuance of this hopeless struggle. The difficulty is to locate the defect.

DHULLEP SINGH

The *Indian Daily News*.—It is not difficult to understand that Maharajah Dhuleep Singh should prefer even to remain at Aden—a dreary spot, "cribbed, cabined, confined, and unpleasantly hot as the best—rather than return to England. For one thing his establishment has been broken up under the auctioneer's hammer, and for another, his extravagance has brought his affairs to such a pass that in England he would have to assume a much humbler role than he has played hitherto. Most men would be glad to escape from the scene of their failure under such circumstances, and having made an effort to escape, in the eyes of all the world few would care to return, failed in the endeavour, and content to take up quietly the humbler position that would fall to them. We do not see why the Government should place upon Dhuleep Singh the humiliation of forcing him to go back to England. If it is considered that to allow him to enter the Punjab—especially after his foolish "proclamation" to the Sikhs—there need at least be no prohibition to his residing elsewhere in India, perhaps under mild surveillance, such as was exercised over Mutharao Gaekwar at Madras, and is now being observed in the case of ex Ameer Yakoob Khan at Dora, and at King Theebaw at Ratnaghiery. Bangalore has been mentioned as a place where the Sikh Rajah might live comfortably, and in a style something befitting his rank, without too great a strain on his embarrassed finances, or Colombo might prove more attractive, where he could compare notes on the subject of patriotism with Arabi the Egyptian. Or again, he might be allowed to go to Singapore, Hongkong, or to Australia, where the Colonists would probably be disposed to make much of a restless Indian Prince as a fellow citizen. The Empire is wide enough for Dhuleep Singh to find a pleasant abiding place without returning to the scene of triumphs whose memory will be embittered by the keener sense of more recent disasters. Failure for the present, it is said, he remains at Aden "as the guest of the Resident" pending the decision of the Home and Indian Governments as to his future. What we say is that he might very well be allowed a voice in determining the place of his exile.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS

The *Hindu of India*.—Immediately after the Indian Civil Servant has delivered his brain from the overwork which the examinations forced on him, he is sent to a new and a tropical country. An exhausted brain, like an exhausted body, may recoup its lost power. While the *German official* may and does become re-invigorated, the Indian Civil Servant cannot so easily regain lost constitutional ground, whether of body or mind. The climate of India is good, but it is good only for sound minds and vigorous bodies. If the quest on be asked. Which is best for the administration of India, high physical powers or high mental powers? the reply will probably be—both combined. But a system that overworks for several years the most important organs of the body, namely, the brains and the nerves of organic life, cannot hope to secure at one and the same time the highest physical and the highest mental powers. The interdependence of these two great parts of the human constitution makes it a law in human existence that what impoverishes the one part of the system impoverishes the other also. The word health is applicable alike to body and mind, to physical power and mental power. It is more than probable, therefore, that if by the competitive rule the brain and nervous systems of the youth who enter for the Indian Civil Service examinations are overworked, a constitutional defect results. This defect may be completely overcome, may be partially overcome during the prime of manhood, or may never be overcome at all. And this is how the matter really stands as regards the Indian Civil Service. If it be contended that physical vigour is not essential to an Indian Civil Servant, the question regarding the present system of competitive examinations might be allowed to rest, though even under this explanation we have shown that mental and physical vigour cannot be dissociated. If the over-pressure of brain, which undoubtedly occurs amongst candidates for the Indian Civil Service, leaves not a trace of infirmity behind in the present members of the Indian Civil Service, then we are forced to the conclusion that the successful candidates of the competitive system are men of the most exceptional constitutions, both physical and mental. The most staunch admirers of the present system will scarcely make this assertion.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

The *Advocate of India*.—Whatever may be Mr Grant Duff's failings as a Governor, one immediately recognises in him the rare qualifications of a speech-maker. His fitness in that respect may indeed suggest perilous comparisons between him and that unhappy nobleman, Lord Lytton, whose progress through India was always marked by brilliant correscations of rhetoric, rather than by the evidences of wise rule and solid statesmanship. The capital speech delivered by Mr. Grant Duff at Ootacamund in proposing the health of the Queen at the Birthday Banquet is commendable as much for what it said as for what it left unexplained. True the occasion was Imperial, the birthday of Her Majesty is not a matter for Stoke Pogis or Little Pedlington alone, but for the Empire, and the Governor might have thought that on the anniversary of such a day it was unnecessary to obtrude on public notice matters which might, perhaps, fittingly come under the head of parochial politics. That may or may not have been the reason for eschewing all reference to the events transpiring nearer home. The Czar of Russia may have in his mind's eye the Christian cross shining over the dome of St Sophia, and Mr Grant Duff may—for all his jaunty bearing—remember delefully that disagreeable dear official from the India Office in which he is asked to reconsider his decision in the Crole case, but neither the one nor the other has, unfortunately, revealed to the world the thoughts and intentions that may be occupying his mind in regard to it. The critics of Mr Grant Duff's administration are, however, not so reticent. They boldly avow that he has weakly lent his countenance to the persecution of Mr Crole, as he formerly lent it to the undoing of Mr Wallace. "There is abroad throughout this Presidency," a Madras correspondent writes to the Allahabad paper, "a solid, bitter sense of humiliation and discontent—humiliation that the fair fame of British rule has been openly and consistently degraded—discontent that there is no redress for wrong, that the Government is inaccessible, that all power has been entrusted to a selfish bureaucracy." The journal in which we find these remarks is admittedly not one of those against which the charge of captious criticism of those in authority may lightly be brought, and Mr. Grant Duff, in justice to his character for statesmanship, should for once turn aside from the attitude of supercilious indifference to public opinion which he has taken up, to investigate the causes of such a feeling. The Governor of an important dependency of the British Crown should not consider it a matter for gratulation that he can deliberately ignore outside opinion, that is one of the many things "any fool can do." Mr Grant Duff is assuredly not a fool: let him do better.

THE CONTROL OF INDIAN FINANCE.

The *Indian Spectator*.—One of the most weighty and responsible functions solemnly entrusted by royal statute to the British Legislature, and which that Legislature has almost wholly neglected to discharge with anything approaching to a just and benevolent regard of the interests of the people, is the annual examination of the finances of British India. The abandonment by Parliament of the real responsibility of control over the re-

waste and expenditure of this country is not only a misfortune by itself, but a source of multitudinous evils to the Indians It is a blot on Parliamentary government that the representatives of British democracy should abandon India to her fate in reference to matter most vitally affecting the contentment and material prosperity of her people If Parliament is to be responsible *in reality* and *not in name*, for exercising a rigid and healthy control over the finances of this country, then it should at once devise some *effectual means* for wielding that responsibility But if British domestic affairs must absorb its greater attention to the almost total neglect of Indian affairs, as has unfortunately been the case for some years past, then the sooner the control and responsibility now vested in it by statute are transferred elsewhere the better It can not be that the present condition of affairs can last very long The longer it lasts the greater the possibility of the embarrassment of the finances of the empire at no distant day Since Parliament cannot control Indian finance or fix the responsibility, and since it is out of the question to devolve that responsibility on the body of official pensioners at the India Office of its ruinous mismanagement on any particular servant or servants of the Crown, the only alternative is to leave all control and responsibility at the seat of Government in India And the only way to keep that effective is to allow the chosen representative of the people from each province of the empire to have a voice in the disposal of imperial finance There should have the right of scrutinising each item of the imperial finance sheet precisely on the principles on which the British budget is scrutinised by the House of Commons, with this difference that for some years to come the Viceroy in Council shall have the power to veto any particular item of revenue or expenditure If the popular representatives in the Council are of opinion that the veto has been arbitrarily exercised, and that its effect would prove prejudicial to the interests of those whom they represent, then they should have the right of appeal to the House of Commons The point or points in dispute should be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, who, by law, should be bound to submit it or them for final disposal by the House But it should be declared by legislation that for the discussion and disposal of such disputed point or points one or two nights shall be specially reserved say, between the 15th of April and 15th of June And further that all petitions on obnoxious features of the Indian budget, which may have been submitted to the House from representative public bodies or Associations, should also be heard and disposed of

COURTESY AT A DISCOUNT

The *Evening Mail*—Complaints are very rife about the neglect of the Mysore Government to answer communications that are sent, and that square a reply A letter may be sent, this may be followed by remin der after remainder, but the officials take no more head than did Baal on the occasion when he was invoked by a large number of his priests. Whether it is considered that the subject or the person is not worthy of a reply, we cannot say, we only state a fact, and not a very creditable one It can scarcely be imagined that the correspondence the Mysore Government has to carry on is greater in proportion to the people than, say the Madras Government, but while a reply can be received to a letter from the latter, within a reasonable time, the chances are ten to one against one being received from the former If instances were required they could be given by the score. Men of all social positions make the same complaint, and a stop should be put to the evil

The matter may be viewed in several lights In the first place, if a letter is written, a reply is required, and should be sent, unless it is a very foolish production We fancy, however, that few would be bold enough to send a letter of this kind to so august a person as the Secretary to Government A letter may appear of no importance whatever to the receiver, while an answer to it may be almost a matter of life and death to the sender It may not be of the utmost importance that he should receive a favourable reply, but that he should receive a reply of some sort He may have decided on adopting a particular course of action on the receipt of the reply, and he may have to wait till the opportunity which he might have embraced has passed away for ever A man may not readily believe that high officials could be so discourteous as not to reply to a letter courteously written, and so he waits on, hoping against hope, that answer will be forthcoming We may be sure that when the truth dawns on him he will not bestow a blessing upon those who have slighted him, and the remembrance of the insult—for we will probably look upon it as nothing else—may continue to the end of his life

In the next place, the neglect to answer communications shows the want of a knowledge of business When people hear that important letters are not answered they will cease to send them, and thus much important information will be lost to the Government No one likes to be slighted, and many would foregoan advantageous action than place themselves in the way of being so treated Thus again, the evil is sure to spread down wards What the head of the Government may think proper to do the smaller lights of the state may imagine to be the right thing, and thus the Government may come in time to be dubbed the non-answering Some individuals may even look upon this neglect as a very convenient method of lightening their labours, and the case queue may be that they will transfer this neglect to other kinds of work Those in authority, it need not be said, ought to set a good example to those beneath them, but we are sorry to have to state that in Mysore, in one particular, at least such is not the case.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

The *Indian Spectator*—There is no unquestioned maxim of English jurisprudence, which when it may be its most examination has been applied to India, with but too fatal consistency That maxim, we think, is the root of all evil in our administration The bureaucracy would not have come into being but for it The whole of the civil structure of our polity would not have been upset but for it Our Panchayets would not have died out but for it We would not have been saddled with lawyers and law brokers but for it Our legislation would not have been so complex—so little in touch with the people—so scientifically precise, and so practically oppressive—but for it, and but for it our administration would not have been so enormously costly and so crushingly mechanical and heartless Our Government does nothing without the sanction of law Everything must be legal, everything must be regulated by law But the form and substance, the scope and volume of the law, what are they regulated by? We Indians never followed it before the advent of the British rule We put our faith not in good laws, but in good administrators. We paid no attention to codification but we managed to create a tribunal which rendered codification unnecessary It was a tribunal, which rendered not only codification, but appeals unnecessary—and not only appeals, but lying and chicanery unnecessary It punished very few things because it prevented so many It involved no delay and no expense, no toilsome journeys and no troubles nor attendances It was innocent of even a hazy dream of our Court Fees Act and our Stamp Act, and it never knew what a lawyer or a mukhtear was It called for no verifications, no affidavits, no plaints, no written statements, no interrogatives, no written applications no formal motions there was nothing formal about it, nothing technical It never made a distinction between an interlocutory order and a final order, a summary suit and a regular suit It never allowed any case to drag its slow length along for years or even for months It never bothered itself about the relevancy of a question for the simple reason that it was impossible to conceal the truth from its members. It never dealt with the niceties of examination in Chief, cross examination, and re-examination for the simple reason that no one had any temptation to pervert himself before it It required no interpreter, for it was the best interpreter It required no establishment, for it behoved it to record keeping than in thorough publicity It obtained confessions *without torture or by the least pressure* and above all things it never drew Rs 4,000 a month, or even 4 annas a month, for the very simple reason that there was no legislation to speak of The result of the full blown set of Courts is that we have very perfect laws, no tribunals representing the people or in touch with the people, or familiar to the people The latest evil continuity of the *ancient institutions* is destroyed completely—a continuity betrayed by none of our previous rulers, because none of them ever dreamt of replacing our simple tribunals and our simple substantive law by elaborate codes and elaborate machinery of three years' growing But what none of them ever attempted, or even thought of attempting, has been carried out systematically by the British Government—and this, in our humble opinion, is the fundamental error underlying our whole administration

NATIONAL DRESS IN INDIA

The *Indian Daily News*—Many Natives are much exercised on the subject of the dress they and their fellows wear The "England-returned" gentleman, who along with other English ideas has imbibed the notion that he is more decently, if not more comfortably, clothed in trousers and patent leather shoes than in a *dhotter* and *sandals*, is to a cause of much tribulation of spirit amongst his less travelled countrymen, and in his turn perhaps he is disposed to look pityingly upon the bare calves and knees of the orthodox Feeling on the subject runs high sometimes Was not one of Lord Dufferin's first offences in the eyes of the progressive Natives—one of the first indications of the disposition of the Native journalists profess to have discovered in his Excellency to repress their aspirations towards individual and national advancement—contained in a remark that certain gentlemen who called to pay their respects to the new Viceroy soon after his arrival in Calcutta would look better in their proper national costume than in the bastard European style of dress they had adopted? We see the Indian Society—a body of Native gentlemen in London which has existed for sometime though it has not made so much noise as some Native societies never in Calcutta—has taken this subject of the proper dress for Native gentlemen in hand, and at a recent meeting a Mr Sinha read a very sensible paper on the subject Possibly Mr Sinha's views may not command themselves to the "advanced" Baboo mind and they did not seem to command very large measure of approval at the India Society meeting, but they are sound and moderate, move the ess, and worthy of consideration He is inclined rather to the opinion of Lord Dufferin than to that of the Native gentlemen whose magnificent style of dress excited his lordship's well meant criticism Mr Sinha, in his paper, deals chiefly with the dress of the educated classes He divided the subject into two sections Some dress and business dress, a distinction which he said had long existed, and could only be done away with very gradually Upon the subject of naked feet he gave the following as his opinion,—"And as regards leaving the feet exposed, you must excuse me if I am not horrified at that for I consider the practice of the West in this respect as due solely to climatic considerations, and the professed horror of 'pauls ma' as a highly conventional notion which we need by no means hurry to imitate" His principal idea was 'to climatize all Western ideas of dressing' He said —"I repeat once more that all attempts to foist upon our countrymen Western vestments must necessarily fail, because there is a fundamental difference be ween the ideas of the East and the West on this point" During the discussion which followed, the opinions expressed were not entirely in accord with the leading idea of the lecturer He, on his part, said, "I am not wedded to any particular dress My main contention is, that we ought not to wear a dress which denationalises us in the eyes of our countrymen At any rate, if we are to retain our present English costume, let us not rest its retention on a false basis. We ought not hastily to condemn a dress which is still worn by the great bulk of our people, with which our dearest associations are connected, and the most pleasing memories are interwoven' We should imagine that the natives style of dress is more suitable to India than the closer fitting European dress—one of the considerations, as Mr Sinha says in reference to the custom of the English to wear boots. Bare *pauns* would not, of course, care to adopt the Native dress, because they would not feel at home in the streets or moving about with bare legs and the sun would be apt to blister tender shins that have never been inured to its influence, but if we were an "England returned native gentleman, we fancy it would be very nice to throw aside "Europe clothes" in favour of a robe a la the *sober* and *decent* garments of the country, which, we should imagine, must be really more comfortable

GENTLE HINTS ABOUT JOURNALISM

The *Evening Mail*—Now that our paper has been given to the world, we wish to say a few words to our readers, and we trust they will take them in good part We have often thought that the readers of newspapers are the most unreasonable people on the face of the earth Each one as a rule, expects that his particular taste ought to be consulted, and if it is not, he feels as if a mortal injury had been done to him As there may be as many tastes as there are subscribers to a journal, it need not be said that all these cannot be satisfied A journal can only do its best, and this our readers may be assured we will do. Each advertisement cannot be put in the best place, neither can we always give, as a young lady asked us, *at least* half a column of "domestic occurrences" People will not marry and be given in marriage simply that the announcements of the same may help to fill our columns Some readers like to have the opinion of a paper on European politics; they wish to know how Gladstone is conducting his self, what game Bismarck is likely to play next; whether the Czar is going to seize Constantinople, and whether the French are to be engaged in another revolution Others look upon such matters with perfect unconcern, and hold that only local subjects ought to the handled They would have the paper filled with local news and discussions on local topics to the exclusion of everything else Others are of opinion that Indian matters alone ought to be touched upon, and that local subjects should be avoided as much as possible It will thus be seen what a difficult task the conductors of newspapers have before them, and it is not to be wondered at if they fail to please all As we said in our Monday's issue we shall, for the most part, give our attention to Indian matters for we feel sure that the majority of our readers prefer these subjects to English or European ones We shall, however, not fail to treat of the latter when they are of general interest, and more especially when they bear upon the interests of the country,

We must ask our subscribers to avoid an evil very common in India—looking now papers We do not hesitate to say that this is one of the greatest curses that journalism here has to contend with If every person who reads a newspaper were to pay for it, the proprietors would be in better off than they are now and would be able to improve their papers and also reduce the price We feel almost assured that if Moses had lived in the present day, he would have included the leaders of newspapers among the 'Cursed' and those who adopted the opposite course among the "Blessed' People do not borrow other things as they borrow newspapers, they do not borrow coats, boots or hats and we hope that copies of the *Evening Mail* will only be found in the hands of those who subscribe for them In correct information will sometimes appear, however careful the conductors may be, but the readers are not to conclude that this is done purposely, we know some people who try of this opinion A newspaper has to depend upon several persons for its news and it is not to be wondered at if this is sometimes not according to fact Besides, it is often the fault of the public, for if they would insist the press, such errors would so often avoided We trust that should misstatements of the kind creep into this journal, those to whom they refer will point them out, and they may rest assured that they will at once be corrected In connection with this, we may also ask the public to assist in other ways It has often been imagined that there is some antagonism between certain sections of the community and the press, more especially the official portion, and it is thought necessary to conceal information that would be for the public good, and which is not at all private We have known an official who was afraid to send a domestic occurrence, happening in his family, to a newspaper' If those in authority would only assist the press, they would escape many of the criticisms that are made upon their conduct. If they follow the policy of the ostrich, they must expect to share the fate of that foolish bird They will find that the press is stronger than they are, and that they will be worsted in the battle Officialdom is very difficult to touch, for it is, as a rule, thoroughly convinced that it has nothing to learn If instead of opposition, help was accorded to the Indian press by those in authority, a better state of things might soon prevail, and the latter would gain as well as the former, for if officials were to give the fullest information to the press there would be plenty of room for criticism, for they are very prone to go astray how much more do they lay themselves open to journalistic shafts when they hide away the armour that might, to a certain extent, defend them! The press should be the *friend of all*, and when it behaves, the punishment should be looked upon as if it were administered by a father We give these few hints to our readers, trusting that they will place journalism in a more favourable position than it has hitherto attained—at least in this province

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 14. 1886. No. 24

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 8th June 1 45 a m —The House of Commons has thrown out the Home Rule Bill on the second reading by 341 against 311 votes

London 8th June—In the House which took place last night in the House of Commons before the division Mr Parnell said that he announced in the Irish Legislative Assembly at Dublin to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster He found that the Irish Parliament would have more power and that it would be the means of putting a stop to intrigues The Bill would be regarded by the Irish nation as the only means of peace and the permanent settlement of the Irish question, and he concluded by saying that if the Bill was thrown out the only alternative would be coercion

Sir M Hicks Beach said the Bill would ruin the Union without satisfying the nationalists

Mr Gladstone appealed to the House to vote for the principle of the Bill, which he himself would take the Committee

The division then took place after which the Premier moved the adjournment of the House until Thursday which was agreed to

A Cabinet Council is summoned for to-day

Lord Salisbury announced in the House of Lords that the Stock Exchange premises had been insured and that the expenses had been paid by Baron Rothschild

London, 7th June—The House of Commons has agreed to a resolution without a division authorising the Secretary of State for India to raise ten Millions sterling for the construction of Railways in India

London 9th June—It is believed that the Colonial Council held yesterday it was resolved to dissolve the present Parliament

96 Liberal members voted with the majority against the second reading of the Home Rule Bill

Serious riots took place yesterday at Belfast, between Protestants and Catholics

Sydney 8th June—Advices from New Caledonia state that two French men of war have left Noumea with troops and supplies and it is said that their destination is the New Hebrides, with the French intend occupying

London 10th June—Upon the representation of Mr Gladstone, Her Majesty the Queen has sanctioned the dissolution of Parliament in fact on which the election will take place has not yet been fixed

During the riots between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics at Belfast on Wednesday last which were of a fierce character the Police fired on the rioting mob, killing five persons and wounding many

Paris 9th June—It is now generally stated that the object of the French Expedition which has just left Noumea for the New Hebrides is to put a French colony owing to the frequent massacres of Europeans by natives which have recently taken place The French troops which have been despatched will disembark at those points in the New Hebrides which are unoccupied by natives, and will possibly establish a temporary station in the islands The Expedition is said to have no political object

Berlin, 10th June—King Louis of Bavaria having been declared insane, has been deposed

Rangoon, 10th June—Mr Lingen Deputy Commissioner of Minbla was shot at Ngathe in the 8th Lyaung of Decoits under a noted leader Boh Bwah Mo for Min Lon the 4th with a total column of about 40 military police, and had despersed the above gang of the Decoits, but on getting close to the entrenched position of the main body he was hit by three bullets and two of his men were wounded in a brave attempt to recover his body which the Decoits carried away Strong expedition leaves to-morrow to suppress the gang Two deserted officers was a son Sir Robert Hamilton

London 12th June—Mr Chamberlain has issued his electoral manifesto, in which he urges upon the electorate to declare against Home Rule for Ireland He advocates the adoption of Local Self Government for England, Wales Scotland and Ireland which should be simultaneous in all four cases

In the House of Commons last night the Under Secretary for India, in reply to a question said the Government did not intend to proceed with the East Indian Railways Loan Bill

There was no further disturbance of the peace yesterday in Belfast, and tranquility is expected to prevail no more troops are however being sent there as a precautionary measure against serious outbreak

Paris 11th June—The Government Bill for the Expulsion of French Princes from France has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies

London 11th June—In the House of Commons last night, the Premier announced that Government had decided to wind up the present Session with as possible speed and he hoped that the dissolution of Parliament would be on the 26th instant

The Indian Budget will be presented to the House on the 21st instant

In the House of Lords Lord Carnarvon admitted that while he held the office of Viceroy of Ireland under Lord Salisbury's administration, he had an interview with Mr Parnell In July last his Lordship however, denied having had any communication with Mr Parnell, or having offered a Parliament to the Irish people

Sir John Morley Chief Secretary for Ireland, has arrived at Dublin

The riots in Belfast have been continued with unabated vigour Fresh disturbances having led to make attempts to repress them but being unable to cope with them thoroughly, troops were called out to the assistance and after dispersing the lawless elements succeeded in restoring the peace Six persons are known to have been killed and several others severely injured in the riots

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1886

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

Two rumours, regarding the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, have found currency during the past week, one of them finding a place in the columns of our local contemporaries the *Bangalore Spectator*, the *Daily Post* and the *Evening Mail*, the other being as yet the subject of public talk The one report says that the salary of the Dewan, which is at present Rs 3,000 a month, is to be raised to Rs 5,000 on the recommendation, it would seem, of the late officiating British Resident, Mr C E R Girdlestone, the other report is, that the tenure of office by the present Dewan is sought to be made permanent, instead of being held only for five years With regard to the first statement concerning the Dewan, it would seem that there is every reason to believe it to be true for, says the *Spectator*, the rumour is well founded, and all is that "the public opinion with regard to this is, that, in Mr Sheshadri Iyer's case, the increase is justified" "He," continues our contemporary, 'unlike his predecessor, knows the value of well paid officials, and the trouble of driving the complicated Government machinery which he has been trying to construct He, as the head of the Government, and with many demands on his purse, should certainly have his pay increased It would be highly impolitic on the part of the Mysore Durbar to refuse sanction" We do not remember wisher and more trivial reasons assigned in support of such a measure as the increase of an official's salary by Rs 24,000 a year than those that have been put forth by the *Spectator* That the present Dewan knows the value of well paid officials is quite a piece of news to us, as it will be to the Mysore public If the Dewan is of so generous a disposition, then he has not begun to show it yet, except in the cases of a few favoured officials, who are *other* Englishmen in the Maharajah's service, who are exacting in their demands, or are his own personal friends His own salary is large enough, in all conscience, and as much as the impoverished revenues of Mysore can stand The Dewan ought to consider himself a lucky man that he should get as salary pure and simple, the sum of Rs 36,000 a year, and, in addition, a sumptuary allowance of Rs 500 a month, which, together with annual salary, makes Rs 42,000 a year Our contemporary of the *Spectator* thinks that the proposed increase of Rs 2,000 a month to the Dewan's salary is justified by the "many demands on his purse" which the Dewan has to meet But our contemporary, when he assigned this reason for so tremendous a pull on the poor Mysore revenues forgot that the "sumptuary allowance" of Rs 500 a month, has been granted with the express purpose of *meeting any extra demands that he ought to have to meet*. From the tone in which our contemporary speaks, one would suppose that the present Dewan of Mysore was a fine young English Gentleman, living at a high and most bountiful expenditure in matter of entertaining guests and in general hospitality If the Dewan experiences any trouble in driving the government machinery (of his own construction) that is his own look out He had no business to have undertaken it, and no amount of money compensation, we should say, would take the 'trouble" off his hands Our contemporary says that "it would be highly impolitic for the Mysore Durbar to refuse sanction to the proposed increase to the Dewan's salary We do not understand the use of the word "impolitic" Why impolitic! Does the word convey, or is it used to convey the meaning that the Dewan will relax in his efforts as head of the Government, by becoming careless in his driving of the state machinery, should his salary not be increased to Rs 5,000 a month? The most politic thing for the Mysore Durbar, meaning, we presume, the other advisers of the Maharajah to do, would be to refuse the increase and to expressly ask the Government of India not to sanction it It Mr Girdlestone has proposed the increase—and we can hardly think that he could have done so—then, the proposal ought not to be listened to for a moment, as coming from a British Resident, who officiated but for a year in that office, and cannot be expected to know so much about the financial affairs of the Mysore State as to be aware of the utter recklessness of such a proposal Mr J B Lyall will know better than to support his predecessor's action, that is, if Mr Girdlestone has really made such a proposal Our contemporary of the *Spectator* is quite in error, when he says that the public opinion in Mysore justifies the proposed increase to the Dewan's salary Public opinion in Mysore is just the reverse There would be a justifiable and reasonable cry of shame throughout the Province, should any such measure be passed as will enrich the Dewan out of the poverty stricken State Exchequer

As to the other rumour, the rumour, namely, that it is sought to confirm the present Dewan permanently in his office, it has not assumed sufficient shape as to consistency as to justify us in believing it to be in actual fact, but, from what has transpired regarding the increase to the Dewan's salary, it is as likely as not that a similar attempt to confirm the Dewan in his high place and position for the term of his natural life—which would, indeed, be a pity for our poor Mysore State It would seem that the recommendation in this matter also comes from Mr Girdlestone, which report we hope is not true, but if true, it ought to be treated by the Government of India with a severe though polite rebuff which it fully deserves Mr Girdlestone really could not have known what he was about when he made (if ever he did make) these two suggestions The Government of India, at the time of the appointment of the present Dewan, make it a binding condition, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, that the appointment should only hold good for five years, at the end of which time, a new Dewan would have to be appointed. We have no fear but that the Government of India and the Secretary of State will rigidly observe this wholesome condition, when the time comes. In the mean time, we sincerely hope that the public fears regarding this subject are wholly unfounded.

LOSS OF THE HOME RULE BILL —DEFEAT OF THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

The news of the week, received through the wires, that the Home Rule Bill for Ireland has been lost, the Gladstone Ministry defeated, and Parliament dissolved, must have been very disheartening to many here in India, who, like us, believe that had Mr. Gladstone succeeded in carrying through his measure for Ireland, he would, at no distant date, have taken into his sagacious consideration, and with his characteristic frankness and honesty of purpose, whether the same principles of extended local self-government which would then have been conferred on Ireland, ought not also to be conferred on a dependency like India, the present form of Government of which, practically, taxation without representation, and legislation without consulting the wants and grievances of the people, not that we would desire a severance of India from the rule of the British Government in England, but that the people of India might have the right conferred on them of choosing their own representatives to take part in the Government of the country in all matters which relate to their welfare and advancement, especially in the levying of taxes, the collection and expenditure of the revenues, and the passing of laws. These hopes which the Indian peoples were justified in entertaining, if Mr Gladstone's measure for Ireland has succeeded in passing, are now temporarily destroyed, but the time will again, nay, may soon, come round, when another attempt to give Ireland the political liberty her people desire, will be made, and then India will have another opportunity of reaping some advantage for herself. For, the defeat suffered by Mr Gladstone and those political friends who bravely clung to him to the last, was not so marked and complete, as was fully expected by his opponents and the renegades who deserted him at the last moment. In a House of Commons consisting of 652 members,—it was the fullest house since Mr Gladstone's first statement of his scheme, little more than a month ago the second reading of this Home Rule Bill for Ireland was lost only by a narrow majority of 30 votes, there being 341 votes for and 341 votes against the measure So narrow a majority shews not only that Mr Gladstone is trusted and believed far and wide throughout the British Isles, but also that the principles of the measure have a wide significance and have taken possession of a very large number of thinking minds The immediate result, of course, is a Dissolution of the House of Commons that came on only in November 1884, and another General Election must, of course, ensure, but herein lies our hope. The Liberals, with Mr Gladstone at their head, are sure to be returned by overwhelming majorities everywhere in the country, and it

follows that we shall have another Gladstone Government Mr Gladstone is not a politician who easily gives up his matured and cherished opinions, nor is he the man likely to change the course of his action, under any circumstances of difficulty or personal defeat, we shall, therefore, have, perhaps, by the beginning of the next year, another measure of Home Rule for Ireland, which will, without doubt, have a far larger chance of success, than the one, which has been just thrown out It is then that all those here in India, who being loyal to the British Throne and constitution, also desire a large political freedom, will once more have the opportunity afforded them of bringing their opinions to a practical test and issue

Occasional Notes

Mr. Syed Ameer Hoosein has been appointed a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council

The Prince of Wales has followed the example of the Czar of All the Russias, by taking to photography

An Allowance of Rs 150 a month has been granted to the officers who attended the foreign deputies at the Camp of Exercise

The Maharajah Holkar has doubled the pensions which he has granted to the family of the late Keshub Chunder Sen

The Government of India has ordered inquiry to be made into the alleged misconduct of the new Punjaub police in Burmah

News from Cabul, dated a fortnight ago, announced the Ameer to be in good general health, though his gout was troublesome

The infant King of Spain was to have been baptised on the 22nd ultimo, and to receive the names of Alfonso Leon Fernando Maria Santiago Isidro Pascual

The Phakur Sahib of Gondal has had the honour of being invited to Windsor Castle where he was presented to Her Majesty by the Earl of Kimberley

Mr E Lawrence, of the Bombay Civil Service, having obtained the degree of honour in Persian, in the first division, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs 4,000

The principal commercial languages of the world are English, spoken by 100,000,000 people, Russian, 60,000 000, German, 50,000,000, Spanish, 60,000,000, French, 40,000,000, and Italian by 28,000,000

A petition to the Queen, signed by 30,000 women of Ulster, and 371 yards long, praying Her Majesty not to give her assent to the Government of Ireland Bill, was presented to Her Majesty about the 12th ultimo.

The sale of the contents of Dhuleep Singh's mansion at Isleden Hill occupied seven days, and the amount realised was £9510 The house was furnished with Oriental magnificence, and although the prices were considered high, the principal lots did not fetch one fourth of their original cost and some rare bargains were obtained

The *Statesman* libel case came on for hearing on Tuesday, at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Calcutta Mr Knight pleaded not guilty, and reserved his defence Mr Barlow, the printer, took up the same position The Magistrate ordered Mr Knight to be released on his own recognisances for Rs 10,000 and two sureties of Rs 5,000 each, and Mr Barlow on his personal recognisance of Rs 1,000, and two sureties of Rs 500 each The case was then formally committed to the Sessions

The "Indian Mirror" says that the Maharajah of Mysore and the Nizam of Hyderabad were represented by two English men at the opening ceremony of the Indo Colonial Exhibition This should not have been the case The Nizam should have sent a Mahomedan Nawab, and the Maharajah of Mysore a Hindu Zemindar, and not a European Colonel and a Major respectively to represent their Highnesses on such an important occasion as the opening ceremony of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition

The *Pioneer* says that Her Majesty the Queen has greater right to the Kohinoor than what Maharaja Ranjit had. This opinion comes naturally from those who hold, that might and fraud are the only two bases of right the *Kohinoor* has a history It is mentioned in the *Maha bharata*, and as far as it is known, it was found in India and has been always retained by the Chakravarthi or the Emperor of India The Afghans took it by force, and *in course of time* it came in the hands of Shah Shuja Maharaja Ranjit Singh obtained it from him in exchange of the services that he did to the Afghan King The *Pioneer* says that the Maharajah extracted the jewel from Shah Shuja by subjecting him to a process of torture We know it has been said so in history, but as the story comes from a friend, that is from Shah Shuja it must be received with considerable reservation After all, Ranjit Singh recovered a gem which India had lost, but in how disabled shape, cruelty or pressure, and, taking *the worst* view of the case, his crime is much lighter than that of those who robbed a minor prince of everything he possessed, whose guardians they were People in the world have come so low that they have ceased to see any difference between right and wrong Greed or material gain is the Jesus Christ which the so called civilised men of Europe now worship

Now the *Hindu* has become a fixed condition of marriage, and the bride's father has to pay rather a heavy penalty for his misfortune in begetting a daughter Hence it is that a girl's father sometimes wishes her at the bottom of the well in the backyard of the house Now this settlement of the *Hindu* is a regular business like transaction, and the bride-groom is knocked down to the highest bidder Family, education, wealth and support are all things which go to raise the value of a bride groom. So sometimes fathers refuse proposals with a desire to make the father of a girl raise the bid he makes. Now in the face of this we call upon our paternal admirers of Hindu institutions to show the excellences of our marriage system Here is a regular bargain entered into by other people instead of the persons most interested If the *Hindu* affair is agreeable, then and then only the girl is looked at An offer of a hundred or so more makes a much nose an acquaintance Pray is this case general We do not mean to say that there are no exceptions, but those latter prove the rule

The Burmese insurrection, writes a Bombay Native paper, appears to be directed by men with new ideas They are burning down the villages and cities Three attempts, all partially successful, have been made on Mandalay, and in the last one, on April 23th, four thousand houses were consumed Scarcely a third of Mandalay is left, and thirty thousand Burmese are homeless These cities of wood are not of much value, and Mandalay is not the right capital for a Burmah held by Englishmen, but the misery caused by the fires is most general discontent, and creates an idea that the English are incompetent to govern, his subjects will say, would have burnt the two cities I is evident the Burmese police are worthless, and we are glad to perceive that two thousand Sikh police trained in Rangoon have been transferred to the capital, but the resort to fire is a very puzzling symptom The Burmese are not burning us out, but each other, and so far as is visible, gaining nothing by the burning, not even vengeance It will be necessary, in all probability, to adopt a new capital on the river, and to insist that nothing but brick, stone, and mud should be used in its construction The difficulty is, the natives refuse to lodge on the ground They think a current of air on the floor is risky, and, in the present state of their sanitary ideas, are probably right

Local and Provincial

The Dewan —On Thursday last, Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, B A, B L, the Dewan of Mysore, left Bangalore for Mysore town, by the ordinary train

The Civil Courts —All the Civil Courts in the Province and in the C and M Station of Bangalore opened for work, on Wednesday last, after the annual vacation of six weeks.

Sky Races —The Military officers and members of the Gymkhana Club of the C and M Station intend to hold sky races on the flat course, High Ground, on Saturday the 26th Instant

The Telegraph at Hunsur —The Director General of Telegraphs in India has sanctioned the opening of a telegraph office at Hunsur, which is the public cattle breeding establishment in the Mysore Province

Maharajah's Council —It is reported that on the retirement of Mr A R Sabhapathy Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur, member of the Maharajah's Council, Mr Meenakshi Iyer, Barrister at law and Government Advocate, will take his place

Mr L Anantayya Rao, B A —We believe that Mr L Anantayya Rao, B A late Registrar, British Residency Court, now in Assistant Commissioner, Malnad, Nagar, is to be personal assistant to the Dewan of Mysore

An Anniversary —Saturday last being the 31 January of the birth of the young prince of Mysore, was duly observed by His Highness Maharajah, all the public buildings were illuminated, and there were grand illuminations in Mysore town

The Nundydroog Cases —There are ten cases set down for hearing at the Criminal sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore which will be held this day Owing to the heavy calendar, Mr C G Plumer, the Chief Judge, and Mr Ranchoonayen the Third Judge will divide the hearing of the cases between them

A Rare in Stamps —We are glad to record that the Civil Judges of the Chief Court are contemplating sending in an annual account similar to the Local Government to raise the salary of the "paper" Registrar, Mr Ranajee Rao, for the amount he has gained in establishing the piece work system —*S M*

Deputy Registrarship, Chief Court —It is stated that, the vacancy in the appointment of Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore by the death of Mr Rao, the late incumbent, will be filled by Mr J Clapham, the Head Clerk, who has been always acting for the late holder of the office, during his many absences

Special Leave —Mr K A Venkatachariar Rao, Temporary Assistant Engineer, now employed on survey work in the Hunsur extension has been granted two months special leave to proceed to Poona, to join the College of Science at that station, and study for the L C E Examination, to qualify himself for permanent employment in the State Service

Mr P Srinara Char —Mr Advocate Srinara Char, late Public Prosecutor, Bangalore, left on 1st May by morning for Nanjangood to which station he has been appointed Munsif A large number of his friends and chiefly the members of the Bar assembled at his house to wish him God speed

The British Resident —On Wednesday last, the British Resident of Mysore, Mr J B Lyall, accompanied by his Secretary and the Assistant Resident and other members of the staff of Residency for Mysore town, by special train, at 11 00 A M The usual salutes due to the Resident were paid on reaching 11 guns were fired as he entered at Mr Lyall returns to Bangalore to morrow

Promotion —We learn that the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has been pleased to appoint Mr Ananjee Rao, the present Manager of Shimoga, in Assistant Commissioner with the grade for his long service and has already very ably in the Judicial branch for a month We cannot tell what next important service Mr Ananjee Rao may have rendered the state, to entitle him to this promotion But what we confidently know is, that there has hardly been a more unpopular public officer in the Province, than Mr Ananjee Rao was, when he was Munsif in Bangalore

The State of Municipal Elections.—Mr Lyall, the British Resident, has asked Mr R P Campbell, Municipal Commissioner, Ulsur Division Civil Station to continue in office till August It will be remembered that Mr Campbell's term of office having expired on the 31st May a meeting of voters was called by the President of the Station Municipality, to nominate candidates for election in his room How that meeting collapsed owing to only one voter turning up, on readers already know In August elections will be held to fill Mr Campbell's vacancy as well as four others, caused by Messrs G G Brown, J W Hayes, Senior, Mervyn Smith, and St. John Buchan, going out

Public Prosecutors —Mr J C S Lawrence, B A, B L, Advocate, has been appointed Public Prosecutor for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in succession to Mr P Sangara Char, who has been appointed a Munsiff the Public Prosecutorship of the Station being separated from that of the Nundydroog Division Mr C B Shesbagiri Rao, advocate, has been appointed to the latter post some say temporarily, as there is some idea on the part of the Government to amalgamate the public prosecutorship with the Government Advocateship, which post is now held by Mr Meenakshi Iyer, Barrister-at-law

Mysore Assistants' Test —The Examination of candidates, for employment as Assistants, in the State service, will be held this day the 14th instant, in the Hall of the public offices at Bangalore, under the supervision of a Board of Examiners, consisting of Mr C G Plumer and several others The fee is fixed for this examination at Rs 75 for a candidate appearing in three branches, whereas, a candidate who wishes to pass the Madras Test which is undoubtedly a superior one, can go up three consecutive years with the present moderate fee fixed by the Durbar Surely a lower fee might be levied for this examination, so as to bring it within the reach of candidates with moderate means.

Decline in Indian Railway Traffic Receipts —The railway traffic returns for the first month of the present official year of 1886 87 show a decrease for the current year of Rs 9,3 9,417, or equal to 5 per cent, with an increase of 301 traffic miles With the exception of the "Indian Company" this shows a decrease of Rs 13,831, the whole of the guaranteed lines give improved figures Deducting the working expenses, as per estimate the decrease in the net traffic receipts of the *guaranteed and state* Railways for the month of April in the current year comes to rather more than fourteen lakhs as compared with the corresponding period in 1886 Of the twenty completed railways, including the East Indian forming the present state system eleven lines show increasing Rs 2 57,010 while the remaining nine exhibit a total decrease amounting to Rs 14,29,017 The "Assisted Companies" earned Rs 1 80 124 more being upwards of 50 per cent above last year's figures, with 102 new miles, but the "Native States" Railways show a falling off of Rs 31,860 or about 12 per cent, with the same open mileage in both years

Alterations in Running of Trains.—Mr Church Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway Company, is at present engaged in preparing a new time Table for the working of trains over the M R C line This Time-Table, as is expected, will come into force from the 1st proximo The running of the Mail trains,—except during that which leaves Bellary in the afternoon—will in no way be changed, but several new Passengers and Goods trains will be introduced as well as a little alteration in the arrival and departure times of some of the Day Passenger trains. Passengers who now leave Bangalore for Madras at 7 20 A M and in the 8 55 P M from Metropolitan at Jollarpett, do not arrive at their destination till 7 20 P M, but the new table they should reach Madras by 7 p m At present no through day trains run between Madras and Cuddapah, but from the 1st July a train will leave the Central Station, Madras, at 7 35 A M, arriving at Cuddapah at —1 M and another train will leave Cuddapah at—A M arriving at Madras at 5 45 P M With the introduction of a new time Table, the Railway Company have also reduced their day 3rd Class fare from 2 to 1½ pice per mile This indeed will be very welcome news, especially to the poorer classes who have occasion to frequently travel The tickets at the reduced rate will not be available for the Mail trains, as having been found necessary to introduce this rule in order that no large number of 3rd class passengers may be carried by the Mails, as the number of carriages attached to these trains is very limited, so as to ensure punctuality in the running Those passengers who wish to travel by Mail will have to pay the usual fare, viz 2 pice The issuing of third class return tickets at a fare and a half will be discontinued after the 31st instant. The travelling public have reason to thank Messrs Robinson and Church for the trouble they have taken in representing the matter to the home Board and thus securing these concessions

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, June 12, 1886

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO THE HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 4th June 1886—No 89—Under Section 32, Clause I, it is hereby notified that no trees, bamboos, wood or timber shall be removed from any Forests without a pass duly obtained from the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which such Forest may be situated, or from such other officer as may be duly authorized by the Deputy Commissioner in that behalf

The 4th June 1886—No 90—The orders for the partial remission of assessment on wet lands continued in para 6 of my of Dewan's Proceedings No 1101—125, dated 29th August 1881 and in Dewan's Proceedings No 7162—219, dated 7th December 1881 are cancelled, and in lieu thereof, the following rules are sanctioned for adoption from the current year 1886—87 These rules will also apply to all wet lands cultivable with garden crops in the current season, whether the land revenue on account of the same is collectible to the accounts of 1885—86 or 1886—87

I Dewan's Notification No 151 of the 30th August 1881 is hereby cancelled with effect from 1st April 1886

II When by the closing or any other accident, a bank or other work of irrigation becomes not available for irrigation, no remission of the wet assessment on lands situated under such bank or other work shall, as a rule, be granted for the official year during which the breach or accident occurs Special cases, in which the Deputy Commissioner may think some remission of assessment necessary during such year, should be submitted for the orders of the Dewan

III But, for the second and succeeding years during which the bank or other work may remain unrestored and unavailable for irrigation, a temporary reduced assessment of half the full wet assessment shall alone be levied in "Dongri" Kandayam, the remaining half being shown in the accounts as a remission, without reference to any dry crops which may be raised

IV Lands which, by their situation, are capable of being cultivated with wet crops, notwithstanding the breach or other accident, shall not be entitled to the reduction of assessment referred to in the preceding rules

V In the year following the one in which the breach or other accident occurs, the Deputy Commissioner or one of his Assistants shall, after personal inspection during the cultivating season, decide on and fix what lands are entitled to the reduced temporary assessment under Rule III

VI This temporary reduced assessment shall be duly distributed and settlement, till the irrigation works again undertaken by the Government, the assessment to the accompanying form being submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan as soon after the close of the year as it is possible

VII In cases not provided by the foregoing rules, no remission shall be granted without the previous sanction of Government

VIII The existing rate of wet assessment have been fixed after a full consideration of the value of the source of irrigation and upon the basis of an average of good and bad seasons Thus rates are not liable to be reduced on the ground that the land has been ill watered in waste

IX In exceptional years, it will rest with the Government to direct the grant of special remissions of land revenue for particular tracts suffering from a scanty rainfall

No 91—Abdul Aziz, Amildar of the Tumkur Taluk, is granted 5 months' leave of absence for 10 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 7th June 1886—No 92—Mr N Chelvaraya delivered over, and Mr B Lakshmiah received, charge of the Second Assistant Commissioner's Court and office, Kadur, on the forenoon of the 25th May 1886

The 8th June 1886—No 93—Mr D Namkal Rao, Police Assistant Commissioner, reported himself for duty and the Inspector General of Police on the afternoon of the 18th May 1886

No 94—Mr C Mahanya, Police Assistant Commissioner, Mysore district, to be Assistant Commissioner in charge of the town of Mysore

Mr D Namkal Rao, Assistant Commissioner, to be Police Assistant Commissioner, Mysore district

Mr V B Ponnaraugam Mudaliar, Assistant Commissioner, to be posted for duty to Hassan district To join forthwith

Mr Anoop Rao, Munsiff of Bangalore, is appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, and is posted to Chitaldroog District for general duty, but will do duty in the Tumkur district, during the absence of Mr. B G Krishnaiengar on leave or until further orders To join forthwith

Mr. A. Coopooswami Mudaliar, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Mysore Town, is transferred to the Bangalore district for general duty

No 95—In modification of Notification No 78, dated 22nd July 1885, the Subordinate Judge of Bangalore is invested with the powers of a Court of Small causes in suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value, arising within the limits of the Taluks of Bangalore, Hoskote, Devanhalli, Anekal, Kankanhalli and Closepet.

The 9th June 1886—No. 96—C B. Seshagiri Rao, Advocate, Mysore, Chief Court, is appointed Government Prosecutor, Bangalore, vice P Sangrachar appointed Munsiff

General Summary.

THE DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE—The Dewan returned from a recent journey evening (31st) *This year the Cardamom sale was not a very* profitable transaction—W S

STATE RAILWAY EMPLOYES—*Owing to the* frequent submission of appeals from State Railway *employes* against dismissal, the Imperial Government has issued stringent orders on the subject, and has directed that no head of department of a State Railway shall summarily dismiss an employe but shall refer the *matter to the Agent or Chief Engineer of the Company* detailing in writing the circumstances of the case, and the explanation offered by the *employe concerned* Final action of the Agent or the Chief Engineer shall be final

NATIVE ENGINE DRIVERS—On the Madras Railway, the progress made during the past *four years in the employment of natives* as engine drivers is satisfactory—In 1883 there were nine native drivers, in 1884 two drivers, in 1885 four drivers, and in 1886 seven drivers during the year 1885, *thirty two English* apprentice were engaged generally with a view of their being trained as drivers of these the useful drivers has absconded, and two resigned—B S

THE MADRAS RAILWAY—A letter, signed by 150 inhabitants of Madras, has recently been sent to the Acting Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway It commences by complaining of the delay of mixed trains between *Perambore and the Central Station, especially* at the Six Corners, and requests that some arrangement be made for taking the passengers to and from the Central Station, and more *especially* Another subject, and one which deserves the *serious attention of the Company*, is that of slowing trains to stop for a short time near the Elephant Gate Bridge, for the convenience of passengers to and from Pollis Nuncka Petah Chetty, Vepery, Purasawalkum, &c, Mr Mylne on behalf of the Acting Agent and Manager, has promised that the subjects "shall be carefully considered, and the result communicated to you with as little delay as possible"

A NUZZER FOR THE MAHARAJAH—The Agents of the Maharajah of Travancore are come to Trivandrum with nuzzers to His Highness the Maharajah When a new Maharajah ascends the throne it appears that it is usual in *Upper India* to send nuzzers to the different Native Princes His Highness the Maharajah has allowed them three Palace peons and three harikuras On Saturday afternoon they paid their respects to His Highness at present the nuzzer The Dewan was also present on the occasion The Palace officials were present in full dress. The Maharajah has also given them presents—W S

THE GAEKWAR AT NOWSAREE—His Highness the Gaekwar apparently takes a lively interest in Nowsaree and its inhabitants During his stay there, His Highness visited the Lal Vavain and inspected the tally learning operations On the 1st instant the Gaekwar paid a visit to Dastur Dorjee, Mahuriji, the high priest of the Parsees, and asked him several questions regarding the municipal and police arrangements of the city He at the same time made enquiries regarding the wants of Nowsaree The interview last for nearly an hour—D H

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT—We see that Mr Krishnaswamy Dikar, the Sub Division Zemindar of Kumool, has, by letter dated 15th instant, tendered his resignation of the office of Vice President, District Board, Madura, which he lately held In doing so Mr Kota swamy Dikar writes to the present Collector of Madura *inter alia* as follows "When I originally accepted the office of Vice President of the Madura Circle in 1883, and subsequently of the amalgamated District Board of Madura, I did so on the understanding that the office conferred an independent and honorable position, which might fitly be held by a Hindu gentleman of my rank I am extremely mortified owing to the treatment I have received from you My only consolation is that during the two years and a half I was connected with the Local Fund Board I had, owing to the support accorded by your predecessor, Mr Cadell, an opportunity of doing some thing, however humble, for the benefit of my countrymen It would, however, be highly incompatible on consideration of personal dignity, as well as of self-respect, for any non official gentleman to continue in office with the rules imposed by the present administration of the Madura District"

THE GOPAL RAW MEMORIAL MEETING—The Secretary writes to us—"In pursuance of notice previously given to the public, a public meeting was held on the 3rd June, at the Pursewalkum Hall, Kasthuriranga, to consider a motion to institute the memory of the late Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Mahadeo, Professor of the Kolhapur College, by holding the proceedings in connection with the Gopal Rao Memorial Fund in which the deceased gentleman and Mr Gopal Rao were laid through out the Presidency, which was opened at two minutes to the hour by Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao, who proposed that Dewan Bahadur Sadasiva Rao be requested to take the chair, which was seconded by Rao Bahadur Govind Rao Mahadeo and carried unanimously Dewan Bahadur Sadasiva Rao then addressed the meeting, and by briefly stating the object of the meeting, and by bringing to bear with telling effect on the audience the various facts connected with the life of the late Mr Gopal Rao, impressed upon the meeting the necessity of doing something to perpetuate the memory of such a man as he was Mr Gopal Rao's memory would be perpetuated in the minds of his friends, but it was desirable that some steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman in the minds of the rising generation, who could not be expected to have the same intimate knowledge of the deceased gentleman as his friends had Mr Gopal Rao's memory could be perpetuated in several ways, but the only way of doing so that he could suggest was by the establishment of a Library and Reading Room in connection with the Hall which was about to be erected in the Pursewalkum Native Town He was sure that every one present would contribute his mite towards the object, and he hoped that the meeting would be successful in its object Mr Venkata Row, Mr Krishnaswamy Iyer, and Mr Gopal Rao Mahadeo also addressed the meeting, and the latter gentleman moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr Venkata Row, and carried unanimously The Chairman then left the meeting, and Mr Krishnaswamy Iyer was voted to the Chair, and the meeting then proceeded to business Mr Venkata Row moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr Gopal Rao Mahadeo, and carried unanimously Mr Krishnaswamy Iyer, who was then voted to the Chair, moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr Venkata Row, and carried unanimously Mr Gopal Rao Mahadeo moved the third resolution, which was seconded by Mr Venkata Row, and carried unanimously The Treasurer and Secretary were then appointed to their respective offices, and the meeting then dispersed after a vote of thanks had been accorded to the Chairman"

A NOVEL MODE OF INTERMENT—A correspondent writes from Ulipi—"About 3 to the famous Krishna temple at Ulipi, in the South Canara district, are eight castes, each of which are governed by a swamy, who is considered to be very influential These swamies are usually appointed when very young, such young men being taken away from their parents and kept in a house of the temple, they are prepared much away that they become learned in matters which they get under Every Hindu, no matter what his social position, has to fall down flat on his face before one of these infallible Popes They are higher than even the highest class of Brahmins, they never marry, they shave every hair on off their body and are supposed to be above the all sense of things earthly One of them died a few days ago, and to present the extraordinary fact that although in their temporary mode of cremation being considered not good enough for him—immediately after the death he was placed in a sitting posture, in the midst of the priests of a Brahmin sitting Pooja, and put into a small basket Ashes are eagerly gave firmness to the corpse, he was carried three times round the big temple, with all the pompous paraphernalia of an Oriental procession, and then carried to the graveyard, where a couple of days of his ancestors are lying The grave was about six feet deep, and perfect square A fine piece of red cloth was tied over its mouth, a couple of baskets of salt were put on the cloth, thus sealing it to the bottom, then a layer of camphor, on which the body was placed in a sitting posture, various articles which are necessary for the performance of puja being put in to the hands of the corpse, and around it was food, and even small slippers, to keep him up on his way to the Kailasa regions, then layer after layer of numerous quantities of cowdung, paper, unsawn wood, and red were poured in around the body, till the hole was covered, except the glistening top of the head On this account was placed and a terrific blow from a heavy hammer caused to the unfortunate skull A salvo-gram, or small coil, was then pushed into the ears of the skull, a couple of more baskets of salt and camphor were thrown on, the ends of the red cloth were tight together and tied in a knot just over the head, and earth was filled in by handfuls by the eager spectators amidst the yells and shrieks of 'Govinda' 'Govinda'!! A large headstone will now be placed over the spot, so that, should a foreigner accidently come on this little grave yard he would be sure to fancy it was some Christian burial ground."

Extracts.

THE RUBY MINES IN BURMAH.

The *Bombay Gazette*—*The Rangoon Gazette* states that the Government of India have granted a concession for working the ruby mines in Upper Burmah to an Englishman, backed by a strong French syndicate with a sprinkling of English names The lessee previously showed a document purporting to be a concession signed by the late Burmese ministry in favour of the French syndicate but the document was of a character which the Home Government could not recognise as a concession to the former lessees. It included the right to tax the mining inhabitants over an area about 50 miles, who claimed the right of working the mines and selling the stones to the lessees, and we fear the loyalty agreed upon as to a fair cost if some part of the concession which cannot be recouped even with the aid of a monopoly would grinding down the inhabitants with taxes, or depriving them of their rights from time immemorial in mines, it was feared that quarrels and complications may arise leading to interference of the French Government or intervention of the military at any case there appears less excuse for the Government granting this concession to a French corporation, as the offer of the English company was of undoubted standing

THE LIBERAL MISSION

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—What does Lord Dufferin propose to do in the event of future but if there is something worse than failure? Unfortunately the Indian Government is in reality nothing of the influences of Chinese by many English political agents, Central Asia, in Persia, are at the Imperial of the English Foreign Office, and even in India there are Indian officers who know Persia, there are none who know Cabul Mr Colman Macaulay has no doubt his minds of the opportunities, but a year or two's residence at Pekin would have been invaluable to the other side on which he is now employed Of course there is no doubt that the entire object of friendly relations with China is eminently desirable, the pity is that the Indian Government did not do what it is now doing, years ago In the Agreement signed at Chefoo in September 1876 by the representatives of India and China, the following clause was inserted:— "Her Majesty's Government having it in contemplation to send a Mission of exploration next year by way of Pekin through Kansuh and Koko nor, or by way of Szechuan to Thibet and thence to India, the Tsung li Yamun, having due regard to these circumstances, will, when the time arrives, issue the necessary passports and will address letters to the high provincial authorities and to the Resident at Thibet If the Mission should not be sent by these routes but should go across the Burmese frontier to Thibet, the Tsung li Yamun, on receipt of communication to the above effect from the British Minister will write to the Chinese Resident at Thibet, and the Resident, with due regard to these circumstances, will send officers to take care of the Mission, and passports for the Mission will be issued by the Tsung li Yamun that its passage be not obstructed." It would have been quite feasible, at the time, to take advantage of this arrangement but the Indian Government did not see its way to pressing the matter

A CLOCK OF CLOCKS

The famous clock of Strasburg is put completely into the shade by "the great World Clock, or the 10, 00 year time indicator" It was constructed in Coesmany, during many years labour, by Mr Cornelius Mattin, clock maker The clock marks the years and leap years, and will run for a hundred centuries, when, as the bill frankly admits, its "mechanism works" will have to be changed The face of the clock is about ten feet square, and has a large number of dials and little wheels of 122 little figures have their abiding place Each letter, as the ever ready biller explains, are "to allegorise human life" Every minute a sorrowful looking angle hits a bell with a sledge hammer When he has done his fifteen times another angel in a red robe strikes the first quarter "The Genius," dressed in a Louis XIV costume, turns a dial so that the figure is shown At the same time the figure of a child appears at a lower door. At the second quarter a youth appears, as the third a middle aged man with spectacles and long hat, and at the fourth, a decrepit old wreck with a white wig While all this is going on below, death, in the shape of a Comanche Indian with wings, has been vainly endeavouring to hammer a bell in an upper niche, but an angle has hustled him off in every case and protected the human family "by waving the right hand in an allegorical relief" as per programme, until the fourth quarter The Death gets the better of the struggle, strikes the hour and handles the old man off into eternity Two twelve apostles are front out each hour Above them is a figure of Christ, "who blesses with both hands each apostle in passing" by the bell stated, with mathematical exactness At morning, noon, and night, a number of bell ringers ring their respect ve bells with vindicative energy, and an old man drops upon his knees as if some one had kicked his legs out from under him All these and many other wonders, exposing the family secrets of the Zodiac, the heathen gods, the seasons, the moon, and the globe all the regularly The whole structure is surrounded by a cock, which crows at six and twelve o'clock.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE FUTURE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

The *Times of India* —The future Governor of Madras is a serious problem which must occupy the attention of the Supreme Government. Scandal follows scandal with painful regularity in that unfortunate Presidency. If a man announced in Bombay that the Collector of Poona had bribed some villagers to beat a member of Council on his return from Mahableswar, the gentleman making the announcement would certainly pass the remainder of his day in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. But in Madras, a precisely similar statement has not been regarded as the product of disordered brain. It is also a little startling to be told that a Member of Council tried to sell through his son an estate worth Rs 60,000 for Rs 1,25,000. If this statement be true, and it is given in a contemporary as a fact, the Supreme Government ought to insist on the official coming to be a member of Council. Members of Council, ought to be, if our Empire is to last like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. We fear the discovery of gold and the value of land for tea and cinchona planting has had a baneful influence on those who administer Madras. Mr Grant Duff has not been sufficiently strong to grapple with a very painful state of affairs. Mr Forster once said that there was no discontent in Ireland, because the Castle people told him so. Mr Grant Duff has not believed in there being evil in Madras, because the Ootacamund clique has informed him all was correct. He has closed his eyes and shut his ears, and the result is that the present condition of the Madras Presidency is a disgrace to our rule. But Mr Grant Duff's tenure of office is now in view. Who is to be his successor? A strong man is wanted for the post. Sir Richard Pompio, if we could suppose for a moment that he has become tired of the House of Commons, would be admirably fitted for it. The first Collector who was anything ordinate would command our sympathy. The Member of Council who explained to him his land-grabbing transactions would spend a pleasant half hour. But Sir Richard Temple is not likely to desert the field of politics. Sir Theodore Hope is also admirably fitted for the task of governing Madras. Few men have a more minute knowledge of work, and Surat was a model district when he was Collector. The state of discipline was perfect. Six months after reaching Madras every wound would be probed and the knife applied with no sparing hand. To appoint an English politician to be a successor to Mr Grant Duff would be a grave blunder, and must lead to some scandal even greater than those which have already arisen. The next Governor of Madras must be a strong Civilian acquainted with India, and, therefore not dependent on any clique for advice or guidance.

STYLES OF ADDRESSES

The *Correspondent of the Madras Mail* —Orientals are justly twitted as being fond of flattery, and of using flattering expressions in addressing their superiors, or persons from whom they expect a favour, and yet we find some of our European masters silently encouraging this weakness of the Hindus. In the English language the word "Sir" is title of deference and yet a considerable proportion of our Civilians would consider it an insult if they were addressed in that way, without a flattering epithet or two prefixed. The Hindu has the peculiar knack of adapting himself to "masters tastes, and we therefore find the free use, in petitions and letters addressed to men in authority, of such expressions as "Most Honourable Sir," "Most Respected Sir," "To His Honor the Account ant General," "My Most Noble Patron," *et hoc genus omne*. And this practice obtains, mind you, not only among the butlers and amahs who have formed a native English of their own, but among the majority of our educated young men who are aspirants to official favour! And well may they be excused so long as the old class of Civilians tolerate, and even encourage such flattery. The weakness is so universal, that it once infected a Head of a Department who began to address the Chief Secretary to Government in official correspondence as "Honorable Sir"—until a more sensible occupant of that really honorable position put a stop to the practice by means of a demi official note. I once noticed a graduate Head Clerk of dressing his Collector as "My Lord Sir," business like abbreviation of the expression "Most Honoured Sir"? Again some Civilians would take it as an offence if they were referred to as "you" instead of as "Your Honour." Professors Rowe and Webb, who have edited a work on the English language, tell us that "Your Honour," as an ordinary mode of address, is an Irishism and yet, when necessary, our "Boe Yens" pocket their dose of correct English for the time being, and indulge in what they know to be a solecism. But who is responsible for this abuse of the Queen's English? Why those who encourage it. Let every Civilian show a dislike of such mode of address and the practice will instantly disappear. I write this in the hope that it may attract the attention of those who love to address and to be addressed in the above fashion and that they will in view to their own self-respect, discontinue the practice. It is necessary that we should be courteous and respectful in addressing our superiors but not at the expense of propriety and decency. Tom Fun in

THE HONESTY OF THE INDIANS

Advocate of India —Very much may be said about the moral tone and the absence of moral education in this country. There may be and probably is, much room for reform. But when we are forming conclusive opinions to their prejudice as a people, it is not the duty of just critics to know the people and to study them amongst themselves? This is surely but fair. Now if we examine the transactions of daily life that take place between the money lender and the people of India we find an amount of honesty on the part of the borrower which is unequalled as far as any people in the world. The borrower seldom or never goes to the money lender with his plans ready laid to outwit him. He goes believing he is to get the worst of it, and yet he goes hoping to be treated fairly. It is the lender who entertains views hostile to the interest of the borrower. If it be true that one half of the people of India are borrowers and if the character of the borrower is as we have depicted it—one of through honesty and child like trust—then it is proved that 1/2 of the people of India are honest at the core. If that proved in regard to the borrowers of India what reason is there to suppose that dishonesty is particularly rife in this country? Dishonesty is not a national vice in India. If we refer to the crime of robbery, we are met by the same evidence that dishonesty of this kind is not a great national vice. The country is filled with jewelry. It is to be found on the persons of all classes and is known to be hoarded in all sorts of insecure houses unguarded, and stowed away in all sorts of places. Robbery is carried but now comparatively few are the numbers of such robberies. A woman lying in an witness on the floor once pulled to her bedside a small wooden box unprovided with a lock and so covered from it a necklace of magnificent pearls which she said with a smile had cost her husband Rs 70,000. It was considered safe in such a box in a house with only a single servant. All these are evidences of thorough honesty on the part of the people, whatever may be the source of that honesty. It may not arise from that high moral principle which confesses that there is an eye that sees and marks and punishes all dishonesty. It may be due to a combination of phlegm, to indifference, to apathy, or anything else we may please to call it. But we cannot doubt its existence, and facts and figures compel us to call it honesty and to acknowledge it as a national virtue. Taking all these considerations our minds might argue from them alone that retail business transactions are carried out on principles of honesty. But we are not entitled to rest our judgment on evidence of this kind. We say, as a matter alike of fact and of daily experience, that the retail business of India, which is conducted by hundreds of thousands of the people, is conducted in a singularly honest manner, in the presence of abounding opportunities for cheating the poor and becoming rich by fraud. And yet the retail dealer remains poor and prefers to continue so, rather than plunder those who cannot help themselves.

THE 'AURAT' PROCESSION AT TRIVANDRUM

The *Madras Mail* —The great pagoda in Trivandrum, dedicated to Sree Padmanabhaswamy, is manifestly under the control of a Synod of nine members, composed of seven Brahmin persons, the Maharajah and a Sudra member. The last has only half a vote, while the others have a full one. But the Maharajah, as a member of the synod, and as representing the sovereign power in the State, is virtually the controller of the temple and its concerns. Two grand festivals are held in this pagoda in the months of April and November, lasting on each occasion for ten days. For the first eight days of the festival the gods are taken twice a day in procession within the corridors of the temple, and it is only from the ninth of the ceremony that they are taken out of the pagoda precincts, in procession, through the streets of the town. The gods are supposed to go out on a hunting expedition on the evening of the ninth day, when the Maharajah as a managing member of the temple synod, proceeds, armed with sword and shield, followed by Sudra officials with the same weapons, and escorted by the Nair Brigade. The Maharajah, on the gods passing out of the temple precincts, takes over formal charge of them from the head officiating priest in the pagoda who hands over to him his sword and shield, and this symbolical act pledges him to safeguard the gods back to the temple. This procession is believed, originated in troublous times when religious emblems, be locked with jewels and gold, must have been objects of great temptation to thieves. On the night of the ninth day, the gods are lodged outside their usual shrines, as they are supposed to have become impure. It is to wish those superstitions say, it is supposed that the gods are taken on the last day of the festival, to the sea beach (three miles distant) in State procession, which is known as the 'Aurat.' The procession starts at 1 p.m. At the head of it is the Maharajah's Body Guard, a smart and well mounted troop about sixty strong consisting of them Mahrattas and Rajpoots from the Madras Cavalry, then comes the band of the Nair Brigade (the sepoys in the rear). The European officers are excused from all parades connected with Hindu religious ceremonies. The Sudra officials, who come out armed with swords and shields follow the band. Next come the Maharajah and Princes of the Royal family, the Civil functionaries clad in their official costume (a loose piece of linen tied round their waists), and armed with swords and shields, with turbans on their heads, the shield of the Maharajah being borne before him by a shield bearer. His Highness is followed by the members of the temple synod the Dewan and all other Brahmin State officials. Then follow the deities borne on open vehicles, covered with cloths of gold, while the rear is brought up by richly caparisoned elephants on whose heads are borne some of the gods of the smaller temples in the neighborhood of Trivandrum. The procession moves slowly towards the sea, and at every two yards or so the Maharajah makes halt, faces the gods, and again moves on slowly as before. The Nair Brigade Artillery, escorting the procession fires a salute of 21 guns as the gods pass the western fort gate of the town. The procession reaches the beach soon after 5 p.m. when the gods are taken out and bathed in the sea, with saffron powder after which they return to their right procession unaccompanied by the Maharajah and Princes. When the gods reach the fort, a salute as before, is fired from the fort and they are taken in procession into the pagoda where the Maharajah delivers over charge of them to the temple priest and then retires.

THE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCIL

The *Bombay Gazette* —So little is ever heard of the proceedings of the Council of the Maharajah of Mysore that we have no doubt that many even of our local readers of so long since Legislative Assembly's Chamber were kindly kept in the secret than are the deliberations of the Mysore Council. In the Maharajah's proclamation, on assuming the reins of the administration it was set forth —"We have further resolved that a Council shall be formed, to be formed to be styled "The Council of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore," which shall consist of the Dewan for the time being as ex officio President, and of two or more members to be specially appointed by us from time to time. It shall be the duty of the members of the said Council to submit for our consideration their opinions on all questions relating to legislation and taxation and on all other important measures connected with the good administration of our territories and the well being of our subjects." The Council consists of the Dewan as President, Mr P R A Thumboo Chetty Judge, Chief Court, as *ex officio* member, and Rao Bahadurs P Krishna Rao and A R Satyadev Moodeliar, as Members, each of the two latter receiving a remuneration of Rs 300 per measem, for their services to the State. The Council has been more than five years in existence now, and yet as we have said, the public are as wise to day as to its working as they were when it was first constituted. Indeed, it has come to be generally understood that the Maharajah's Council exists only in name. The Dewan really "rules the roost" in all matters, small or great, and he places the results of his deliberations regarding legislation, taxation, and other important measures, before the Council, for their confirmation—*nam ka vasthe* (for the name of the thing), and they, it may be conjectured, are too wise to quarrel with their bread and butter, and accordingly adopt and endorse the Dewan's views. At least, we are warranted in making this assumption, not only from the fact that we never hear anything regarding the proceedings of the Council, but that not a single instance is known where the Council ever vetoed any measures drawn up by the Dewan. It may be assumed that such vital questions as the Coffee land tenures the Mining leases, the appointment of an Inspector General of Police and the hypothecation of the Mysore State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Company, would have been submitted to the Council, as being "important measures connected with the good administration of our territories and the well being of our subjects," and it would be highly interesting to know the opinions (if any) expressed by the members on those subjects, or whether, as we shrewdly suspect, they simply approved of the action taken by the Dewan in communication with the Maharajah. If the Council is not a hollow farce, then its members should not fear public criticism, and the doors of the Council Chamber should be thrown open to the Press, as is done in the case of the various Legislative Councils in British India. Of what possible practical good can the assembly be if its proceedings are kept strictly private? The tax payers have no means of knowing whether the members, especially the non official ones, express any independence in their deliberations, or whether they, in deference to superior authority, dutifully endorse the Dewan's views and decisions. The very fact of being cognisant that the public eye is upon them, and the Press may at any moment dissect their doings would make the Councillors look alive and make some attempt, at least, of being independent. What would have been said if the deliberations of the Legislative Council of India, on the Local Self Government and Rent Bills, had been conducted within closed doors? And yet why should not the loyal subjects of the Maharajah of Mysore be made acquainted with the opinions of His Highness' Councillors, regarding so important a measure as the transfer of the Mysore State Railway, and the grounds and conditions on which it was effected? The contract bond between the Mysore Government and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company was drawn up months ago, and was signed on the 1st instant in London, by the Secretary of State for India and yet, up to the time of our writing, no particulars regarding a matter in which the Maharajah's subjects are deeply interested, have been published by the Mysore Government. Such unnecessary secrecy is absurd and impolitic and calculated to operate detrimentally to the reputation of the administration. We do not make these remarks for a moment in any captious hostile spirit to the Dewan, or the Mysore Government, nor yet to the Councillors themselves. We entertain the greatest esteem and respect for Mr Seshadri Iyer, whom we believe to be a statesman of no mean parts and one who endeavours to discharge his duties and obligations conscientiously and faithfully. But we feel constrained to point out how unwise it is for the Mysore Government to be hit away with a bureaucratic secrecy—as in the case of the sittings of its Council—which has been the bane of every administration which has affected it. Let the doors of the Council Chamber be thrown open to the Press (except, of course, when matters of State policy which it is expedient for the time being to be kept quiet are being treated) and a healthy spirit of intelligent and independent—though not destructive—discussion promoted. The results cannot but act beneficially on the administration, and the welfare of the people, and His Highness' subjects will be assured that his Councillors are not mere dummies. We would also advise that the personnel of the Council be changed once in two or three years which would infuse fresh blood into it constantly, and obviate the likelihood of individual members growing indifferent to their obligations, or sinking into official supporters.

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

VOL XII BANGALORE —MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1886. No. 25

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English Edition per annum Rs 10 0
Half do 5 0 0
Kannada 1 0 0
Half do 0 8 0
Total Circulation 1,500 Copies

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First insertion of 4 lines 1 0
Each subsequent line 0 0
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(Vol VII October 1885 to September 1886)

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 14th June—Mr Chamberlain has issued his electoral address in which he urges the electorate to decline against Home Rule to Ireland He advocates the claims of local self-government for England Wales Scotland and Ireland, which should be similar in all respects

In the House of Commons last night, the Under Secretary for India said the Government did not intend to proceed with the Lushai Railways Loan Bill

London 14th June—Mr Gladstone has issued his electoral address, in which he says that the only possible policies for the settlement of the Irish question are autonomy and coercion Autonomy, he maintains, would strengthen the Union, extinguish the bitter feud now existing, develope the resources of Ireland, and redeem the honor of Great Britain It would moreover, remove the stigma of the civilised world, and would be the means of restoring the efficiency of the Imperial Parliament Any half measures he regards as useless

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Serious riots have taken place at Sligo between the Catholics and Protestants The latter attacked houses of Protestants and wrecked them The riot was most serious properties that the military had to be called out to disperse the mob

Such riots necessitate reinforcements of troops to the scene of the disturbance

London, 17th June—The Marquis of Huntingdon has issued his electoral address He urges the necessity of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster representing the whole Kingdom The powers conferred by it upon subordinate bodies to secure must be delegated and not surrendered to them The right of control, he declares, must be expressly reserved, and justice must be administered by an authority responsible to Parliament

Colonel Walker will be the Conservatives candidate who will oppose Mr Gladstone at the approaching election at Midlothian

In the House of Commons last night, Mr Bryce, in reply to a question, said that the subject of the reorganisation of the Egyptian army is progressing under the direction of Sir H D Wolff

London 18th June—There is great excitement in the Australian Colonies owing to the French having landed troops, and hoisted the tricolour at the New Hebrides

Mr Gladstone has left England for Edinburgh, which he reached yesterday, and his reception there, and at every place of stoppage on his route was most enthusiastic

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1886

THE MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCIL

There was a report in the local English newspapers, a week or two ago, that Mr A P Sabapathy Moodeliar, one of the members of the Council of His Highness the Maharajah, was about to retire, and that his place would probably be filled up by Mr C Meenakshaiya, barrister at law, the Advocate of the Mysore Government One of our contemporaries went so far as to say that Mr Meenakshaiya's present salary of Rs 500 a month would be increased by a hundred or so Bangalore, both the town and the cantonment, is so full of rumours and reports as to official measures and movements,—rumours and reports which are owing entirely to the absolute bureaucratic secrecy preserved by the Durbar—that one does not know what to believe Whether the report of Mr Sabapathy Moodeliar's retirement from the Maharajah's Council is true or not, we have no means of ascertaining, but, for our part, as Shakespeare says, our wish is father to the thought, and being so, we hope the rumour is true that Mr Sabapathy Moodeliar is about to retire from the Council and we think also that the other member of the Council, Mr Krishna Rao, will follow the example These two gentlemen, having given up their places, there will be two vacancies in the Council, but is the report is that only one member is about to retire, and the vacancy will, probably, be filled up by Mr Meenakshaiya, we shall, in this article, confine our remarks to the latter and to the constitution of the Council generally, as it at present exists We think then (should the rumour be true) that the appointment of Mr Meenakshaiya as a member of the Maharajah's Council, would not be the right thing to do, in the interests of the Mysore State Mr Meenakshaiya is a highly educated and learned gentleman, and no doubt, under other circumstances, he would do justice to his appointment to the Council but his disqualification is, that he is a very intimate and personal friend of the Dewan of Mysore, intimacy and friendship existing now for many years, and well known in the Province to all those who take an interest in such matters In such members as Mr Sabapathy Moodeliar and Mr Krishna Row, the Council has men who have hardly any opinions of their own,—who are members at all events, who never dissent from the Dewan's (the President's) views on any measure brought under consideration of the Council In Mr Meenakshaiya, there will not only be a concurring member but one who would deem it his duty and obligation of friendship to agree with the Dewan in every possible question affecting the interests of the Mysore State And this brings us to the consideration of the present constitution of the Maharajah's Council That Council consists of the Dewan and the Second Judge of the Chief Court, as *ex officio* members, and Mr P Krishna Rao and Mr A R Sabapathy Moodeliar, as non-official members. According to the Maharajah's proclamation, on his assuming the Government of the Mysore State, it is said that "it shall be the duty of the members of the said council to submit for our consideration their opinions on all questions relating to legislation and taxation, and all other important measures connected with the good administration of our territories and the well being of our subjects." Whatever the *ex officio* members of the Council may have done in the discharge of the above important duties, we only know by bits and scraps, gathered from rarely published official documents and from legislative enactments passed by the Council, "with the assent of His Highness the Maharajah, but how far the non official members have contributed to the good administration of the Mysore territories and the well-being of the Maharajah's subjects we have no means whatever of ascertaining Rumour has it they have done and do hardly any thing but to concur with the *ex officio* members, and rumour, in the absence of authentic information, must be taken to be true, at all events, for the nonce. The fact is, that the Maharajah's Council is not a properly constituted public body There is no true publicity about the "proceedings" of the Council Indeed, the public does not know at all what those proceedings are, until we get them in the shape of some official order, or some legislative enactment, about which the people know nothing at all, until they are brought under its provisions The Maharajah's Council is, in fact, for all intents and purposes a secret packed body, whose proceedings are beyond the pale of popular and wholesome criticism, *because* they are conducted in so "private and confidential" a manner. The proceedings of other administrative and legislative councils, in British India, for instance, may be open and are open to the public and the press, and may be amenable to criticism, but the Mysore Maharajah's Council seems to have a soul above such paltry considerations, and the members thereof seem to enjoy, and indeed, claim, such a very doubtful privilege, and the result is, that the Council is unpopular, and, probably, misunderstood, because of its very secret proceedings. If therefore, (as report has it) the Council is to be recruited, on the retirement of Mr Sabapathy Moodeliar, by a gentleman in the position of Mr Meenakshaiya, with such friendly relations with the Dewan, we cannot say that there is more hope for the Council, than there has hitherto been We shall continue to have the same jog trot, private and confidential body as we now have The fact is, there are three things wanted to make the Maharajah's Council what it asserts itself to be—a consultative body for the good of the Mysore people and state These three things are, first, that the constitution of the Council should be entirely remodeled, there should be several more members in it and the Maharajah should be the President, secondly, wise, capable, patriotic and middle aged men should be its members, and, thirdly, all its proceedings should be open to the public and the press Until these reforms are effected, the Council is but a useless and effete body—merely ornamental

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVES

The *Bangalore Spectator* and the *Evening Mail*, our English contemporaries over the border, have both taken occasion, on the occurrence of the singular incident of the last month, when there was but one anglo voter present to elect a European or European Commissioner to the Municipality of the C and M Station of Bangalore, to set forth their respective homilies, in their editorial columns, on the gravity of the occurrence, and the duty which is henceforth incumbent on the electors to come up to time and to be more on the *qui vive* as to their rights as electors In his editorial sermon on the theme, the *Spectator* merely contents himself with indicating the general lines on which the electors ought to proceed, in their choice of municipal representatives, while the *Evening Mail* has "named names," and has given no less than five gentlemen's names, to whom he has assigned characters and qualifications (present and past) more or less flattering, but with one exception We as a representative of the press, on this side of the C and M Station of Bangalore, have, of course, not much to do with the gentlemen named individually It is not for us to dis close their merits, or draw forth their frailties, as public men, in these columns, but we may venture, we think, to express our opinion, in a general way on one point, at least, in the election of municipal representatives, which seems to have escaped the attention of both our contemporaries, since they have not said a word for or against the point. The consideration is this—whether it would not be well that out going Commissioners on the Municipal Board, after their two years tenure of office, whether by popular election, or nomination by the Government, should not be eligible for re-election, re nomination, till the expiration of another two years' from the date of the completion of their tenure of office? We think that this is a point well worth consideration The public, as we know, used to be annoyed and disgusted, before the privilege of popular election of municipal representatives was conceded, when the Government was in the habit of re nominating the same gentleman, year after year, to be members of a Municipal Board and the public had plenty of ground for its objection, since Municipal Commissionerships *become monopolies amongst* a favoured few, while equally capable, if not superior, men were kept out of doing any similar service to the public What, then, is applicable as an argument against the monopoly of public services, with Municipal Commissioners, as official members, would be (though, perhaps, in a smaller degree) in our opinion, applicable to those elected and re-elected by the popular vote What we mean is, that by keeping out retiring members of a Municipal Board for a period of two years from being re elected or re nominated, there is a better chance for the infusion of new blood *into such bodies* We shall not have the same round of gentlemen at the Board, as if they were members of a Singing Club, singing the same snatches and glees, over and over again Besides which, the system we advocate would afford continuous chances for a larger number of citizens to become practically acquainted with the working of the municipal affairs of a city or town, and this we shall, in time, have almost every capable and intelligent citizen, who is otherwise qualified for the office, under the act, a man who is well acquainted with the wants and grievances of his *rates and tax paying* fellow citizens We need hardly say that, in making these observations, we include Hindus and Mahomedans, capable and qualified to sit as Municipal Commissioners as well as Europeans and Eurasians

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah of Gwalior is reported to be in a precarious condition

Syud Ameer Hossein, officiating Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, has been appointed an additional Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

We are glad to learn that Lord Ripon is sympathising heartily with Mr Dadabhai Norowji's attempt to enter Parliament We wish our distinguished countryman every success in his patriotic efforts

A General Order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of India containing a revised table of salutes allowable to the native Chiefs and nobles of India, and certain Chiefs near Aden

The Maharajah of Cashmere will not leave Jummoo, owing to a dissension with his brothers, who have left Jummoo, they objecting to so many Bengalis being employed in preference to the subjects of the Maharajah

The Maharajah Scindia, of Gwalior, is in wretched health, and is proceeding from shimla to shimla in the North West Provinces in search of a cure He has halted in the Ganges without any benefit, and he now proposes a pilgrimage to Benares and Allahabad, or Budrinath

Sir Roper Lethbridge, C I I, the former Editor of the *Calcutta Review* and Press Commissioner of the Government of India and now member of Parliament for North Kensington, is to be opposed by Mr Routledge a liberal Home editor of the *Pioneer of India* and a clever writer on Indian affairs

We are glad to learn that Dewan Bahadur R Raghunath Row Deputy Collector, and Collector of Income Tax, Madras, who completed his 55th year of the 8th February last, has been permitted by Government to continue in service for a further period of two years, subject to the usual report on his physical and mental fitness for further service

An official notification has been published, in which the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the town and fort of Jhansi, which has been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by the Maharajah Scindia shall be subject to the Lieutenant Governorship of the North West Provinces

It is rumoured in Calcutta that the Finance Committee has written a circular letter asking all heads of offices to show whether they have any authority for going to Simla, and to decide whether Simla or Calcutta can best form the seat of Government without prejudice to the interests of Government But interests of the people, not the selfish interests, or comfort of the highly paid members of the Government, *should be the* test

The bill promoted by the Secretary of State for India for the purchase of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway has now to be left over until the new Parliament meets Its object is to enable the Secretary of State to buy up the railway, which has a capital £11,070,041, at a cost of £13,009,124, by the payment of an annuity for 99 years of £571,825, to be payable half-yearly from January 1, 1886

A Correspondent gives a Bombay paper the following instance of mischievousness in the kite A kite which had built its nest in a *lofty house in the Sudder* Bazar (Kumachee) had been frequently molested by boys of about 12 years of age living in a neighbouring house Every time the kite saw them pursuing it carried off their silk skull caps It carried off half-a dozen in this manner The boys were finally obliged to carry them caps in their hands

The Rajahs of Dholpore and Bhurtpore are at Simla A local correspondent says —"The former has had a very good English education, sings and plays rather nicely, and is altogether a satisfactory specimen of our bringing up Colonel Donnelly had charge of him for many years, The Maharajah of Bhurtpore seems somewhat after the older school of native princes, but he does not have more than four or five followers at his heels when out for his evening ride, so is somewhat advanced"

On account of the Maharajah Holkar's long continued ill health, and his unwillingness to allow anything of importance in his administration to pass without his personal supervision, by which delays have arisen in the carrying out of affairs of state, Sir Lepel Griffin strongly advised the Maharajah to invest the first Prince, who is said to be possessed of great intelligence, with powers to enable him to keep the administration in working order His Highness consented, and has granted the necessary powers to Prince Bala Saheb The Prince, thereupon held a durbar to receive the officials, and made a conciliatory speech

A Memorial has been forwarded to Lord Ripon, from the Lingayat Educational Association, Dharwar, requesting that "the distribution of Government employments may be made equally amongst all classes especially in the Revenue and Judicial Departments" The memorial states that "it is very expedient that, in these two Departments, there should be a mixture, in due proportion, of all classes of natives, as such a *mixture will act as a* check on the corruption of any particular class or classes employed, in Government service"

The *Indian Daily News* reports that *Maharajah Dhulip Sing* has been propitiated by an additional grant of three lacs of rupees to be paid out of the funds of the Indian Empire The arrangement made is not likely to be satisfactory to all parties concerned It comes to this then that the people of India must be made to suffer for the acts of British statesmen The arrangement is as just, and is honorable as that of making India pay for the Burmese war Can any body tell us what became of the private property of the Maharajah of which he was robbed?

Mr Knight of the *Statesman* has been committed to the Sessions in connection with the libel suits brought against him by Mr Miller Besides this, his opponents have brought two civil suits against him, laying the damages at two lakhs of rupees All these show that the object of the aggrieved parties is not merely to clear their character, but to crush the *Statesman* It is therefore a duty of the country to support the weak against the strong, and the *Statesman*, therefore, deserves every support Besides, that journal has deserved well of the country, and whatever view *the Judges may take of the* case hanging over Mr Knight, there is no doubt of it that he was not actuated by malice but purely a sense of duty when he brought the charges against his opponents

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces gives an account of a curious superstition that prevailed last year in the districts of Raipur, Sambalpur Bilaspur and Mandla. A rumour was spread about that a woman had given birth to a tiger cub, and it was generally believed that the same misfortune would befall women everywhere, unless they each sacrificed a goat The excitement spread, and the women of the villages, wherever the rumour was heard "put on men's attire," and accompanied by their male kinsfolk, started off on a goat killing expedition The women refrained from killing the goats in their own village, but when to the next They *would kill all the goats there*, and exhort the women to go and do likewise in some other village The superstition is said to occur every thirty or forty years, and is styled the Tarai, or *Frya Bhy* the women's reign

A contemporary of ours the *Branch Mitra*, brings to light a very mean trick played by a Noble Nawab The Nawab, who is the ruler of a native State, borrowed Rs 2,000 of a Parsee banker and passed an I O U for Rs 5,000 The banker was, no doubt, overjoyed and looked with keen satisfaction to the day when he was to take home the Rupees 5,000 clear profit But the Nawab was perfectly at his ease The Parsee repeatedly dunned His Highness for payment, till he found that there was very little prospect of recovering the money He then began to threaten the Nawab made show of being brought to reason He invited him to his palace In the presence of the banker orders were given that the money should be paid to him, and he was requested to draw up a receipt for the whole amount With this receipt the Nawab went into an inner room and never returned The banker had to wait for a long time till at last his patience was tired He then went home and prepared an appeal to be sent to the Political Agent The Nawab hearing of this, called for him and compromised the matter We never know till now that such roguery formed part of the princely accomplishments

At the annual meeting of the representatives of the London Trades Council held the other day, the following resolution was adopted unanimously —

That the real remedy [of social purity] is to change the basis of our social life which, in consequence of the economic conditions between labour and capital, produces low wages, and by other artificial means creates hells on earth, degrades men by poverty, ruins women by starvation, and dwarfs the national childhood by physical and mental destitution, thus constituting the most powerful incentives to crime of every description' (Cheers)

How is European civilization condemned by the evil it brings themselves European civilization has destroyed the finest feelings of man, and have made them heartless and cruel Civilization has been followed by selfishness and hypocrisy amongst the higher, and unscrupulousness amongst the lower, classes of society In India this civilization has made existence itself dull, and is undermining the domestic happiness of the people It has made life a ceaseless *struggle, where as it was* before ease and contentment

The *Pioneer* makes fun of the "fatty degeneration" of the young Prince of Pudukotta We (*the Amrita Bazar Patrika*) cannot blame the Princes if they become fat, for the Government gives them no works, and does itself, very kindly through its officials, all the works of the native princes The native Princes have therefore, nothing else to do but to become fat So the Maharajahs became fat when they found nothing to do in India When they first came they were simple, and brave, and capable of undergoing all sorts of toil. But the riches of India made them quite different people They waxed fat, took to opium and the choicest of dishes, and became at last as useless sort of men as ever burthened mother earth by their weight. "Fatty degeneration" is bad, even for a native prince, but it would be dangerous in the present rulers of the land They already can't bear the heat of the plains, and cannot exist without ice and other luxuries, which Coote and his men never enjoyed, even in their dreams Our British soldier himself cannot exist *without the punkha*, and such a necessity has it already become to him that, if his boy is found sleepy he comes and punishes him, and sometimes breaks his bones and murders *him* We wonder if a soldier need a *punkha* for his existence, what does he do when he goes to fight

Local and Provincial

The Queen's Accession —The accession anniversary of Her Majesty the Queen having taken place yesterday (Sunday) the salute of 31 guns, in honour of the occasion, will be fired this day at 7 A M

The Mysore Prince —We are very glad to hear that the son and heir of His Highness the Maharajah, is quite recovered from the illness *with which he was* attacked, on the 12th instant, the second anniversary of his birth day

A Rise in Salary —The *Deccan Mail* learns from an authentic source that the Mysore Durbar has been pleased to increase the salary of Mr Murry Ganpaih, Auchitya Bakshee of this province, from Rs 250 to Rs 300

Third Judge, Chief Court —We believe that Mr Ramchandrarah, the Third Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, proceeded to Bangalore, on Saturday evening last, and that Mr Thumboo Chetty, the second Judge, will finish up the remainder of the Criminal Sessions cases which Mr Ramchandrarah will leave behind

Transfers —Mr A Cuppasamy Moodaliar, Town Magistrate of Mysore, has been transferred for general duties to the Bangalore District, and Mr Madhah, Police Assistant Commissioner of Mysore, will take over charge of the Town Magistrate's Court Mr D Gopal Rao has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police Mysore

A Meeting of Theosophists —A special meeting was held in the Town Municipal School Hall, at the Pettah, at 6 30 P M, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, in order to concert measures for the reception of Colonel H S Olcott, the President Founder

r ,ue Theosophical Society, who is expect ed to visit Bangalore shortly It was re solved to form a committee—which has been formed—to draw up a suitable ad dress, by way of welcome, to Colonel Olcott, which will be read on his arrival at the railway platform Colonel Olcott will give two lectures, during his stay, one in the Pettah and another in the Cantonment

A European Helping the Native Wo men's Re Marriage Movement —The *Hin doo* is informed that Mr J B Pennington of the Madras Civil Service gave a liberal donation of Rs 50 in response to Mr Chandra Raos stirring appeal on behalf of the women's Re marriage Association to an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Madras Branch of the National Indian Association "It is gratifying to note that European gentlemen take such lively in terest in our social progress, and we hope that the worthy examples set by Mr Pennington will not be lost on his fellow countrymen, here and in England With the native and cordial support of men like Mr Pennington, and with two such power ful and self sacrificing leaders as Messrs Raghunath Rao and Chentsal Rao, the Re Marriage Association has, we trust, a bright future before it'

Municipal Elections—The polling for the election of two Municipal Commissioners (Hindus) took place on Sunday before last, between the hours of 8 and 11 A M, at the Muny Hall, C and M Station under the p esidency of Major E P Maltby, President of the Municipal Commission We are glad to notice that the arrange ments on the whole were very satisfactory, only one voter being allowed to enter the hall at a time Precisely at 11 o'clock, as notified before, the President stopped all egress and ingress, and sent for Rao Baha dur Krishna Singh, who was present on the spot Major Maltby and Mr Krishna Singh, assisted by Mr Manley, Assessor and Collector, then proceeded to count the votes, with the following results —

Mr P Vijyaraghavalu, Nayudu retired Assistant Commissioner, 148 votes.

Mr B Lingaiah Garu of Ulsoor 132 votes

Mr P R Chelvaraya Mudaliar, 69 votes

Mr Venkaya Mudaliar of Ulsoor, 14 votes

The president declared that the first two gentlemen were duly elected

Extracts.

ACURE FOR COBRA BITE

Sir — A marvellous cure was witnessed by me a few days ago at my Orderly when a bullock about ten years old was bitten by a cobra I at once made slight incisions on his ears, which dripped a small quantity of black or blue blood, showing thereby that his en tire system had been affected by the poison Next he had at his lips, and a stiffening motion came over him These were the apparently visible symptoms on him I then gave him about half an ollock of the juice of Erumbai (leaf stem root and all) mixed in an equal quantity of gingelly oil In less than half an hour he was all right and even began to look for provender The same medicine may be used safully administered in cases of Johannah bite, but then the dose is smaller '

M SOOBRAMANIA SASTRI

CHITTUR *7th June* 1886

ENGLAND'S RULE IN INDIA

The *Tehan Spectator* —If India has to be ill ruled by a foreign rule, she has gained in security Person and property Hitherto has suffered in the interest war, she has gained much more in the arts of peace Her military prowess was confined to a few classes, the glories of Western science she is destined to enjoy on a far larger scale If thousands die now from famine and starvation, a larger number died before from war and pestilence There were no facilities of communication to speak of in those days, and the interests of the masses generally, the very lives in many cases were made light of In speaking of the "palmy days of India we must not forget this dismal fact The moral gain secured to India by her contact with the most enlightened of the human family is cap able of an ever widening importance To be sharers, in however small a degree of the for tunes of a progressive community is no small advantage For a weak nation to be strong such a contact opens to us to be indispens able, however poor it may be its minor resul tants Let us make the best of the situation, going to the proper source and in the right spirit, for improvement But the first essential of success is a recognition of the bright side of life with the dark, a modest, intelligent, self reliance, and confidence in the good will of others British rule in India is very far from being perfect even as a human institution But the instincts of the British nation are sufficient by themselves for our purpose, and they are not going to be perverted even to justify the patro nage advocacy of Mr Amrita Lal Roy

THE HILL EXODUS

The *Statesman* —It is seldom unfortunate ly, that we find the leading columns of the *Englishman* advocating administrative re forms that are distasteful to the official body We read, therefore, with surprise and pleasure the admirable article in its columns of yesterday, on the practice of going to the Hills, which we reproduce below While agreeing cordially with the writer's views, we are bound to say that the evils which attend this exodus would hardly attract our own notice if they were confined to the mere question of expense The exp nse is most unjustifiable, and when we positively see the Thuggee and Dacoity Department locating its head quarters at these Hill stations, with organised crime of a violent order raising its head all over the country, the abuse becomes simply un bearable It is the general demoralization of all branches of the service which the practice produces, and the removal of the Supreme Government from all 'touch' with the people, and with what feeble pub lic opinion there is in the country, that make the exodus itself so ruinous in our own eyes Point we can trace directly the whole of that mistaken policy which has produced the present state of things on the North West frontier It is now nearly 50 years since our first inquitous invasion of Afghanistan was secretly hatched in the seclusion of this hill station, and the fail ure, crime, and disaster, which have mark ed our every movement in the same direc tion since, have all been the direct outcome of the frivolous and adventurous proceed ings that the atmosphere seems destined to produce personally The station is full of military loungers who ought to be with their regiments in the plains, but who under the holiday excitement of a long and brilliant picnic dream of nothing but military adventures beyond the Himalyan roam ings with the almost avowed hope of crossing swords there with the Russian forces, whose mission has been to the full legitimate as our own, and whose redemption of Central Asia from the rule of the bloody Turkoman, the whole world—with the exception of our own nation—views with ardent sympathy and strong interest When the late Sir John Kaye made his memorable declaration that "Simla has been the parent of more political insanity than any other place in the world," he gave but utterance to the conviction that every well ordered, and well informed and right toned mind must entertain thereon

THE CONDITION OF BURMAH

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* —An independent nation will never submit to a foreign yoke without a life death struggle Surrounded by the famed populations of India, the rulers are apt to forget that truth India it self was not conquered by force of arms, but by cajolery, the yoke being unconsciously put on her neck The rulers forget this truth when invading the land of the Afghans They entered Afghanistan, was deceived by the ap parent calmness which surrounded them, gave themselves up to their usual habits of pacify ing the country, and disasters followed With the course of 10 years, the rulers sent with the same result three times in Afghani tan but they to get it again when they took it into their head to possess Burmah

Burmah had never before been conquered by a foreign nation But the rulers of India somehow or other took possession of it easily enough They deposed Thebaw and thought Burmah had become a part and parcel of their Empire They expected that the Bur mese would receive them with open arms, and bless them for having deprived them of their independence The result however disap pointed the simple minded rulers of India The Burmans would no ther submit to their yoke, nor accept the blessings of the r enlight ened rule And the new masters naturally got annoyed with their con lact

The consequence was that the rulers began to send punitory expeditions into different parts of Burmah to bring the people to their senses But the more expeditions the rulers sent, the more refractory the Burmans grew The more resistance the Burmans offered to British arms, the more exasperated the con querors became till the latter lost all their native kindness of heart, and got themselves so hardened as to feel no compunction to do all sorts of fiendish works They laid aside for a time all the principles which guide hu manity, and introduced a reign of horror in Burmah And the country now presents a spectacle of barbarity and desolation of which is but rarely witnessed in the annals of the world

Like masters like servants, and the leaders having themselves laid all moral considera tions aside, have lost entire control over their own myrmidons If the Captain exe cutes a man without trial or investigation, his Lieutenant must murder for fun , and if the officers go on in this way, the ordinary, hard under them feel that they, by the conduct of the officers, have obtained the privilege of committing greater atrocities

SCHOLARSHIPS IN BANGALORE

The *Evening Visit* —The grant of scholarships in Bangalore, we take it, should be made to deserving students whose circumstances are not such as to afford them the opportunity of prosecuting their studies for a protracted period into the higher branches of education In fact the late Dewan, Mr Rungachari, must have had some such object in view when he established scholarships in connection with the Bangalore Central College Nay, if our memo ry serves us aright the late Dewan in his proceedings clearly defined the class of stu dents who were eligible for scholarships, and we think it was the first of the poorer class of boys who succeeded in passing any ex amination who were to receive this assistance in money In how, we get see the necessity there is for granting scholarships to those boys who so practically well to do Of such there are at the present time three who are receiving scholarships in the shape of the small money grant allowed by the State under the late Dewan's proclamation The young gentlemen who are the recipients of this Government dole are the sons of an Assistant Commissioner on the receipt of Rs 200 a month, of the Amritmahal Bakshee drawing the same salary, and of the Treasury Bakshee drawing Rs 70 per mensem Apart from all other considerations, the gentle men we have named should be above laying themselves under any obligation to the State in this matter, and should rise a larger spirit of sympathy for the poorer countrymen by letting the scholarships go to those who really stand in need of them The Principal of the school, of course can hardly have a voice in the disposal of these Government grants, and it must be left entirely to the parents and guardians of pupils to claim or waive their right to these grants Both these we dare say the gentlemen we have named above, who so long receive the scholarships, did not consider it unjust to take without question the small money grant It may not have struck them that the receipt of the sum, which might with considerable advantage have gone to the poorer students, was anything wrong in itself But it is indisputable that when people in high position condescend to receive small pecuniary assistance, notwithstanding it may from Gov ernment, sordid motives will invariably be attributed to them by the public, and it is to lay the matter in this light that we have made it our duty to allude to the subject in our columns, trusting that while our motives not misunderstood, those whom it may concern will take our remarks in good part and act accordingly

THE STUDY OF SANSKRIT

An enthusiasm has sprung up in the minds of the people for the study of the Sanskrit language Even the men of the West take a delight in studying the once dead language, and have learned to appreciate its literature Professor Monier Williams is not a stranger to the educated classes of India He has told us, in a preface to a translation of a Sanskrit drama—"Sakuntala"—by the famous author Kalidasa—the Shakespeare of the East—that he has failed to preserve the beauties of the Sanskrit poems, and to keep up the sentiment therein This is more or less the case with all translations Our best educated Natives of India, even in paraphrasing the English poems into prose, feel an almost insurmount able difficulty in sustaining the sentiments of the author If we would apprehend the real beauties of the language and the imagination of a great author we must read him in the original This is especially true of Sanskrit The Sanskrit recommends itself by its rich ness and extent, and its study has invariably produced good results

The natives of India are labouring to bring about a revival of their long neglected litera ture Sanskrit scholars and students are in creasing every where, and especially in Nor thern and Western India Associations for its study are being formed We the Southerns have not taken our proper part in this rival , indeed in comparison with what has been done elsewhere, here Sanskrit literature is neglected Less than five per cent of the natives know anything about the Sanskrit ; though in times gone by the noble language was the vernacular of all India While the Sanskrit is so much neglected, we cannot hope to make or have any additions to Sans krit literature Parents should see that their children study Sanskrit at home and abroad, both in the schools and the colleges They should also make them choose Sanskrit as their optional language for the University Examinations,—after full and careful study The children at present waste the earlier years of their student life in acquiring a knowledge of Kanarese or Tamil, but when they are about to appear for the Examinations, they suddenly entertain the idea that Sanskrit should be taken Such students then only cram from the books selected for the Examinations Such cramming has the very worst effects. The principals of the schools and the colleges should make it a point not to allow Sanskrit to be taken as the optional language unless the candid te has studied it steadily and per severingly for at least three or four years

There is no other language of India that can compare with Sanskrit What is Ka narese ? What its literature ? His Highness the Maharjah of Mysore is greatly encourag ing the Kanarese In the Mysore Province there are at least half a dozen Kanarese poets paid by His Highness to add to Kanarese literature But the language has nothing to recommend it , it is not worth the encour agement, and it should not find so high a patron The Kanarese poets are now trans lating the Sanskrit poets and are borrowing its ideas, but the readers of these translations will never be able to catch the true meaning of Sanskrit or estimate its real value

CASHMERE.

The crisis which has been working up ever since the demise of the late Maharajah has at last arrived, and it is hoped the Gov ernment of India will be moved to take the helm of the administration in their own hands. Yesterday the Princes Ram Singh and Umur Singh, whom I lately informed you, had res pectively undertaken to serve as heads of the military and civil departments, signified their determination to withdraw all and they were according their brother the Maharajah in the ad ministration of his country, and announced that they proposed leaving his jurisdiction at once The effect of this announcement in Durbar seemed to paralyse everybody present The princes, thereupon, explained their rea sons, and left the Durbar Hall It appears that just a few minutes before the late Mahara jah died he summoned his eldest son, the present chief, to his side, and begged of him as a last request that he would always retain his old and faithful servants The promise of course, was readily given. But no sooner was the corpse of his father reduced to ashes, when, with the help of a Bengali councillor who was always kept in check by the faithful adviser of the late chief, His Highness dismissed summarily a great number of men who had served the state for years without assigning any reasons for the same Some of the ap pointments thus vacant were filled by menials, while others were given to Bengalis imported from Calcutta However limited the abilities of the latter named gentlemen, yet not one of them draws less than Rs 500 The arrogance which has characterised the action of these promising youths of Bengal and their leader, under the circumstances, has had the effect of engendering a dangerous feeling among the subjects of His Highness, which may readily develop into open rioting In fact the other day when, instead of the Dewan, a Bengali oc cupied the howda with the Maharaja in an elephant procession, the whole city was in a tumult, and people went up and warned the Maharaja against a recurrence To return to yesterday's affair It seems that Prince Umur Singh, as head of the Civil Department, had occasion to send a written order to a Bengali named Rasseebah (a brother of Baba Nilambar, the Maharaja's chief adviser) This gentleman is a newly appointed Judge. Emu lating the example of independence lately displayed by the Judges of the High Court of Bengal, this official returned the order with a message that he was the chief Justice of the High Court here, and as such refused to obey orders from anybody This conduct was re-

ported to the Maharaja, who was pleased to smile in token of his admiration of Bengali independence. In another instance a man named Dari Datta, who was banished by the late Maharaja for alleged complicity in a plot against his life, had been appointed head of the stables, superintendent of the elephant stud &c. On receipt of an order from Raja Umar Singh, this gentleman was impertinent enough to reply in terms which, had the late Chief been alive would have probably cost him his life. Prince Umar Singh reported him, but the Maharaja signified his approval of this conduct by conferring upon him the appointment of conservator of forests and head of the timber yards. Prince Umar Singh and Ram Singh thereupon resorted to their brother all the insults they had received, they stated that they had from purely good motives undertaken to help in the administration of the country, to save it from ruin, to avoid the degradation of having the administration taken away by the British Government who would invest the Resident with full powers and do prove the Maharaja of all influence. They had done their best, but when they found themselves insulted by menials it was time they withdrew. This event has caused great consternation than the death of the late Chief, and it is hoped that the British Government will see their way to empower the Resident to act summarily in the matter. It may be as well to add that Babu Nitsuh, who has confirmed upon himself the official designation of Fin ace Minister (it is reported from his personal resemblance to Sir Lepel Griffin) accounts for all these disorders under the head of reduction of expenditure which he has had his own salary increased to Rs 3500 per mensem, with a pension for life of Rs 1,000. The subjects of the Raja would have now been due for months and months some five years, and great distress prevails in consequence. On reliable authority I may state that only passages quite in favour of the Maharaja in the public papers are read to him. Great care is taken that he is kept in blissful ignorance of any comments by the English Press of India on his conduct.—P

WHAT IS FREEMASONRY?

The *N & W Freemason*.—It has been often asked by non Masons what is Freemasonry? what are its peculiar benefits? Another question of the public say—we have often thought of becoming Freemasons, but will not commit ourselves without knowing something about it. Many estimable men who would have been good Masons have thus been lost to us. In Great Britain, no Masonic literature exists save the grand works of Dr Oliver Preston and a few others past and present day. These works are doubtless good text books for the Craft, and convey no knowledge but what might be safely communicated even to the lodge, but they are unintelligible to the outer world. In America for some years it has been the custom for experts in Masonry to deliver lectures, orations, &c. On this subject these, when published, have done an immensity of good, not only in the United States themselves, but in Great Britain also whenever they have been read. Could not some of our eminent brethren every out more fully this system? It would give fresh matter for our Masonic journals, and even up a class of Masons teaching which would disclose no secret but evolve information which should show the outside world the beauty of our very ancient system, on whose bread basis all men all nations, all languages, and all sects may unite. What is Freemasonry? what are its aims? what are its benefits? Dr Oliver, one of the greatest Masonic writers has defined it as the kind mind of religion. Our system beautifully exemplifies this definition. It is truly the handmaid of religion in as much as without violating any creed or dogma, it inculcates the love of one great Creator, teaches us to contemplate His works, to estimate duly His mighty power to admire the symmetry with which He has designed them all, and finally, to appreciate the beauty of His every work. Where can we find a great or teaching than this? Whether inside or outside the lodge, a Mason's mind is called upon to consider the mighty works of the Creator. As we look around in our daily walk we contemplate these beauties, these wondrous works. Can we poor mortals, fathom the celestial system? We have by calculations formed theories by which we expect certain alterations of working, but we know nothing, absolutely nothing, of the mighty mind that guides all, that rules all. The same as to garde the terrestrial. We see the trees in bud, we see the blossoms and leaves forming and developing, the utmost that, the greatest scepticism can say is, that these formations and connections are carried out by the laws of nature. In fine what is nature? What is the controlling power that created nature? What is the want if we may humbly so call it, from which all things have sprung, and in which all things have existed? What else can it be but God the Creator, the good Spirit? These terms are synonymous and signify one thing, and one thing only—the Great Jehova whom all must bow. Masonry, then being as it were the basis (the headmost) of all religions—repugnant to no observance particular dogma—is the common ground on which all who believe in the Creator can unite in brotherly love and truth. Masonry, however, does more it has certain aims certain objects. What it is and what its objects is, has already been defined. The belief in the Creator thus outlines the human mind to the perception of something more—not only mere reason but which has to the fear of God but to develop our minds to understand these great subjects. Minds so regulated must have certain notions of action such as "Faith and Hope." How holds us to that greatest of all Masonic teachings "Charity." This is a word of vast importance and significance it is not only giving to the poor and distressed of your brethren, it is much more than this, it is Charity of mind—Charity of feeling Charity of character—and Charity of action—it is the incarnation of every moral and social virtue. Masonry, moreover includes another duty, it regards and well spent life an example to one fellow mortals ruled by the four cardinal virtues—prudence, temperance, fortitude and justice. These teachings if properly carried out must necessarily extend the powers of man's intellect and enable him to put in practice that good principle, that the wisest philosopher of ancient days could not fathom—the knowledge of oneself. What then may be the true Freemasonry—is it nothing, or is it rather one of the grandest conceptions of the mortal mind. Briefly then again, what is Masonry? It is a system of morality founded on the belief in the Creator, a true love and adoration of His name accomplished by using our faculties to His honour and glory, and the benefit of our fellow creatures by ruling our lives and actions according to His laws by a perfect exercise of Charity in its most extensive meaning, in fact, Faith in God Hope in His promises, and to be in Charity with all men?

Dare we say, after the attempt in example of the Lodges of Freemasonry? We will call your attention to these glorious exemplifications that exist throughout the world. Schools for children where the sons and daughters of those brethren who from misfortune or ill health have become reduced (from no fault of their own) are carefully tended and educated by funds for that and that good Masonic end that wishes every where existing living monuments that Masonry is no humbug and we must call the assistance given by natives of foreign climes, to travellers ignorant of their language and laws. These are well known as authentic and facts. In a word to be a good brother, Mason, you must be a good man, good neighbour, a peaceful subject, honest in business and obedient to the laws of the realm. And all or any of us up to this high standard? No! Perfection is impossible, but with these guides before us, who can profess or enter our Order and endeavour to become a good brother—a good man? Many fail—many, no doubt are worthless. Can we, in an Order numbering many thousands scattered over the globe, we ask of you non Masons, can we possibly exist without work and erring brethren? We may go further and say it is not necessarily a fault that we must have many, very many, worthless members where so few, if any, attain to real perfection. Stop not then Masonic and non-Masonic friends on the threshold, but nerve yourself to the task, say, now we are willing to enter on the course and press forward to the goal that is set before us, "and we will become Masons not in name only, but in spirit and truth." Do we not see (however imperfectly the aims have been realized) what Masonry is? What are its aims? What are its benefits?

ENTHUSIASM IN HARDWAR

The *Theosophist*.—Of the seven places of pilgrimage mentioned in the articles on "places of pilgrimage in India" (*Theosophist* Oct 1885) Maya is the third. The general reader will perhaps find some difficulty in identifying the place under the modern designation of Haridwara or Haradvara. But the archæological researches made at the instance of the Indian Government have no doubt on the subject. Dr Hunter in his *Imperial Gazetteer* (Vol IV, p 2) says—"Hiouen Thsiang, 7th Century A D, speaks of Mayura also allied with Mayuri rajas one of which still exists at Mayapura, a little to the south of the modern town. Abul Fazl, in the time of Akbar, speaks of Maya, vulgarly Hardwara on the Ganges. In the next reign Tom Coryat who visited the place describes it as Hardwara." This settles the identification complete and marks the time, the 16th Century when the old name was abandoned in behalf of the present designation.

The principal statue at Hardwar is Maya Devi and is thus described by General Cunningham—"It is a three headed and four armed female in the act of killing a prostrate figure. In one of the hands I recognized a *chakra* or discus in the other there was an object like a human head, and in the third had a *trisula* (trident). This is certainly not the figure of Maya Devi the mother of Buddha as it is exactly the of any goddess with which I am acquainted. It corresponds best with the figures of Durga, but if the name assigned to it is correct the figure must be that of the Puranic Maya Devi who according to the Bhagavat, was the energy of the supreme, and by her, whose name is Maya the Lord made the universe."—*Archæological Survey* Vol II p 231

Dr Hunter dissenting, from General Cunningham proceeds:—"But the action of the hands is most decidedly opposed to this identification and I am therefore inclined to assign the statue to Durga, the consort of Siva, to whom Vishnu gave his discus and Siva his trident. This attribution is the more probable as the image bears a spirited male figure with eight arms who can only be Siva and on the side of the temple there was a lingam and a statue of the bull Nandi."—*Imp Gaz* Vol IV, p 2

It is necessary only to say that both these writers are correct in their identifications for Durga and Maya are one and the same in the Brahma Vaivarta Purana it is stated that Durga is the primeval energy of Narayana (Vishnu) and the effective cause of emanation conservation and destruction. "By her I (Vishnu) emanate, through her exist Brahma and the gods through her the universe remains victorious (is undestroyed) by her emanation exists without whom the manifest has no sense is not. This is the liberating energy of the unmanifested and the Maya of those who are in the bondage of change, is confirmed existence. The difficulty of the misdirection above is entirely due to their following apprehend the nature of Maya. The generally prevalent conception of Durga is connected with that aspect of her in which she is the fatality goddess of Bengal, and the goddess of every Bengali home like the autumnal moonlight which she appears to bring restful leisure and festive rejoicing. The ten handed goddess of battle, conquering the buffalo headed demon as driving Siva on the top of her image combines an awful history. Durga there represents spiritual wisdom, the pure Maya or Vidya, the totality of the energy in man and in nature, or more correctly in man. For there is no energy in nature which is not in man, while there are energies in man with which nature has no connection except through him. Man can attain to *siddhis* which nature cannot. Durga is the dynamic energy as well as the eternally stat energy. She is the liberating energy of the cosmic patch as well as the dynamic energy of those in bondage as the mistaken so called the *Sarasvati* or *Lakshmi* in respect of Siva the Purusha-tma and one with him, as in the other she is the *Kriya Sakti* or Rudrani. The eight and goddesses by Ferocity are the energies of perception and will or Lakshmi, who is to her right, is *Ichha Sakti* or power of volition in the feminine aspect while *Sarasvati* is the similar aspect of *Gnana Sakti* or power of perception. The male aspects of these energies are represented by Kartikeya and Ganesha respectively. It is not within the scope of the present paper to enter into details, but any Sanskrit scholar can follow for himself following the line of inquiry here indicated. Siva on the top is the Purusha or Purusha consciousness, which is the same as Paramatma. The ten arms of the goddess are the ten Mahasaktis or rays of spiritual wisdom spoken of in the Tantras, the same as the ten forms or murtis of Krishna mentioned in the Gopala Tapani Upanishad, Pt II. The eleventh as Durga whom none can worship. For it is the union of the worshipper and the worshipped. The Asura is the whole power of illusion born of buffalo, the vehicle of Yama the Law, and thus the symbol of the evolutionary energy, *avidya* which perpetuates bondage. The lion is the same as Brahma Vidya. The Sanskrit word for a lion is *simha*. As Sri Sankaracharya explains in his commentaries on the Narasimha-pa Upanishad, one means lion-like and he the destroyer. Although the present paper is meant to be suggestive and by no means exhaustive, there was deep lesson taught by our dull Iry goddess which cannot be over-look. After fighting for ages with the *asuras* the goddess was told by him that any boon she might ask him would be granted. She consulted the gods on question it as he should accept a boon from her. As a result the goddess placed her left foot on his shoulder and he became whole—as I shall find that whoever wish pleased to see this Durga, would assure their liberation. Plainly stated it means there is no salvation but through perception of illusion, and when that is developed both happiness, and Nirvana—what it is. It is like the multiplication of a fraction by its reciprocal which leaves unity. Vidya and Avidya are but the positive and negative aspects of the Brahma Vidya or Maya in its highest aspect of Maya, which from a different point of view as the same as that of the Avatar's aspect is shown by the negative foot being placed upon it.

The Maya that is met at Hardwar is the Maya as operating in the first of the 3 sections known as that—the *sattwikkiya* portion which is the worship of our Brahmanical and as the ancient Hindu ever had light. It represents the state of a Yogi who has reached his true personality, the *jiva* that goes from birth to birth, whose temple is Siva which dwells in the cavity of the heart the next higher *Purusha*. It is the same as the Paramatma of the Katha Upanishad,—he who sleeps in the 8th Pura of the heart, a Mr Tiwa Ar mold residents—the outer limited consciousness of the plane of *sukha pta* to this I propose will presently revert. Maya being thus the Vaishnavi Maya then three fold, representing the three *gunas* or qualities, *sattwa rajas* and *tamas* by the competent portion of which the jiva exists. Her four hundred symbolical of the four aspects of *ahankara* or egotism, according as the influence of one of these *gunas* predominates. The lion that holding the demon which stands for the *tamasa* or lower *ahankara* in demoniacal mind by *sikha gunas*, that holding the human skull as *shakti* or *ahankara* under the very piercing influence of *tamas* proceeds from the five subtle elements the third hand the element of which Cunningham admits tell us, is *rajasa ahankara* usually stated by *rajas*, as producing the sensations—five of sensational life forces. Wanting as it is this hand to hold the noose spoil of *Kama* in the noose (pasa) as *rajas* is usually instrumental in keeping beings as well as the destroyer of the positive aspect which represents those elements. The hand holding the *trisula* is not *Jnana* in the sense of the organ of the three qualities in the psyche in astral plane the sive trisula by the man who has subdued his state, or Ahankara, is the ruler on the bull, which is the 3 senses and therefore the five states of consciousness. As the man Sri Siva or that knowledge of the five elements, *tanmatras* and the five senses, *tanmatras* and *buddhi* with is the embodiment of the three sections into the eight fold nature as it is in the *Bhagavat gita*, Ch VII 4. He in both as *maha prakriti*. Remembering this the Sankhya becomes intelligible.

The energy of Maya as represented at Hardwar is the first Ishvari state in the ninth head region there the centre from which all the known energies in man proceed, and thus the whole kept in its present condition. Hence this is the spot from which the *saptas* (and Hy) Ganges flows. But we shall reserve the subject of the sacred Ganges for a future paper. It will suffice for the present to draw attention to a group of five places which form a kind of appendage to Hardwar. These are the Panch Kedaras. The word Kedara means a field and the five Kedaras are the five localities of Vedanta Philosophy, the five *tanjuras* in Benares. Beyond the five sheaths is the true individuality, the Siva, who is indicated by the five *lingams* or sub-centres. There is the real meaning of *lingam*. It always abstracts. Perhaps for that is the characteristic of manhood.

MOHINI M CHATTERJI

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 11, Hospital road, Cottah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1886. No. 26

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum	Rs	10 0
English alone,	do	5 0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	3 0 0
Local subscription		2 8 0

N B —Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion, per line	0 2 0
For the second and each following insertion,	0 1 0

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NOTICE.

City Municipality.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners to be held at their office premises, (District office Building) on Tuesday the 29 h June 1886, at 7-30 a. m

I Cash account current, progress reports of works, and inventory returns for the month of May 1886.

II Annual statements of receipts and disbursements of the City Municipality for the official year 1885 86.

III Letter dated 11th June 1886, from Mr. A. S. Raghava Char, Municipal Commissioner, No. 1 Division, submitting a proposal for providing a canal Band Stand in the Municipal Garden.

IV Letter No. 212 from the Municipal President, Civil and Military Station, communicating the resolution recently passed by the Station Municipality, regarding the abolition of the Octroi, within their limits

V Proposal to open a new roadway leading from near the compound of late Krishnama Naidu passing to the south ward, through the garden lands and dry lands, in parallel to the Subedar Chattram road, to meet the new road now being formed by the side of the Old Butts, and to acquire the required extent of Land for the above purpose under the provisions of land acquisition act, if the same cannot be secured by private purchase under the provisions of section 97 of the Municipal Regulations. Also to acquire, under the said act, or under the above Regulations, the dry land lying on either side of the proposed roadway, on sanitary grounds; a part of the said land being now occupied by Corachor's huts, which are very unsightly.

A. SHRINIVASACHARLU,
Vice President
City Municipal Commission.

BANGALORE
22nd June 1886

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 20th June —In a speech made by Mr Gladstone at Edinburgh, he said he was convinced that the people were resolved on Home Rule for Ireland, and that the real issue would be the establishment of a legislative body in Dublin He regarded the proposals of the seceders from the Liberal party as shifting and visionary.

The Honorable Dadabhai Naoroji, of the Bombay Legislative Council, has accepted an invitation to stand for Holborn at the forthcoming elections in the Liberal interest.

London, 21st June —Lord Randolph Church ill has issued his electoral address in which he denounces the boundless egotism and senile vanity of Mr. Gladstone, and exhorts the electors to overthrow the disastrous autocracy of the Premier.

The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary for India, made a statement in the House of Lords last night, concerning the Select Committee of Inquiry into the government of India, which, the Lordship said, he regretted had collapsed, owing to Lord Randolph Churchill's opposition to its composition He added that it was *probable the Viceroy will appoint a Committee* of enquiry into the question of the admission of natives into the Indian Civil Service.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Stafford Howard, Under Secretary for India, brought forward the Indian Budget He said the Viceroy had telegraphed on the 18th instant that despite the difficulties we were encountering in Burmah, he had no reason to doubt the fulfilment of all that was anticipated in the Budget, unless a further decline took place in the rate of exchange If a surplus be not realised, the reduction of expenditure will become the bounden duty of the Government of India. His Excellency added that the latest accounts received from Burmah, are more favourable, and show that a serious deficit in the revenue there is not expected.

London, 23rd June.—The general election will commence on the 1st July.

London, 24th June —Mr. Bright has written a letter supporting Mr. Cause in his candidature for Barrow-in-Furness in the Radical interest as being a conscientious candidate, and preferable to one who is in abject submission to Mr Gladstone.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1886.

THE CROLE SULLIVAN SCANDAL.

The Madras Government, under the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, continues to keep up its reputation for public scandals. It would seem, indeed, as if the right honourable gentleman at the head of the Government and his honourable colleagues in Council, Messrs. H. E. Sullivan, C. G. Masters, and E. F. Webster, had all made up their minds to achieve some sort of reputation as public men, before their connection with the Southern Presidency ceases, and, as they have not the tact, or good fortune, to acquire fame, they have resolved to gain some notoriety in the annals of Madras. As we have often said, in these columns, in common with many of our contemporaries, the Government of Madras, under Mr. Grant Duff, has been marked, almost from the very beginning, with some big scandal (sometimes, two or three) at one time, that is, in the course of a year. Thus the closing year of Mr. Duff's rule opened with two tremendous public scandals, one of which has been closed up, and the other is still in full swing, and forms the topic of conversation and comment, both in private and official circles, and has been freely commented upon by almost the whole Indian Press. We allude to the Garstin Deputy case and the Crole-Sullivan Scandal. The former, after making one more black mark on the administration of the Grant Duff Government, has now taken its place amongst the things that were, but will not be forgotten in a hurry by the people of India, especially of Madras. The latter, as we have said, is now in full swing, and we cannot do better than take a brief view of the facts, as they have appeared, from time to time, and as they are still appearing, in the columns of the *Pioneer*, through its Madras correspondent. Under the revelations made in the documents published in the *Pioneer*, and which documents have been widely reproduced, a fine, clear, white light is thrown on the real cause of the suspension, for a year, from pay and position of Mr. C. S. Crole, of the Madras Civil Service, and late Collector of Madura. To some people, it appeared that Mr. Crole had really done something to deserve his fate, and certainly if the use of strong language should deprive an official of his place and position and his pay, Mr. Crole has made use of some very strong language in various letters and memoranda concerning the Honourable H. E. Sullivan's transactions in land on the Neilgherries, and the general tendency, at the present day, of old and wealthy civil servants of the Crown in India to acquire lands, call them after their names, and make whacking profits out of them for themselves, their sons, and other kith and kin. But from the documents published in the *Pioneer*, it is evident that Mr. Crole had sufficient justification for the use of strong terms in his correspondence, and it is also evident from those same documents, that the real reason of Mr. Crole's suspension is, that he has dared to lift up his pen to record his emphatic protest against the revival of a practice, land acquisition and land jobbing, which was the curse and bane of the Indian Civil Service, since the time of Clive, and through a very long period of the rule of the East India Company, but which practice was supposed to have been altogether abandoned since the Government of India was assumed by the Crown; and, unhappily, it turns out that two of the most conspicuous examples of the revived pernicious practice are no less personages than the Senior member of the Council of the Madras Governor and the second member of the Madras Board of Revenue. The latter has, it would seem, a "snug little estate" in Devakotta, in the Madura district, and the former, unless we are to disbelieve the strongest evidence on the point, has a splendid estate on the Neilgherries, in the near neighbourhood of Ootacamund, called the "Richings." This "Richings," it seems to us, will soon become quite an historical tract of land. It is clear to us, from a perusal of the order of the Madras Government of February last, suspending Mr. Crole for a year, and of all the published documents, beginning from September last—documents which Mr. Crole wrote, or caused to be written, at the request of the Government of Madras itself—that the Honorable Mr. Sullivan purchased land on the Hills which was refused to others who wished to purchase it, at first, but which was subsequently put up to auction and purchased by Mr. Sullivan; that, after a time, the estate was transferred (nominally) to Mr. J. F. Sullivan, son of the honorable gentleman; that young Mr. Sullivan, while he was the nominal owner, tried to sell it to Kotooswamy Tever, a native gentleman and Zemindar of Madura, for more than its value; that the latter was advised by Mr. Crole not to purchase the estate, that, from that time forth, arose the bickerings, misunderstandings, and recriminations, through epistolary media, all of which have assumed shape and consistency in what may be now justly

called the Great Final Scandal of the Grant Duff period of Madras history, namely, the Crole-Sullivan Scandal, which is now pending the consideration of the Secretary of State for India and his Council, and would, no doubt, have formed the subject of interpellation in the British Parliament, but for the dissolution, to which Mr. Gladstone was compelled to resort, on the defeat of his Cabinet.

In the Crole-Sullivan Scandal, one thing is conspicuous from the published papers, that the members of the Council of Fort Saint George took the part of their own order, in supporting Mr. Sullivan, and condemning Mr. Crole, with a natural but unworthy prejudice, and that Mr. Grant Duff was flattered into joining in Mr Crole's condemnation, with a similar but innocuated prejudice against Mr. Crole It is not too much to hope that the Secretary of State for India and his Council will not view this Crole-Sullivan scandal through similar spectacles of prejudice, and mete out that justice which Mr. Crole cannot expect from those who are both his accusers and his judges.

THE BOWRING CIVIL HOSPITAL

The one large hospital for the reception, accommodation, treatment, and (if possible) the cure of the poor sick, of all classes of the community, Europeans, Eurasians, and natives alike, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is the Bowring Civil Hospital, which the British Resident, as chief administrative officer of the Station, has taken into his special care, and over the executive management of which the Residency Surgeon has been appointed. Such an institution, therefore, should be above the breath of public suspicion and distrust, and it should be so managed, that, as a medical institution, confidence in it should be continuous, unshaken, and ever increasing. What, then, shall we say for the management of such an institution, when such statements as the following taken from the *Bangalore Spectator* of the 14th instant, from a correspondent, are allowed to appear unchallenged and uncontradicted, regarding the reception and treatment of a European lady (Mrs. Bolton) who, having met with a serious accident (which subsequently proved fatal) was taken into the hospital?—"It is the talk of the town, and is such a serious scandal as to require a most strict investigation as to its truth or otherwise. If it is *false*, it requires *authoritative public* contradiction." Again, "that for *fully twelve hours* after her sad serious accident, *not a thing* had been done for her!" and once more—"The accident happened somewhere about Cockburn Road,—not 15 minutes' walk from the Hospital—between the hours of 8 and 9 P. M. Dr. Dobson is reported to have seen her first between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., the next morning! This was on the Wednesday or Thursday, and she was a corpse on the following Sunday morning. I believe every kind of obstacle was raised by the Hospital servants to her friends, even her own brother, being with her to soothe her last moments. Even the Reverend Mr. Beatty, by all accounts, met with very scant courtesy from Dr. Dobson himself on this same occasion. Such is the talk of the town." The letter, from which the above extracts are made, appeared on the 14th instant This day makes fully a fortnight since its appearance, and yet neither Dr. Dobson, nor any one connected with the hospital, has, in any way, contradicted the statements, which, if not true, would be highly defamatory and put our contemporary of the *Spectator* to the peril of another law suit for libel, and, this time, with no chance of escape, if the statements prove untrue. But we have every reason to believe that the statements are true, and it was with this assurance that our contemporary published the letter. If, then, these statements are true, and there has not been the slightest contradiction of them by any one concerned, it seems to us the plain duty of the Municipal Commissioners of the Station of Bangalore, under whose charge the hospital is, who pay for its up-keep, and by whom Dr. Dobson is paid, should cause a searching enquiry to be made, not only into this particular matter of the late Mrs. Bolton, but also into the general management and conduct of the institution. Our sincere concern in taking up the subject of the Bowring Hospital and its alleged mismanagement, is this—and naturally so—that if *respectable European patients* are treated, in such a manner as the late Mrs. Bolton is said to have been treated, what could be the kind of treatment which poor patients, be they European, Eurasian, or Native, can expect? If a European, lady, who had been brought in on meeting with a very serious accident, which afterwards proved fatal, was not seen by the doctor till 12 hours after the accident, and if nothing had been done for her, in that space of time, what could a poor man, a poor labouring cooly, for instance, expect from the doctor and his staff? And how does the British Government (as represented by the British Resident in the C. and M. Station of Bangalore) hope that European methods of medical and surgical treatment of the diseased will be appreciated the more largely, and that institutions, like the Bowring Hospital, be more largely resorted to? It is a case that most certainly calls for enquiry.

THE ASTAGRAM SESSIONS JUDGESHIP.

It is stated that after mature consideration the Mysore Durbar have decided on offering the appointment of Civil and Sessions Judge of Mysore to Mr F. Ormsby, the Second Judge of the Travancore Chief Court. The selection is certainly a good one, as Mr. Ormsby is a man of very high attainments and of great judicial experience, says the *Evening Mail*. We disagree thoroughly with our contemporary. We think it is very unjust to the members of the judicial service of the Mysore State, that they should thus be passed over, and that a stranger should be imported to hold so important a post. We are of opinion that some one of the following officers of the local service would worthily fill the place and is entitled to consideration, namely, Mr. P. N. Krishna Murti, B. L., Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur district, Mr. S. Venkatavaradiengar, B. A., M. L., Legislative Secretary, Mr. Mamasastya, Barrister-at-law, Mr. R Vijayendra Rao, Chief Secretary to the Mysore Government, Mr. S Hemjee Rao, Registrar, Chief Court, Mr. V. P. Madava Rao, B. A., Deputy Commissioner of the Shemoga district, Mr. Ringaswamiengar, B. A., B. L., Comptroller. Any one of these gentlemen is quite competent to discharge the duties of the post, both by education and past experience If, as has been stated, the object of bringing Mr. Ormsby into the Province, is that he may take Mr. C. G Pinner's place as Chief Judge, when that gentleman retires, we shall be glad to welcome him, when that time arrives, but, in the meanwhile, it is unnecessary and unjust that local and fully competent officials should be deprived of their fair share of promotion, when opportunity occurs.

THE INDIAN JURIST.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the number for the present month of June of the *Indian Jurist*, a law journal that has existed for the past ten years, and has, in that period, accomplished what very few journals of the kind have done, namely, become a source of legal authority, quoted with confidence by all those connected with the law and its administration in India. During its successful career of ten years, the *Indian Jurist* has been very much improved, and information is given in its columns which is of the utmost public importance and service. The number of the journal before us contains most interesting and useful information, in the first place, for the members of the legal profession, and secondly, for the general public. The leading articles, namely, "General Principles of the Penal Code," "Compounding an offence," "Jurisdiction of High Courts in Native States," and Legal Echoes from England," are all written in a careful and thoughtful manner, and will repay the perusal of those who—judges, magistrates, and legal practitioners—who are interested in such subjects, which form portion of their daily work. The rest of the number of the *Indian Jurist* contains the usual reports of decided cases from the Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and All ahabad High Courts, and notes of cases decided by the Privy Council and the Chief English courts located in London. The number before us begins with a biographical notice of His Highness the late Maharajah Holkar of Indore, K. G. C. S. I., and concludes with abstracts of recent decided cases in civil and criminal matters by the High Court of Madras. We cannot but recommend the *Indian Jurist* to the legal and general public. We wish its continued success.

Occasional Notes.

It is stated that a new oil well has been discovered in Pennsylvania, the flow being at the rate of 5,000 barrels per day.

The Rajah of Nabha has subscribed Rs. 12,000 to the Punjab Chiefs' College; and has received an autographic acknowledgement of his liberality from the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

The Khan of Khiva contemplates making a tour to Europe during the present summer and will visit Paris, Vienna, Berlin and most of Continental Europe. But, so far as is yet known England is not included in his scheme of travel.

The funeral procession of Maharajah Holkar—who died at Indore at 11 o'clock on the 17th instant—consisting of both his sons, Sirdars, &c., was attended by Sir Lepel Griffin, with his assistants, who followed the body up to Hamilton's statue, near the burning ground.

It is rumoured on the Continent that Prince Oscar of Sweden is about to be betrothed to the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, and that the Princess has already begun to take lessons in Swedish. The Prince is the second son of the King of Sweden and Norway. His elder brother Prince Gustav, Duke of Wermland, is married to Princess Victoria of Baden, and has two sons.

A type-setting contest, says the *Madras Mail*, took place a short time ago, at Boston, when four female type-setters, contested (for a week) four of the stronger sex, and the women won easily. The highest score on the part of the women was 21,950 ems, or about eight columns of our leading article type, and that of the men about three-quarters of column less.

All German officers staying in France have been ordered immediately to return to Germany. Those who were in the country for the purpose of learning French may, however, go to French Switzerland. This order is a result of the new French law regarding spies, which will render the position of Germans (as well as other foreigners) in France very unpleasant.

A contemporary is informed that the health of the Ameer of Cabul shows little sign of improvement. He seems to get worse, and has been obliged to give up holding durbars. The Ameer told Ghoolam Hydar Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, that, in the event of his death, his son, Sarwer Khan, by one of his slaves, was to succeed him on the throne.

Sir Lepel Griffin paid a visit of condolence to the Maharani Holkar on the 20th instant, and started for Gwalior the same evening, as the news of the Maharajah Scindia's health were so alarming. Mr. Shrinavas Rao, Zilla Judge, and Mr Kunte, ex-Judicial Secretary to the Maharajah Holkar, have been appointed Minister of the junior and senior branches of Dewas respectively. These selections are locally approved.

At a Ryot's meeting held at Singur, in Bengal on the 6th instant, a resolution was passed to the effect that the great wealth which is locked up in the Hindu religious endowments of Bengal, and which is sometimes spent in a very questionable manner, should be applied to useful purposes, such as education and sanitary improvement. The income from lands left or granted for religious purposes in Bengal is estimated at two millions sterling a year.

A telegram from Gwalior to a contemporary states that, on the 20th instant, all aristocrats, headed by Sir Gangaram, with Resident, were in close attendance on the late Maharajah Scindia, whose recovery was then regarded as hopeless. Arrangements for the maintenance of peace and tranquility, and the safety of the treasures had been made by Sir Gangaram. One lakh of rupees had been set aside for distributing alms to the poor.

According to the latest statement of the War Ministry, the Russian army, on a peace footing, numbers 514,000 infantry, 60,000 cavalry, 20,000 engineers, and 77,000 artillery with 1,610 guns. Besides these, there are 47,000 Cossacks. The reserves ready to be called out in case of mobilisation number 1,500,000 or a total effective force of 2,218,000 fighting men. The health of the men has improved during the last few years, but is still very unsatisfactory.

We regret to learn that His Highness, General the Maharajah Scindiah of Gwalior, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., died on the 20th instant, at Gwalior, after a long illness, having survived his friend the Maharajah Holkar of Indore by only three days. He returned to his capital from Cawnpore on the 15th. Colonel Bannerman called upon him on the 18th, and assured His Highness that the Government of India would comply with the request he had made for the maintenance of existing arrangements.

The eruption of Mount Etna is declared to be the most sudden and terrible ever beheld by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Eleven craters are active. The central one disgorges only smoke and ashes, but, from three others, huge stones are thrown up a prodigious height. The lava streams in some parts are 600 feet wide, and are flowing down the mountain side and through the fertile valleys destroying the crops, and setting the woods on fire, and committing fearful destruction.

A wealthy American, Mr. Dubois, who started life in New York as a raftsman twenty years ago, has just handed over his lumber mills to his nephew. The Philadelphia papers estimate the value of the property at £1,600,000 Mr. Dubois made most of his money by manufacturing wooden houses for settlers, and shipping them all fitted and complete, so that a hatchet, hammer, and nails only were required to put them together when they reached their destination.

In order to arrive at a trustworthy estimate of the amount due by the Hyderabad Government to Soucars, and others, a Commission was appointed, some time ago, to enquire into all claims against the State, since 1853, or debts of older date guaranteed or acknowledged by Government since that year. This Commission has, however, been dissolved, and has been replaced by a new Commission consisting of Colonel Campbell, Moulvie Afzul Hussain, and Moulvie Shuk Ahmed, who now sit daily.

A black bordered *Gazette of India* Extraordinary has been published, stating that the Governor-General in Council announces with deep regret the death on the 17th instant of His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, of Indore, G. C. S. I., C. S. I., Councillor of the Empress. "His Highness succeeded to the rule of the Indore State more than forty years ago; and the Governor-General in Council feels that the Indian Empire has lost in him one of the most capable and experienced of its native chiefs."

The Indian Midland Railway is being constructed in four sections, Jhansi being

the point on which all converge, viz,—Gwalior to Jhansi, which the Government of India desires to be taken in hand forthwith, as the rock-cuttings will consume three years of labour, Manikpur to Jhansi on Banda, of which the Manikpur-Banda portion is now being completed, Bhopal to Jhansi via Lalitpur, which is also being pushed on quickly and Kalpi to Jhansi, which the North Western Provinces Government are working upon, through the agency of the Public Works Department

The Secretary to the Maharajah of Cashmere has telegraphed to the *Englishman* denying the statements of the Allahabad paper regarding differences between the Maharajah and his brothers "The Princes are on the best of terms with the Maharaja, and are carrying on their respective duties as usual No such scene as that described as having happened in open Durbar ever took place The apprehension of riots and popular discontent, and the Hawda incident, are purely imaginary Jammu is as tranquil as ever The introduction of the reforms necessarily excites opposition and such communications should be received by the public with caution"

Mr Boord, M P, has introduced a Bill into Parliament to enable a barrister to sue for his fees, both the solicitor who employs him, and also the ultimate client On the other hand, the Bill will also make a barrister liable at law in respect of any employment accepted or undertaken by him in his professional character He is to be open to be sued for damages in respect of any breach or grievance arising out of the employment As to what is meant by "undertaking employment," a barrister is defined as doing so when he accepts from a client a retainer, brief, instructions, case or opinion, or other papers marked with a fee Moreover, any other evidence may be adduced "in order to show an employment"

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* has been issued containing the following announcement of the death of Maharajah Sindia —"The Governor General in Council has received with profound regret intelligence of the death of His Highness Maharajah Adhiraj Gwalior, Councillor of the Empress, Honorary General in Her Majesty's Army, G C B, G C S I, C I E Since His Highness succeeded to the rule, forty years ago, the Gwalior State has maintained the foremost place among the loyal feudatories of the Crown His Highness received only a few months ago the crowning proof of the trust reposed in him by Her Majesty's Government, and the Governor General in Council grieves to think that he has lived so short a time to enjoy the fulfilment of his long cherished wishes"

The total extent of railways open for traffic in India on the 31st March, 1886, was 12 376 miles, and the extent of railways under construction was 3,767 miles The total capital outlay on unit d, on the 31st December, 1885, to £16,191,784 at the conventional rate of exchange The gross receipts, during the calendar year, 1885, amounted to £17,939,625 as compared with £16,066,225 in 1884 The working expenses were £8,803,294, as compared with £8,156,157 The net revenue amounted to £9,126 331 The total number of passengers carried was 80,864,779, as compared with 73,815,119 in 1884 The receipts from coaching traffic amounted to £5,638,129, as compared with £5,070,754 The goods transported amounted to 18,925,345 tons, as compared with 16,763,006 in 1884 The receipts from goods traffic amounted to £11,915,375, as compared with £10 565 941

Local and Provincial.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION —This day being the 49th anniversary of the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, a royal salute of 31 guns will be fired in honour of the occasion.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —It is reported that the goods clerk, one Coopoosawmy, of Mysore Station, belonging to the Mysore State Railway, absconded with Rs 2,700 on the 22nd instant The Police are on the qui-vive —S.

THE LAST SATURDAY IN THE MONTH.—Last Saturday having been the last in the month, all the public courts and offices were closed We are glad to hear that the employés of the Civil and Sessions Court of the C and M Station now enjoy this privilege

RAJAH SIR T. MADHAVA RAO —We are glad to note the arrival at Bangalore, on Saturday last, of Rajah Sir T Madhava Row, K C S I, who is so well known throughout India, not to speak of Madras and Bangalore, for as to command We believe Sir Madhava Row will remain amongst us for two months We heartily welcome him

NOTARY PUBLIC —Before Colonel Hill, the Civil Judge of the Station, on Friday, Mr John C S Lawrance, moved that the local Government should be moved to appoint a notary public for the Cantonment of Bangalore under the negotiable Instruments Act Mr Lawrence represented that merchants were often put to great inconvenience in having their Bills noted or protested—and the Act provided for the appointment of notaries public to do those duties Colonel Hill promised to submit the proposal to the Resident for his consideration

THE INTERPRETER, C AND S COURT —We noticed some time ago the improbability of Mr Krishna Rao succeeding to the office on account of over age, and a reference having been made to the Resident for an exemption from the rule in the case of Mr Krishna Rao, we now understand that by the rules of the Civil Pension Code such an exemption is unnecessary, as Vakils of the High Court may be entertained into Government Service till they attain the age of 50 It is therefore, we believe, now decided to appoint Mr Krishna Rao as the Interpreter of the Civil and Sessions Court —B S

CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE —We hear from a reliable source that Mr Porter, M A, the late Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Mysore has, at the request of the Dewan, selected Mr Ward, M A, of Cambridge University, to occupy the chair of Professor of History, now vacant in the Central College This gentleman, we learn possesses considerable experience in training boys for the University Examinations, and we have every reason to be satisfied with this selection, for it was made by one of Mr Potter's experience in Indian education He is on his way to India and will join the college in the course of three weeks —B S

A SENTENCE QUASHED ON APPEAL.—Mr A M Corner, Advocate, having filed an appeal in the Civil and Sessions Court, C and M Station, against the conviction and sentence passed by Major E P Melthy, District Magistrate, in the case of one Jerry Barnes whom he sentenced to three months, rigorous imprisonment on the 21st instant for Criminal misappropriation and/or section 403 I P C, the case was argued on Friday last Colonel Hill on the following grounds That the said conviction and sentence are against the weight of evidence and the probabilities of the case That on the evidence produced by the prosecution, the offence with which the appellant was charged, has not been committed That the conviction of the appellant in the lower court is bad in law, and even if the appellant be deemed guilty of the offence charged against him, the sentence passed by the lower Court is excessive. His Honor on going over the records of the case and hearing the argument of counsel for appellant, who went over the whole evidence analyzing it in every particular, and laying before the Court the fact that there was no misappropriation, since the subject of the charge was not used by the appellant for his own purpose, and quoting from Hume several passages in support of the argument, contended, that by these, and the explanations under section 403 of the I P C the appellant has been wrongly dealt with, and that an order ought to be passed for his immediate release from custody His Honor, who humorously remarked that he had heard of the streets of London being paved with gold but could not believe that the streets of Bangalore flowed with diamonds, reversed the finding and sentence of the District Magistrate, and directed that the appellant be instantly released

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, June 26, 1886

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 26th June 1886 Camp No 298 —Mr P N Paramiya, B A, reassumed charge of his duties as Under Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore on the forenoon of the 14th June 1886

The 18th June 1886 Camp No 322 —Mr F H Butcher, Assistant Settlement Officer, Mysore Revenue Survey, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months from the 6th July 1886, or from such date as he might avail himself of the same

Camp No 324 —Mr S H Virdee, Assistant Commissioner, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months from the 12th instant or from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 21st June 1886 No 106 —Mr N Cheluvanagar delivered over, and Mr A Krishnaswamiengar resumed, charge of the Police Assistant Commissioner's Office, Kolar District, on the forenoon of the 19th June 1886

No 107 —Mr D Devaraj Ars, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, who was granted leave on medical certificate for 3 months from the 9th March 1886 in Notification No 2) and 5), dated 1st April and 5th May 1886, respectively, having returned and resumed charge of the District Treasury on the forenoon of the 1st June 1886, the unexpired portion of the leave, viz. 8 days, is cancelled

No 108 —Mr C Madaiya delivered over, and Mr D Nanjaiah, resumed, charge of the Police Assistant Commissioner's Office, Mysore District, on the forenoon of the 11th instant

The 22nd June 1886 No 109 —Swetadri Iengar, late Amildar of the Tiptur Taluk and now Manager, Legislative Department, having availed himself of only one month and eleven days' leave, viz, from 12th March to 22nd April 1886, out of the one and a half months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 230, dated 22nd March 1886, the unavailed portion, viz 4 days is cancelled

Camp No 330 —Mr V N Narasimmaiengar District and Sessions Judge of Mysore, is permitted to retire from the public service from the 20th June 1886

The 24th June 1886 —No 110 —Mr Coopoosawmy Mudaliar delivered over, and Mr Muniya resumed, charge of the Town Magistrate's Court and Municipal Office at Mysore, on the afternoon of the 14th instant,

No 111 —Mr Aamji Rao resumed charge of the General Assistant Commissioner's Office, Tumkur, on the forenoon of the 14th inst from Mr B G Krishnaswamy

2 Mr B G Krishnaswamy availed himself of the leave granted him in Notification No 64 on the forenoon of the 14th instant

No 112 —Mr Malanjatakelewar, and Mr Nanjaiah Basavanni, charge of the Police Office, Mysore District, on the forenoon of the 11th instant

No 113 —Mr Coopoosawmy Mudaliar, Assistant Commissioner, reports himself for duty with Bangalore District, on the forenoon of the 25th instant

The 22nd June 1886 —No 114 —Mahomed Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar of Ingalkere, is granted the extension of one month on medical certificate of the leave granted in Notification No 1 0, dated 11th June 1886

Subramanya, Rayanna Head Munsif of the Tumkur Deputy Commissioner's Office, is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Tumkur, during the absence of Mahomed Ali Khan on leave, or until further orders

The 25th June 1886 No 115 —The following promotions, transfers and appointment of Munsifs are ordered —

Sivagnanam Pillai is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Munsifs and posted to Shimoga To join at once

S Varadarajaengar Munsif of Tumkur, is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Munsifs

Srinivasa Rao Munsiff, is transferred from Chitaldroog to Kolar To join at once

P Venkata Rao, Sheristadar of the District Court, Nagar, is appointed as Munsiff of the 3rd Grade and posted to Chitaldroog To join at once

No. 126 —Mr Hamilton Rose, Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Mysore

Extracts.

THE "STATESMAN" LIBEL CASE

The *Indian Daily News* —The death of Mr Miller has furnished the occasion for this statement, and the chief thing to be regretted is that it was not made earlier The editor of the *Statesman* says that 'Mr Miller's minute and circumstantial denial in the police court of the grave charges against him convinced us that we had been largely misled, and we were but waiting the proper opportunity for saying so while Mr Miller was yet alive' It is much to be regretted that Mr. Knight felt it needful to wait for any special opportunity after the conviction came upon him that he had been largely misled So far from this conviction being manifest there was a strong contention in the Police Court for the production and translation of documents which were said to be necessary for the defence A postponement was asked for and granted for a month, to enable the defendant to justify the charges which he felt to have been made upon insufficient grounds. Surely, here was a fitting opportunity to withdraw so serious a charge as that against Mr Miller, and a spontaneous admission of error would have then come with the best possible grace But even on the re hearing of the case for committal, with all the facts as well known then as now, there was no intimation of any change of view, or of any shrinking from the ordeal of the High Court There was at least a seeming intention to carry the case through and to defend it There was an express declaration to reserve the defence which left upon the public mind the impression that there was a defence, and that the case would be defended But if at that time Mr Knight felt that the case was indefensible surely he could not have found a better or more proper occasion for saying so Mr. Miller was evidently gazed at the charges made against him, and when it was felt that these charges could not be sustained they should at once have been withdrawn and the mistake admitted It was the least that could have been done in the way of reparation to Mr. Miller, and was due alike to him as a man wrongfully accused, and from Mr Knight as the misled accuser Such a course would have removed any erroneous impressions, would have cleared the character of Mr Miller to his great relief, and to the satisfaction of his friends There is something positive in the last two sentences of Mr Knight's explanation seeming only like a half concession to the memory of a dead man, which would not have been conceded to him if yet alive. This may not have been intended, and if not, our contemporary has been less happy than usual in the form of expression he has chosen

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR

The *Bombay Gazette* —His Highness, General the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, G C B, G C S I, died at Gwalior after a long illness having survived his friend the Maharajah Holkar of Indore by only three days He succeeded to the capital from Cawnpore on the 25th Colonel Bonnerman called upon him on the 18th, and assured His Highness, that the Government of India would comply with the request he had made for the maintenance of existing arrangements

The most salient points in the character of Maharajah Alijah Jeyajee Scindia may be briefly noted After the death of Jankojee Rao in 1843 his widow Tarabai with the consent of the principal nobles adopted Bagrat Rao, son of Hurnant Rao, the nearest though very distant relative of the late Maharajah The adoption was approved by the British Government, and the boy was placed on the *masnad* with the title of Maharajah Alijah Jeyajee Scindia The Mamah Saheb was appointed regent during the prince's minority Tara Bai fearing that her authority would be superseded, entered into secret intrigue against the regent in concert with one Dada Khasjewala, a man of some influence in the Court Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the British Resident, the Mama Saheb was dismissed, and Dada Khasjewala was elected to fill his place This was a most "unfortunate" selection. The Dada was a most "turbulent, restless, and intriguing agent, an enemy of public order and a fomenter of troubles with his neighbours." He was but a tool when Lord Ellenborough concluded the Treaty of January 13, 1844, with Gwalior. This treaty was a masterly stroke of wisdom and policy on the part of the Governor-General, and had its reward in the fidelity of Sindhia during the troublous events which occurred fourteen years later The Treaty provided for the Government of Gwalior being retained for Sindhia, and for the conduct of affairs during his minority according to the advice of the British Resident. Our Government pledged itself to maintain intact the territorial rights of Gwalior, a territory yielding a revenue of 18 lakhs, being ceded to the British Government for the maintenance of a Contingent Force, and other funds for the payment of debts due and the expenses of the war. The army was reduced to 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry and 300 gunners with 32 guns. The Treaty resulted in peace, an improved administrative system, and what proved to be a note-

worthy feature of it, gratitude on the part of young Sindhia at a critical moment in our history. From 1844 to 1857 everything was quiet in and about Gwalior. From youth the Maharajah displayed strong military instincts. It was officially reported of him in 1856 that that he "seemed to enjoy no occupation save drilling, dressing, undressing, transforming, fencing, playing with troops, and the unwearied study of books of evolutions; and grudged to expend future connected with this amusement." A man of this character would no doubt prove dangerous to himself and to others if he fell into bad hands, but fortunately he had very good company. For his Dewan he had by his side Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, who proved to be the best pilot of his youthful years. The Dewan's sympathies were enlisted on the side of all that contributed to a good and stable government, and raised the character of the Prince. In the British Political Agent also our Government had in Major Charles Macpherson a representative of the good old type of soldier-statesman, possessed of large human sympathies and political views of a catholic character. Perfect cordiality seemed ugly prevailed between the young Maharajah and the British Agent at the Court. In March 1857, the Maharaja paid a visit to Calcutta, where he met Lord Canning. That was a time when the political atmosphere was thick with rumours of annexation, and the apprehensions felt by native Princes with respect to the preservation of their dynasties was perhaps natural. Lord Canning, who saw at once the necessity of allaying such rumours, spoke words of kindness and assurance to the Maharajah, which made a deep impression upon him, and the remembrance of which he carried back to his capital with the liveliest feeling of joy and gratitude. Accordingly, when news was received of the outbreak of the Sepoy regiments at Agra, and of the embarrassments into which Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, was thrown in that City, Sindhia sent to Agra his own bodyguard, composed chiefly of Mahratta horsemen of his own kindred or caste. He had begun to feel a distrust of the Gwalior Contingent, the men of which he regarded as being in sympathy with the sepoy mutineers of the Bengal Army. This mistrust of the Gwalior Chief was soon verified though the confidence of the Contingent Officers in the fidelity of their men remained unshaken up to the last; for the next day, that is to say, on the 28th May 1857, a scene of the wildest confusion was in the cantonments of Gwalior. The European women and children were seen flying for their lives to the Residency. The general expectation was that the troops would rise that night. On this news being conveyed to Maharajah Sindhia, he came out on horseback with a strong escort to the Residency, placed troops safely around it, and pointed out to the Resident the expediency of removing the European women and children to a spacious building erected in European style near his own palace, where they would receive shelter from his own people. But the sepoys of the Contingent resented this proposal as implying an imputation upon their honour. But it soon appeared that a grievous mistake was made in not acting upon the advice of Sindhia. The Contingent troops posted at outstations were found to have broken out into revolt. At Gwalior the impression became general that the British power in India was shaken to its foundations. The Maharajah and his Dewan, Sir Dinkar Rao, were perhaps among the very few persons who did not share in the general belief. The Durbar Army at Gwalior indeed continued to show loyalty, but it was quite apparent that the Contingent might at any time put all its rank and show itself in its true garb of mutineers. And this they did. On the night of Sunday, the 14th June 1857, the sepoys of the Contingent rushed out shouting, yelling and bugling and bent upon mischief. The excitement was great and in the darkness and confusion of the night, our officers were shot down by the men of the Contingent. Several ladies and children escaped. The majority made their way either to the Residency or to Sindhia's Palace. When this news went to the Maharajah, he was in an extreme agony of pain and shame, and was completely perplexed as to what would this result in. The Resident hastened to join the Maharajah. On reaching the Palace he found the Maharajah and Dinkur Rao together. The question was, what was to be done? Sindhia and Dinkur Rao saw their utter inability to protect our people. So they had ordered out carriages and palanquins for the conveyance of the fugitives to the Chumbal or to Agra. Provision was also made for a party of the body-guard to accompany the carriages and palanquins. Colonel Macpherson was also advised to accompany the fugitives. But the question with the Gwalior Chief was as to what should be done after the departure of the British Agent. He was in an extremely perilous situation. But he remained staunch up to the last. On the approach of Tantia Topi, the Contingent weakly mutinied and drove the Maharajah from Gwalior. But retribution swiftly followed. Sir Hugh Rose pursued the mutineers and retook Gwalior. The Maharajah was again placed in possession of his capital. His services, his loyalty and his attachment to our Government were recognised in a splendid manner by the British Government. After every spark of the Mutiny was quelled, Lord Canning met the Principal Chiefs of Rajputana in November 1859 at the famous Durbar at Agra, famous for the promulgation of a great principle in England's future policy towards India, and her Chiefs, namely the recognition by our Government of the right of adoption by the Native Chiefs of India. At this Durbar Lord Canning delivered several short addresses to the Chiefs assembled on the occasion. Turning to Sindhia, Lord Canning said —"I am glad to receive your Highness at Agra. It was from Agra, a few days after the outbreak of rebellion, I received the news of your prompt and loyal tender to the Lieut Governor, lamented Mr Colvin, of the services of the most trusty of your own personal guard." He next referred to the various services by which the Maharajah Sindhia had earnestly supported the British Government with his whole strength. He next made known to His Highness that in remembrance of those services, and to increase his authority and dignity, lands to the annual value of three lakhs would be added to his territory, and the limitation imposed upon the number of his infantry troops would be extended; that the arrears due from his Government on account of assigned districts would be remitted and that henceforward no payment would be claimed from His Highness's Government when the proceeds of those districts fall short of the stipulated sum by the Treaty of Gwalior. But the last assurance conveyed to Sindhia was one which went most near to his heart. "I have already told your Highness," said Lord Canning, "that if, unhappily, lineal heirs shall fail you the Government will see with pleasure your adoption of a successor according to the rules and traditions of your family. Your Highness's and all your Highness's subjects may be sure that it is the earnest desire of the Paramount Power that the loyal and princely house of Sindhia shall be perpetuated and flourish." The Maharajah was subsequently made a Grand Commander of the Star of India, a General in the British Army and a Councillor of the British Empire. But the last and most important act of good grace on the part of the British Government towards His Highness was the restitution of the fortress of Gwalior by the Government of Lord Dufferin, and the withdrawal of the British forces to Agra on the one hand and of Jhansi and Saugor on the other beyond the limits of Gwalior territory. It was on the restitution to this fortress that His Highness had set his heart.

THE LATE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR OF INDORE.

The *Bombay Gazette*—Tukaji Rao Holkar was raised from an obscure position to the sovereign honours of a renowned princely house. He succeeded to the inheritance of rich and far spreading territories, which, in default of heirs, had virtually lapsed to the Paramount Power. By his life and career, however, he fully justified the selection of our Government. His personal qualities had placed him above the level of ordinary native princes. He seldom forgot that it was to the British Government that he owed his elevation to the Indian gadi. He was installed on the gadi on the 27th June 1844 by Sir Robert Hamilton, then Resident at Indore, under the title of Tukaji Rao Holkar. The government of the State, however, was conducted by a Council of Regency, the same that managed the affairs during the minority of his predecessor. The growing intelligence of the young Maharajah, his business habits, and the strong desire he manifested to become fully acquainted with public affairs were matters of great satisfaction to the members of the Regency, and enabled them to entrust important duties to his care. Every draft on the treasury required his signature. This led him to enquire into the history of each draft, and put an efficient check upon reckless expenditure incurred by subordinate officers. These matters were reported to the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, who was so pleased with the Maharajah's conduct as to address letters to him self and to the Maha bibi, the Dowager Rani, expressing his satisfaction. In 1851-52 the Maharajah set out on a grand tour to Upper India to complete his education. He visited Agra, Delhi, Haridwar, Rurki, Jeypore, and other places of interest. Shortly after his return from this tour, Tukaji Rao Holkar attained his majority, and the Government of India entrusted him with the sole management of the State.

On the breaking out of the Mutiny in 1857, Holkar's military establishment consisted of troops which were scattered all over his country. They were miserably equipped. His Arsenal and Magazine were almost empty. The Resident at his Court was Colonel afterwards Sir Henry Durand. For some reason or other the feeling between the Resident and Holkar was not of the best. The Durbar sought the help of the British Agent for supplies. The Agent wrote to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, for a thousand funds. But while writing a telegram to Lord Elphinstone, Colonel Durand was surprised to find that among the guns which were raising was their manners were some be onging to Holkar's Artillery, which had been brought down at his own request for the defence of the Residency and the treasure. Before the expected succour from Bombay could arrive, Colonel Durand decided to collect his men and to fly from Indore. He succeeded, though not without difficulty, in leaving the women and children at Sehore. After leaving them there he hastened to Asirgarh, to direct the movement of the column advancing from Bombay to restore order in Central India. With the prompt arrival of the column Dhar was soon taken, and Mandesar was relieved after two skirmishes at Mandesar. For the mutinous conduct of his troops, Holkar was not held responsible. Lord Elphinstone, moreover, thought that Durand had hastily condemned Holkar, and by his flight from Indore, had led the world to suppose that either the Maharajah was a traitor, or that the British Agent had fled without good cause from Indore. Sir Henry Durand's argument proceeded on the opinion that a native Prince is answerable for the conduct of his troops. "After long and most deliberate consideration," says the historian of the Sepoy War, "of all the circumstances of Holkar's conduct, in the first week of July, I cannot resist the conviction, that he was thoroughly true to the British Government." In a letter to Colonel Durand also, Lord Elphinstone wrote "I am led to believe that you still entertain doubts of Holkar. All that has happened during your absence from India tends to acquit him of having been a party to the attack on the Residency. Indeed, if he had been ill disposed towards us, the whole country would have risen. All the smaller Chiefs seem to take their cue from him; and even to the borders of Gujarat, the effects of his conduct would have been apparent. The success to me from the many success to admit of a doubt. . Let me, therefore, beg you not to harbour any prejudices against Holkar, to whom I cannot but think that we are very much indebted for the preservation of the peace in Malwa, and also in General." But the prejudice entertained against Holkar in the highest quarters of the Supreme Government was never overcome. He continued under a cloud of suspicion. He was indeed made a Grand Commander of the Star of India and a Councillor of the Empire, but that which native Princes most covet as the highest honour, namely—a grant of territory—was withheld from him though granted to Sindhia. This he felt as a great slight. He brought the subject before the Government of India as opportunity presented. The last we heard of it was during the period of the late Viceroy. He was of course granted the right of adoption by Sanad in 1862.

In 1865 he ceded free of charge all lands required for railway purposes, with civil and criminal jurisdiction over them, short of absolute sovereignty, to the British Government, but he did not stop there. With true Marwari instinct he offered to lend the Government of India a crore of rupees at 4½ per cent interest for constructing the Holkar State Railway, the loan to be for 101 years, and to stand in the name of Maharajah Holkar, his heirs and successors. In 1865, the Maharajah was occupied with a land settlement in his State. One prominent feature of the settlement was the denial of the cultivator's possession of hereditary and hereditary rights in the land, and the assertion of the State's right to deal with the tenure and the revenue as it liked. The enhancement of rates which the settlement made on this principle led to was sudden and heavy. Lands transferred by the Government of India in 1861 to Holkar, and valued at Rs 28,000 per annum, were assessed by him at Rs. 1,00,000. The relations between the Durbar and the Thakurs, who were in any case the offshoots of the best Rajput houses, were such as to give rise to much discontent among those bronze. In 1872, the Maharajah brought about a change in the administrative machinery by the appointment of Sir T. Madhava Rao as Dewan or Prime Minister. Till this period his Highness's rule was strictly autocratic. He was the sole and supreme legislative and judicial authority. He made his own laws and enforced them at his convenience. There was the semblance of a Council of Ministers, but it was more a channel through which communications passed between his Highness and his subjects. It served no definite authority with it. Since Sir T. Madhava Rao's appointment, the mode of conducting State business, as described by him in his Report for 1873-74, was this —"Bodies are prepared and brought to Sir Madhava Rao for his signature, they being previously tested by the particular minister to whose departments they appertain. Important matters are brought up for consideration and special instructions. Where any matters of special gravity or difficulty require to be dealt with, all or most of the ministers are invited to discuss and deliberate. Thus a principle of individual and collective responsibility is maintained." Matters of routine were not referred to his Highness the Maharajah, but all cases involving additional expenditure, or unusual circumstances in relation to the British Agency, or those in which capital or life punishment were concerned were referred to his Highness for orders. The Revenue Department was under the direct control of His Highness. In 1869, the Maharajah established a cotton mill; its success after a time led to the establishment of a second cotton mill. Both the mills work profitably. The cotton used is chiefly grown in Malwa and Nimar. The mills contribute largely to the private income of his Highness.

Lord Northbrook was the first Viceroy and Governor-General of India who visited Malwa in November 1875. After this the Maharajah went to Calcutta to be present at the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Prince also visited Malwa in March 1876. His Highness was raised to the dignity of a Councillor of the Empress at the Imperial Assemblage in 1877, and was granted as a personal distinction a salute of 21 guns, 19 guns being the salute attached to his Chiefship. The Maharajah also got a banner and a medal as memorials of the ceremonial in which he took a part. Holkar leaves behind him two sons, the eldest of whom, Sivaji Rao Holkar, otherwise called, Bala Saheb, the heir-apparent, succeeds him as ruler of Indore. Unfortunately the relations between the father and the son were not of the happiest, and Bala Saheb, was not entrusted with any work of administration during the late Maharajah's lifetime. But he seems to possess a fair knowledge of English, having had the benefit of a good training in it under the late Mr Aberigh-Mackay. It is to be hoped that the young Maharajah will profit by the experience of life he had while not under the special graces of his father.

Sir Richard Temple, in his "Men and Events of My Time in India," has given the following brief record of the deceased Maharajah —

Next after Sindhia the most important Mahratta prince is the Maharajah Holkar, whose manner of ruling affords but little scope for an able Minister. Holkar is probably the best man of business among Native princes whom his generation has seen. He received when young, a sound practical education under European supervision, and acquired early a fondness for public affairs. His attention is given not so much to statesmanlike reforms as to the despatch of business. His diligence in writing the accounts of his Government and regulating his finances is remarkable for a Native prince, therefore he justly prides himself on this assiduity.

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 5, 1886. No. 27

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kannada per annum,	Rs	10	0
English alone, do	,,	6	0
Kannada alone, do	,,	6	0
Local subscription	,,	5	0

N B —Subscribers can take either the English or the Kannada paper alone or both The Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0

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MYSORE STATE RAILWAY NOTICE

The Management of the Mysore State Railway having been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, communications for the Agent, Auditor and Traffic Manager should in future be addressed to Dharwar

Mr Dondepant Ramchundra, Cashier, at Bangalore City Station, is authorised to receive payments due to the Railway and grant receipts for the same.

Communications in regard to Local Traffic matters may be addressed to the Traffic Superintendent, Bangalore City Station.

G. M STEWART,
Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

BANGALORE
22nd July 1886

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 1st July, Noon —265 seats will be opposed Of the number 55 will fall to Gladstonian Liberals, 46 to Unionist Liberals, 96 to Conservatives, and 68 to Parnellites

London, 2nd July, Morning —The election returns, so far as known, show that 37 candidates have been elected, of whom 16 are Conservatives, 10 Unionists, 8 Gladstonians, and 3 Parnellites

Vienna, 27th June —The Austrian and German Governments have intimated to Russia that they would disapprove of any isolated action on her part in Bulgaria

London 29th June —A Royal Proclamation has been read during the present Parliament The new Parliament will meet on 5th August

London, 1st July —Three Conservative members, including Baron D. Worms, have been returned for Liverpool without any opposition

Mr Michael Davitt opposes Lord Harrington at Leamington

Mr Gladstone has addressed a letter to the people of London, in which he appeals to them to redress the injustice which has been shown towards Ireland in the past, to consolidate their hearts in maintaining the union of the two countries (Great Britain and Ireland), and the immortal strength of the Empire

A very destructive fire broke out on Saturday night in suburbs of Madday.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1886.

THE MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

From the very beginning, about three years ago, when the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was started, we opposed the speculation in these columns, not because we thought that it was not an enterprise which would tend to the progress of the Province of Mysore and its people, but because we thought that there were insuperable obstacles in the way of starting and maintaining the speculation. The chief amongst these obstacles were, first, that there was no cotton grown in the Province which would afford a continuous supply to the mills, which were proposed to be built and have since been erected, and, secondly, we had a reasonable suspicion (which has since proved well founded) that speculations of the kind seldom or never succeed in the Province, because there seems to be some fatality attending them. They go up like the proverbial rocket and come down like the stick, after flourishing a while and raising great expectations in the mind of the public. When we published the articles condemning the enterprise which raised the ire of the *Daily Post*, the proprietor of which was one of the chief promotors of the scheme, we had no notion that the cotton mills (as the speculation is called for the sake of brevity) would meet, in the course of their career, almost before they were two years old, that most formidable and expensive of all checks to any industrial undertaking on a large scale, a big suit at law. Law in any case is the most expensive luxury, and is apt to nip in the bud any good *public scheme*; but in the case of the M. M. S and M. Company, a big law suit was, of all things, the most to be avoided. Instead of this, we find that the directors of the Mysore Maharajah's Cotton Mills got involved in the meshes of law suits, of various pecuniary values, towards the close of last year, suits brought by contractors, employes and others, and in the second month of the present year, the directors themselves sanctioned the institution of a tremendous suit for Rs 20,000 against the proprietor and the editor of the *Bangalore Spectator*. It is over three months now since that suit ended in judgment being delivered in favour of defendants, and the Plaintiffs had to pay all costs—costs which, of course had to be paid out of the funds of the Company, funds contributed by shareholders who naturally expected to reap some profit out of the speculation, but which they are not likely to do for some time to come. A suit of considerable value and involving proportionate costs is still pending in the Chief Court of Mysore. We allude to the suit of one Chickanna, a contractor against the directors of the Mills, and when that will end, and how it will end, it is not possible to tell. It is certain, however, that it has entailed and will continue to entail considerable costs, which must, as a matter of course, be paid out of the funds of the Company And now we find that another formidable suit, for no less a sum than Rs 13,000, has been filed against the directors, in the Chief Court of Mysore, by the late Manager of the Mills Mr C H. Hogg. The suit comes on for hearing to-morrow, on the point whether it should not be admitted on the pauper side of the court as the plaintiff has not the means to pay the heavy stamp duty required by law. There is hardly any doubt that the suit will be admitted, as we have good reason to believe that the plaintiff has really no means to pay the stamp duty, and if admitted, it will go on and involve the expenditure of more costs out of the Company's funds, whether directors gain or lose the verdict, and if the latter, it is not difficult to see what the result will be to the well-being of the M. M. S. and M. Company, as a commercial and industrial speculation. Mr. Hogg sues for damages, amounting to about Rs 13,000, alleged to arise from a breach of agreement entered into between him and Mr. James Scott, a Bombay Merchant, Agent to the Company, and ratified by the directors, to the effect that he was to be Manager of the Cotton Mills, for a period of three years, on a salary of Rs. 350 a month, with a house free of rent and with other minor conditions. Mr Hogg has been dismissed from the service of the Company, as it has been asserted, for incompetency and insubordination, but which dismissal Mr. Hogg alleges to be wrongful, and hence the damages. It is, of course, out of the question to enter into the merits of the case at this stage of the proceedings, because it is impossible to tell whether the one or the other side is in the right; but we have certainly the right, and it is within the sphere of our duty, to point out to the directors of the Company that these continuous suits, large and small, by and against the directors, cannot add to the credit of the Company, or raise the Cotton Mills, as a commercial and industrial speculation, in the confidence of the public, and still less in that of the shareholders, who will have good reason to entertain doubts as to any return for the money they have invested. Events have shown how ill-advised the directors were in authorising the institution of the big suit for Rs. 20,000 damages against the proprietor and the editor of the *Bangalore Spectator*. Prevention is better than cure, and we think that the directors of the M. M. S. and M. Company will be best consulting the interests of the shareholders, and securing the future fortunes of the Cotton Mills, if they will take the best and most competent legal advice, before contesting this most expensive suit instituted by their late Manager

PROSECUTIONS FOR PERJURY.

We have seen it stated in the columns of our local English contemporaries that the Civil Judge of the Civil and Military Station has begun what looks very much like a crusade against the givers of false evidence in his court. It is said that, within one month (the last month) Colonel Hill sent up no less than five cases of giving false evidence before him to the District Magistrate for trial, and that the latter officer has sent them on for disposal to his subordinate, the Second Magistrate of the Station. It would appear, from what we could glean from the very brief reports in the columns of our contemporaries, that the false evidence given by the accused before the Civil Judge consists for the most part, if not altogether, of denials, on oath, of their signatures or marks, as the case may be, to the documents on which they have been sued for money borrowed. Now there is hardly a crime more heinous than giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, no crime more difficult of detection, and no crime

which ought to be more severely punished when detected and proved against the offenders, but there should be, we venture to affirm, the utmost caution exercised by presiding judge or magistrate in sanctioning the prosecution of perjurers, who, as we think, may be broadly divided into two classes, namely, those who give false evidence, pure and simple, touching actions or words, or both, which affect parties injuriously in criminal actions, and cause pecuniary loss and damage to those affected in civil suits, and those who merely deny their signatures or marks to documents with which they are charged with having executed, and who cannot put in any other defence but a denial, as it is impossible, in such cases, to prove a negative It is in these latter cases that a presiding judge or magistrate should exercise the utmost caution in sanctioning the prosecution of parties for perjury It is a notorious fact that forgeries of documents are most easily accomplished and most rife, and it is not too much to say that as many false claims founded on forged documents are decided in favour of claimants, in our civil courts, as there are witnesses examined who think nothing of deliberately perjuring themselves Both forgery and perjury are crimes common and most difficult of detection, they are, as crimes, on a par, and it would be as true to say that there is, in our law courts, as much forgery as perjury It is a very easy task, indeed, to get up a forged document and foist it on an innocent man An unscrupulous man, either from personal malice, or with the object of illicit gain has simply to get a stamped paper of the required value, secure a "writer" for a small consideration, and get one or two "attesting witnesses" on similar terms, and in half an hour or so, an innocent man may be made liable for any sum of money which he never borrowed, and at the due time, he will be called upon to pay up, and if he refuses, he will be sued in a civil court, where, as is but natural, if he resists the claim, and denies the execution of the document, he may be sent up for prosecution on a charge of perjury before a magistrate, the witnesses against him being his unscrupulous enemy supported by the 'writer' of the document and the "attesting witnesses" The chances of the deliberate commission of so abominable a crime are enhanced, where the parties whom it is sought to render liable on documents are ignorant, uneducated people, who, not being able to write, affix a "mark" to documents The facility for forgery under such a condition is too obvious to need further consideration In such cases, therefore, where it is quite beyond the power of the defendant to establish a negative, where it is quite possible that the defendant is the victim of a criminal conspiracy, we think that a civil judge should be quite content with giving judgment for the plaintiff, on the ground that defendant has produced no evidence in support of his plea. If the claim be true, the plaintiff has gained what he seeks, if it be false (as there is a probability of it) then the defendant is not further injured by a prosecution for perjury, and a period of rigorous imprisonment in Jail By the policy adopted by the Civil Judge of the C and M Station, there is no great likihood of putting down the crime of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, but there is every likelihood that parties charged with false claims on forged documents would prefer to allow judgment to go by default, than run the risk of conviction and punishment on a charge for perjury

Occasional Notes

The eldest son of the Ameer of Cabul is said to be betrothed to the daughter of the Governor of Farrah

Press telegrams between England and India will be reduced to one shilling and four pence per word, from the 1st proximo.

By a notification in the last *Gazette of India*, the income Tax Act is extended to the civil and military station of Bangalore.

A man in St Lucia, who has studied the subject of alcohol in potatoes, has invented a process by which the 'proofs' may be made to yield an agreeable intoxicating fluid

Mr McIver, Mr Malcolm, Sir R Lethbridge, Sir R Temple, Sir S Fergusson, and Sir G Hunter voted against, and Sir G Campbell, (former Lieutenant Governor of Bengal) voted for the Irish Home Rule Bill

A contemporary regrets to hear from Baroda that the gaumd old Maharajah of that place is in very indifferent health His Highness has been ailing for some considerable time, but his condition has caused no serious anxiety until within the last few days

The *Englishman* hears that the Government Solicitor has decided to carry on the criminal prosecution which the late Mr Miller instituted against Mr Knight, the editor of the *Statesman*, for libel, and that the case will come on at the next Sessions

Thebaw's golden chariot has arrived in Rangoon, and will be exhibited for the benefit of a fund to provide literature for the European soldiers in hospital at Mandalay and out stations A want of reading matter still exists in the hospitals in Upper Burmah

One good result of the annexation of Upper Burmah will be the control gained over the Naga Abors, Lushais, and other restless tribes of the Assam frontier who will now find themselves liable to be attacked from the rear if they venture to raid into British territory

The *Indian Spectator* has received the following telegram, referring to Mr Dadabhai Naoroji's candidature at Holborn, from a friend in London —"Monster meeting, Town Hall, immense success Much enthusiasm prevailed The resolution adopting Mr Dadabhai was carried by acclamation."

A Simla telegram to the *Times of India* says that the statement telegraphed from England recently that the Viceroy would probably appoint a Committee to inquire into the question of the admission of natives to the Indian Civil Service is correct The subject is now under consideration It is likely that the result will be the appointment of a Committee

In connection with the Bombay Gilchrist scholarships, two Parsees have passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University, held in Bombay last January, although the Gilchrist Indian Scholarship was allotted to a Ceylon candidate Of these, Mr Kanga, of the Elphinstone College, passes in the first class, while Mr Tavaria, of the Grant Medical College, took honours

A young lady was recently tried before a bench of Magistrates at Melbourne, for sending a telegram signed with a fictitious name As it was only a joke to a friend, the Postal Department did not press for a heavy penalty The bench took this view of the matter, and, after warning her that she was liable to a penalty of £100, or in default three month's imprisonment, fined her £2

Mr Gladstone stated in the House of Commons on the afternoon of the 11th ultimo —"If, when the elections have taken place, the Irish policy of the Government should be found to have been disapproved by the country, or if there should be room for doubt on that point without question, the new Parliament ought on that ground to be assembled forthwith

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have called a public meeting to be held for the purpose of expressing satisfaction at the candidature of the Hon Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr Lalmohun Ghose for Holborn and Deptford respectively, at the ensuing general elections, and to pass a vote of thanks to the electors of the two constituencies who have promised to support these Indian candidates for Parliamentary honors.

Several of the Native States are entering heartily into the medical aid for women movement The Rewah Durbar is determined to establish a midwifery class, and a suitable instructress is now being looked for In Oliwar a lady doctor, Miss Smith, is at work and has the cordial support of the Maharajah The Begum of Bhopal is in negotiation with Miss Stewart, of Madras, to establish herself at Bhopal

Sir E Baring has addressed a note to Nubar Pacha, relative to the question of the enlargement of the Suez Canal He asks that the works for enlarging the Canal may be commenced without further delay, the English Government being of opinion that it is unnecessary for the Egyptian Government to make any fresh concessions for the enlargement of the present canal, but that proceedings may be commenced upon a simple authorization

Mr Herbert Gladstone, M P, speaking at Rochester on the 9th ultimo, said the Bill relating to Ireland had been defeated by a strange combination of Whigs and Radicals, assisted by the whole strength of the Tory party The supporters of justice to Ireland were, however, not disheartened, for the English Liberals would stand shoulder to shoulder with the Irish Nationalists until the question was settled on the lines laid down in the recent Bill

Messrs Hamilton & Co, the Government of India Bookbinders and Stationers, are unpacking, for public sale at Calcutta the Government of India share of the loot of Theebaw's palace at Mandalay Among the articles first unpacked were immense gold baths, gold pots and other paraphernalia of a native bath room—all in gold Theebaw's night lamps in gold, the burners supported by fabulously valued pieces of ruby and emerald, have also been unpacked

Another notorious dacoit named Jhujur Singh, who had infested the south of Gwalior, and the borders of Indore and Jhansi districts, has, after a short career, been killed by the Gwalior detachment in connection with the dacoit Mr Tara Singh—who was seized by Scindia's troops and the Bhopal battalion on the 19th instant —were two other men who, offering fight, were shot down They proved to be Ajaibsingh and Bankup, two notorious characters for whom rewards of Rs 1,000 and Rs 500 respectively had been offered

Six months ago, the Bengal Government, on the motion of the Maharani of Pikari, ordered the transfer of the Raj from her husband—from whom she had been separated for some years—to the management of the Court of Wards The Maharani died a few weeks ago, and now the discarded husband intends to move the High Court for an injunction to restrain the Court of Wards from any interference in the affairs of the Raj, and to declare him the lawful manager of the property on behalf of the late Maharani's three minor children

The Nizam's Council of State has been reconstituted and its powers considerably enlarged The Council has hitherto been a purely consultative body, and any member had a right to introduce or discuss any subject excepting that which had been submitted by the Nizam or the Minister Now, however, any member is at liberty to bring to the notice of the Council any general measure or recommendation calculated to benefit the State or remedy any defect or discrepancy in the administration at large provided he shall have obtained the sanction of the President

In the Probate Divorce Court, London, on the 1st instant, the case of Crawford v Crawford and Dilke came on for hearing The queen's Proctor having intervened, Sir Charles Dilke, through his counsel made an application in chambers for leave to appeal Mr Crawford made a similar application and both were refused in Chambers. The application was renewed in open Court both for Sir Charles Dilke and Mrs. Crawford A similar motion on behalf of Mr. Crawford was to strike out the plea of the Queen's Proctor In the end, Sir Charles Dilke's application was dismissed with costs, and Mr Crawford's costs were made costs in the suit

The *Indian Spectator*, discussing the appointment of an English officer as Prime Minister to the Begum of Bhopal, says — "When a Mahomedan Princess prefers a European to a Mahomedan Dewan, or when a Hindu Prince places a European before a Hindu, it does seem that the national union so yearned after, is a pretty long way off We have nothing to say against the Begum of Bhopal, but betters have done the same thing before her It is an every day occurrence that a Hindu accused prefers an English Judge to a Mahomedan, or over to a Hindu of another caste than his own But these are facts which it will never do to lose sight of in dealing with practical politics."

The *Times of India* alluding to the circumstance that the Hon Dadabhai Naoroji intends to stand for Holborn, considers his future as almost a mathematical certainty "In the last election for the Holborn Division of Finsbury, Colonel Duncan the conservative candidate, received 4017 votes against 3 471 votes recorded for Mr Charles Harrison, the liberal candidate Colonel Duncan has already distinguished himself in the House, and the Metropolitan boroughs are certainly not less Conservative than they were It is difficult to see how Mr Dadabhai Naoroji has had the temerity to come forward at all, or why he wishes to fight an apparently hopeless battle "

The largest but never constructed is, probably, that of Herr Grawinsdit, at Berlin By the help of this colossal machine, the inventor says he is able to attain a speed of 14½ yards to 16 yards per second, or a mile in less than two minutes. The balloon is cigar shaped, being about 160 yards long by 16 yards in diameter Its capacity is 20 000 cubic yards, and it is said to be capable of carrying a load of nearly three tons and a half, independently of the engines which together weigh about 21½ tons Propulsion is effected by means of three aerial screws Herr Grawinsdit affirms that he will be able to travel in any direction he pleases, even in the midst of the most violent storms

It was announced in London on the 8th ultimo, that Captain Plummer has decided to stay as Manager of the Mysore Gold Mining Company "The news," said the *Mining Journal* on the 5th, "has had a wonderfully reviving effect upon the shares" The quotation was £7 5 on the 31th May, and £8 3 0 on the 4th June, a difference in value (reckoned on 100,000 shares) of £126 2s0, or a little more than an eighth of a million sterling! This is a remarkable proof of the high estimation in which Captain Plummer's experience, zeal, and trustworthiness are held by the shareholders of the pioneer Company

The announcement in the House of Commons of the majority of thirty against the Irish Home Rule Bill was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers, which were renewed when the Speaker, again reading out the figures, declared that the "Noes had it" This time, however, the Home Rulers joined in the shouting, and when one of them called out 'Cheers for the Grand Old Man,' the Ministerialists also rose to their seats, the Chancellor of the Exchequer being the only Cabinet Minister to do so There was then a call of "Three groans for Chamberlain" by one Home Rule member, and a scene of intense excitement and uproar ensued, when quiet was somewhat restored.

Local and Provincial

The Ramzan —The Mahomedan feast of Ramzan was over on Saturday last, and the *Kithka*, or day of rejoicing, was held yesterday.

A TRANSFER.—Mr A Read Becher, late Manager of the Mysore State Railway, who had to give up his place, on the transfer of the line to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, has been appointed an Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bengal

THE RESIDENT'S TREASURY.—Major E P Maltby, District Magistrate of the C and M Station, held his monthly inspection of the Resident's Treasury on Thursday morning The accounts for the past month were declared to be satisfactory The balance at present in the Treasury is R 137,750 11 2

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE.—It is under contemplation to appoint Mr H J D Wilkinson, now of Saint Andrew's, as Science Assistant in the Bangalore Central College

WELL MERITED INCREASE.—The *Spectator* is glad to note that P R Venkitaswami Naidu, B A, and Paramasiva Iyer B A, respectively Mathematical and Science Professors in the Bangalore Central College, have each recently had an increase of salary of Rs 50 per mensem

A NEW ADVOCATE.—Mr Bashiam Iyengar, B A, L L B, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, has put in an application for admission in the Chief Court of Mysore The gentleman is one of the leading Vakils of Madras and has come to Bangalore to appear in a suit, the subject matter of which is Rs 20,000 The case was heard in the Chief Court on Thursday last

COMMEMORATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.—Messrs Cook and Kelvey the enterprising Calcutta Jewellers, have brought out a silver medal, which they are now offering for sale to the "Indian Loyal Public" The medal bears on the obverse a beautifully executed and striking likeness of Her Majesty, and on the reverse an Imperial Crown, with the inscription—"In commemoration of the Fiftieth year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria Ascended to throne June 20, 1837" The manufacturers anticipate a large demand from persons wishing to procure in this convenient manner a memento of Her Majesty's Jubilee

SNAKES AND DOGS.—The total number of snakes killed within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the past month was 70 Of these 7 were killed in Coomban Shooly 7 at Ulsoor, 9 at Shoolay, 5 at Blackpally, 6 in Bellahally, 4 in Cleveland Town, 3 in the Infantry Lines, 2 in the 52nd Barracks and the remainder in other parts of the Cantonment The cost for destroying these reptiles was Rs 25 4 0 which was defrayed by the Station Municipality The total number of dogs killed in the Cantonment during the month of June last was 178 Of these 101 were shots 70 dogs and 8 pups The cost for destroying these animals was Rs 28 8 0 which amount was also defrayed by the local Municipality

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—On Tuesday last, the 29th ultimo, there was a conference at the Residency, between Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident and the Dewan of Mysore, on the one part, and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's representative on the other part, on the subject of the transfer of the Mysore State Railway to the Company The deed of transfer was agreed to and the State Line handed over to the Company on Thursday last, the 1st instant It would seem that all the officers of the Southern Mahratta Railway have taken charge of their duties here Mr K Puttana Chetty, Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Molloy Locomotive Superintendent, Mr Mahadeva Shastri, Assistant Superintendent, Mr Porter, General Foreman, and Mr Weir, Storekeeper, have been informed that they are now under the orders of the Agent and Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway All the Auditor's office men have been asked to make their way to Dharwar by the 3rd July and have been informed that an increase of Rs 5 will be given to all non pensionable hands.

ORDER IN THE FORT.—On Thursday morning last, a most brutal murder was discovered in the Fort of Bangalore The body of a young man named Moonesawmy Modelly, aged about 24 years, was found floating in a broad deep well, with a rope passed several times round the neck and with both hands and both feet tied together The man seems to have been first murdered, and his body then thrown into the well At the inquest held by the Second Magistrate of the C and M Station, on Thursday afternoon and evening, it transpired that the deceased was a suitor in the Civil Court of the Station, plaintiff in a suit which he brought against one Govindarajoo Moodelly, a clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's office, Bangalore district, whose servant he had been, and whom he sued for wages There seems to have been a very bad feeling aroused in the hearts of the defendant and his witnesses against the deceased, because the latter, who was a poor man and not considered respectable socially, should have dared to summon a man in the position of the defendant The suit was dismissed, between 4 and 5 P M, on Monday last When the parties came out of court, the deceased was assaulted, in the court compound, by three of the witnesses who had appeared on behalf of Govindarajoo Moodelly Deceased made a complaint to the civil judge, who directed him to summon his assailants to the police court, which he was to have done on the following day (Tuesday), but on that very night, he was murdered, as already stated Three men, namely, Govindarajoo Moodelly, the defendant in the civil suit, Venkatasawmy Naidu (a witness, one of those who assaulted the deceased) and one Soobroya Moodelly (another witness) are now in custody of the police, on suspicion It may be added that the well in which the body of the deceased was found is exactly opposite the house of Govindarajoo Moodelly, and not 20 or 25 yards away

General Summary

BOMBAY

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—The late Rajah of Pudukottah placed Rs 500 at the disposal of the Subdivisional Officer, Trichinopoly Taluk, authorising, for a trial, a train of railway from Trichinopoly to Pudukottah As the present Prince is but a minor the railway has not been commenced pending the decision of Government of the appointment of a Regency or other form of Government for the native state, when the survey is to be put in hand

THE INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.—DHARWAR *24th June*.—A most enthusiastic meeting of more than 2000 people was held this evening in the open space near the Municipal Market, when a resolution was unanimously passed expressing full confidence in the Hon'ble Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr Lalubhai Samaldas who intend to stand for Hulburg and Poplar respectively, at the coming General Election, and thanking their deep sense of gratitude to the electors for supporting the Indian Bill Great enthusiasm and enthusiasm prevailed throughout.—T I

BELGAUM BRANCH, MADRAS RAILWAY.—A special meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Agency and Manager's Office, to decide upon the necessary arrangements for transferring the section of the line to the Southern Mahratta Railway Major Oliver and the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, were present Some difficulties exist as to the junction arrangements at Gadag station The deed of transfer, it is expected, cannot however, be signed at present, pending receipt of certain information from the Revenue Department, which must be embodied in the Deed of transfer being drawn up by the Government Solicitors

ACCIDENT ON H H THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY.—On Wednesday evening, last the up mixed train was running as usual from Warangal to Hyderabad On arrival near mile g 165 (from Wadi) the next engine to the engine got derailed, and, as the train was going at a good rate of speed, the truck took up about 50 yards of the line and caused several other vehicles to leave the rails One first class, two third class and a brake van fell on their sides on the embankment, and were severely damaged No one was hurt with the exception of Mr Gage the Paymaster, who was removed unconscious from the *Debris* of the first class carriage in which he was travelling Immediately news was received of the occurrence, the Acting agent, the Locomotive Superintendent and District Engineer got a special train together, and went down to the scene of the accident They found that no one was hurt and as it would take some time to clear the line, the passengers who had been delayed at Alor Station, were sent on to their destination by the special train —D H

Extracts.

THE MIRACULOUS MEDICINE AT OOTY

It seems most of the *Madras Standard* writes — Can there be any truth in the rumour that has been doing the rounds here of the miraculous cure of all diseases by the juice of a mango plant? Many of your readers are aware that along the S W Coast of Malabar in and on the margin of the village of Ooty which is another famous in the pages of Indian History and Geography as no tradition appears not to be in connection with any thing of importance Crowds are seen flocking daily to the place in numbers and a Cultivator daily to the immeasurable nature to pounds the juice of The all diseases curing plant in a mango tree Upon It is very curious to note that the same juice is given to all the diseases existing those of Kacha It is indeed very surprising also to the newspapers in the statements of parties have the right to turn in that the M R Company to make a good deal out of this If things go on well, they have all right, but on the contrary should there be a mishap in the machinery to the sorrowful persons who depend upon his money which is Man, the Doctor the correspondent, or the patient? last would be a great misfortune Doctor, and built the patient and to such persons connected to the Hospital After that it would be well if the medicine is to be duly certified by a Chemist and then patent it before distributing to people.

A PUBLIC MEETING

The *Times of India*.—A public meeting called by the Bombay Presidency Association was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute yesterday in support of the candidature of the Honorable Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr Lal Mohun Ghose for Holborn and Dadabhai respectively at the next General Election Mr Dadabhai Naoroji said that he was glad to see that there was such a large gathering present He was glad to hear that Mr Ghose would succeed him in addressing the meeting and also for Mr Dadabhai the chairman was glad that he was able from the circumstances that he was to address the meeting on the occasion of the gentleman The Hon Dadabhai Naoroji then read a number of letters and telegrams which had been received from various parts of the country expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting On the motion of Mr Nowroji the following resolution was carried with acclamation —

"That this meeting expresses its confidence in Messrs Dadabhai Naoroji and Lal Mohun Ghose as faithful representatives of Indian interests and hopes to tender its cordial thanks to the electors of Holborn and Dadabhai for accepting them as their candidates at the ensuing General Election

TURKEY AND PERSIA

The *Inter's Hind* of Meerut.—"The Sultan of Turkey recently invited Persia to enter into an alliance with Turkey and other Mahomedan States, but we are very much surprised to find that Persia has declined to accept the offer Is it that Persia has no regard for the Mahomedan religion? No, she certainly sympathises with Mahomedans, but the ascendancy which Russia has acquired over her does not permit her doing anything, and it is probably for this reason that she has declined to enter into an alliance with Turkey It is matter for great regret that we are so much reduced in the scale of nations that we are afraid of other countries professing a different religion We feel inclined to burn all the records of the great deeds done by the great men of Islam as their successors are not worthy of being their descendants Why are we accused of being the descendants of those great men, since we are incapable of doing anything worthy of them? The more a nation is afraid of the power of European nations, the sooner she becomes their victim Look at the barbarous people of Afghanistan Russia is courting their friendship on the one side, and the English on the other, by presents of lacs of rupees and thousands of arms on the one hand If any thought of the irresistible power of these countries had entered the heads of the Afghans, they would be worse off than the people of Patiala They would have lost their life and liberty, and would be thinking of paying the income tax Lord Dufferin has imposed. Worse that the union of the Europeans is going too far Woe to the Mahomedans who are unable to realise the benefits of Union My God open their eyes and change their mutual differences into union and conquer the Turkish Empire is overwhelmed on all four sides, and Persia is bound to aid the former If Turkey is lost to the Mahomedans Persia will become an easy prey to Russia or some other European Power

DHULEEP SINGH'S MANIFESTO

On the 7th ultimo the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh (who is now nearly fifty years of age) wrote from on board the steamer *Natal* off Suez to the *Times of India*.—

"Will you permit me, through the medium of your influential journal, to narrate a few events in connection with myself in the hope that they may prove interesting to the general public Although I am a naturalised Englishman yet I was arrested at Aden without a warrant, one having been issued since I re-embraced Sikhism while staying at Aden. Before quitting England, the Indian Government, in a great trepidation, offered me £50,000 in full of all my claims upon it, provided I promised never to return to India But I declined this offer, as I would not accept £100,000 and give a receipt in full My health having broken down through residence at Aden I am now travelling on my way back to Europe in order to drink the German waters. Although the Indian Government succeeded in preventing me from reaching Bombay lately yet they are not able to close all the roads that there are to India For when I return, I can either land at Goa or Pondicherry, or, if I fancy an overland route, then I can enter the Punjab through Russia In that event I suppose the whole of the British army in India would be sent out, as well as the resistance of 'our ally' the Ameer invoked to resist the coming of a single individual, viz., myself What a wonderful spectacle!! The tax payer of India, no doubt, will be glad to hear that I have resigned the miserable stipend paid to me under that iniquitous treaty of the annexation, which was exacted from me by my guardian when I was a minor, thus setting aside that illegal document entirely Assoon as restored to health, I hope to appeal for pecuniary aid to the oriental liberality of both my brother princes as well as the people of India Should however the Government place its veto upon their generous impulse then I shall have no alternative but to transfer my allegiance to some other European Power, who, I daresay, will provide for my maintenance I find it very difficult to collect my thoughts at present owing to bad weather"

FOREIGN PRESS TELEGRAMS

REDUCTION OF TARIFF

The following rules for foreign press telegrams, at reduced rates, took effect from the 1st instant.

"Telegrams in plain English language, containing news or intelligence for publication in newspapers, may be transmitted by the Suez route from London to India, at the rate of sixteen [half 32] pence per word, and from India to London, at the rate of fifteen [half 30] annas per word, subject to the following conditions.—

(1) The newspapers, their correspondents or agents, are required to address their messages to a newspaper office which shall be prohibited from selling, distributing, or communicating such telegrams to clubs exchanges, or news rooms or disposing of them for any purpose whatever, directly or indirectly, other than for publication in the newspapers to which they are addressed.

(2) Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with transmission of the ordinary message traffic, and in order to ensure this, the transmission of such news telegrams may be deferred or suspended, or interrupted until any Government telegram or any ordinary or press telegram at full rates that may be on hand shall have been transmitted and completed On the lines of the Indian Telegraph Department, such telegrams will take precedence with "ordinary" inland messages —

(3) No telegrams shall be transmitted at the reduced rate except for publication in a newspaper, and they must be written in plain English, so as to be intelligible to the transmitting officer Telegrams containing news or information not for publication or containing code words or words of concealed meaning or groups of figures or ciphers shall be paid for at the full tariff rates

(4) The news transmitted in such telegrams at the reduced rate must be duly published in the newspapers which they are addressed, or satisfactory reasons be given for non publication, in the absence of which full tariff rates will be chargeable

(5) All press telegrams at the reduced rate must be prepaid except under special arrangements made by an authorised newspaper for specially nominated correspondents

(6) The reduced rate for foreign press telegrams applies only when all the above conditions have been satisfied, and any subsequent claim made for the difference between the reduced press and ordinary tariff rates must be satisfied immediately on demand

NATIVE CHIEFS AND RUPEE PAPER

The *Advocate of India*—A correspondent sends us a *native* suggestion. He has heard that Maharaja Scindia has lefe more than four crores of rupees in the State coffers, and that Mr Lely, on assuming charge of the Porebunder State, the other day, found in the treasury money, precious stones, and jewels valued at a crore and a half. It is suggested that beginning with Gwalior, whenever the charge of a State temporarily lapses to the Government through the minority of the heir, it should immediately invest all the accumulating unproductive revenue in rupee paper. Such a course, it is confidently expected would ensure a "marked improvement" in the price of these securities and, more immediately, ensure a higher quotation when the Government invite tenders for the loan of one hundred and twenty lakhs on account of the Port Trusts of Bombay and Calcutta. Our correspondent is a shrewd business man, and he probably regards the course he has recommended merely from the side of its effect on "business." In the study of perspective, for instance, the building stands 6 inches from the eye when with one eye completely shut, but the world in general thinks it more compatible with convenience and safety to go about with both organs of vision as widely opened as possible. If the princely wards of the Government belonged to the same nationality as itself, there would be no serious objection to a diversion of the surplus funds of the States in a channel that would yield them profit, but under the present circumstances a wholesale investment of the kind recommended would assuredly be viewed with the greatest disapproval, not only by the Chiefs, but by the people of India. Though the disastrous results of the paper fetish mania cannot be too often insisted on, it would be unwise to force a reform in this or any other national custom. Government paper might rise in price of the savings of thousand native princes, were thrown into the market, but the character of the Government for tolerance and justice would assuredly fall in a corresponding ratio. Such savings might be usefully employed for the improvement of the States themselves, without causing offence or alarm. Lord Ripon on more than one occasion expressed his disapproval of the practice of allowing large accretions in Durbar treasuries, and recommended, as in the case of Hyderabad, their utilisation on railways through the territories of the Chiefs concerned. Domestic improvements of this nature would be more acceptable to our fellow-subjects, and their employment, by involving no loss of territorial revenue, would not attempt to give buoyancy to the British Indian money market by an act which a timid and suspicious people might construe as legalised spoliation. The late Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar, and other native chiefs are known during their lifetime to have honorably invested large sums of money in Government paper, but that is a different thing altogether from making the maximum heir of the former a "bull" on the stock market.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

The *Advocate of India*—The discussion on the Indian Bankruptcy Bill has advanced a stage further since we last wrote upon it. The chief officers of the Government of India including Mr Ilbert himself are in favour of abolishing imprisonment for debt pure and simple. In cases in which some other offence is committed in connection with the insolvency imprisonment may be awarded. For such punishment there can be no objection because a separate offence has been committed. The officers of Government to whom we have referred—excepting Mr Ilbert—wish that the Act as proposed to be amended by abolishing imprisonment for debt shall be extended to the whole of British India, and not to one province only. Some of the judges of the Bombay High Court are said to be in favour of retaining imprisonment for debt in Bombay. As we have not seen the reasons upon which this recommendation is based, we can say nothing. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have discriminated between the insolvency of the trader and the insolvency of the ordinary debtor of the Mawarees, and proposes that the power of imprisoning the former should be maintained, while the latter should not be made liable to imprisonment. It is said that by imprisoning the poor debtor, his family will be deprived of the means of living, while he is not rendered liable to imprisonment, he will not be allowed to incur such debts as will lead to insolvency. The trader—the Bombay trader especially—is not to be treated with the same forbearance, for him imprisonment should not be abolished. It is assumed that his insolvency is of a dishonest character, and being so his creditor should have the power of punishing him by imprisonment. We think the law should be of general application. If the Marwaree creditor of the poor labouring man can take care of himself, the commercial creditor of the native trader should also be credited with sufficient acumen to take care of himself. All the arguments which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have set forth in favour of relieving the poor debtor from the punishment of imprisonment are applicable to the case of the trader. We are asked to believe that the relationship of the Bombay creditor with his debtor is the reverse of that between the Marwaree and his debtor, that whereas in the latter case the Marwaree is too astute for his creditor as the latter the commercial man is the victim. If the commercial man requires a special law for his protection, his case is certainly a very bad one. He may require other special laws to enable him to carry on his trade. We are very strongly of opinion that no restrictions should be made which would give either one province or one class of people the power of imprisonment for debt. The Bombay Chamber have made out no good case why Bombay merchants should have special protection accorded them by the legislature. They should be able to take care of themselves, and if imprisonment for debt be generally abolished we are sure they will find the means of self protection in the same way as the most wealthy money lender will. Nobody contemplates that rupees will be done to the Marwaree when he is deprived of the power of imprisoning his creditor, for he has the power of selecting his creditors. The commercial man enjoys the same power of selecting his own business man and it is his duty to select honest men. He has no place in asking the State to arm him with legal power again at those whom he has allowed to become his adversaries. The most remarkable feature in the demand of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is that the native merchants do not share their opinion.

THE FUNERAL OF MAHARAJAH SCINDIAH

The *Times of India*—Gwalior, *June* 23—The funeral procession of Maharajah Jayaji Rao Scindiah, dec'd, was of considerable grandeur and pomp. It was arranged after the fashion of the Dasara procession, and was attended by the regular and irregular troops, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, under darkdars and sirdars, and officials of all rank. Colonel Bannerman the Resident, followed the procession, with the heir-apparent and Sir Ganpatrao. When the embroidered palanquin in which the dead body was carried, left the palace, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Maharajah's artillery. When the coffin reached the Chatri, it was placed on the funeral pile which was set on fire after religious observances.

Sir Lepel Griffin the Agent Governor General, on hearing the sad event, left Indore by special train for Gwalior, and reached here in twenty three hours. His reception at the station was strictly private. Sir Ganpatrao met him on the platform and conducted him to the Moti Mahal Palace. He is accompanied by one of his assistants and a few office hands. As soon as he arrived he drove, in company of Sir Ganpatrao, to H H Madho Maharajah and their Highnesses the Maharanees, with the view of paying a visit of condolence. Sir Lepel Griffin, after expressing his sympathy on the sad bereavement, gave every assurance on behalf of the Government of India, to render every aid and support for the future administration. Their Highnesses the Maharanees requested him, through the Prime Minister, to convey their heart felt gratitude to H E the Viceroy for the consolation afforded to them in their time of affliction. It is authoritatively declared that, during the minority of the young Prince, Sir Ganpatrao will be entrusted with the powers of regent and administrator. His selection to this high dignity is unanimously approved of, as his influence is very great in Gwalior, and he is attached to the British interest. Sir Lepel Griffin will place the Choti Maharajah on the *gadee* after a week or ten days.

Another notorious dacoit, named Jujhar Singh, who had taken a most conspicuous part in the perpetration of violent crimes in British territory, has at last, after a sharp encounter with the darbar troops at Chanderi, been killed. This reflects great credit to Sir Ganpatrao for his assiduity, zeal and energy. Sir Lepel Griffin, who is at present in Gwalior is exceedingly pleased to hear the continued success of Sir Ganpatrao against dacoits, congratulated him and promised to bring this laudable action of Sir Ganpatrao to the notice of the Government of India, to appreciate his valuable services.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The *Madras Mail*—The second ordinary meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 5.30 p m. Mr Bond Scott, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read a Report on the "Hairy Man of Burmah" by the Sub Committee, which the society will publish hereafter in its journal. A plaster cast of the jaws and tooth of the Hairy Man taken by Mr J M Walton, and a photograph of the Hairy Family by Messrs Bourne and Shepperd, were handed round for the inspection of the members present. Mr E M Wilton remarked that there appeared to be but little difference between the jaws on the Hairy Man and those of an ordinary individual whose teeth had been extracted twelve months previously. The President stated that the family to which the Hairy Man belonged had been formally described both by Mr Crawford and Mr Yule. The Hairy Woman mentioned by the latter was, he believed, the one who had been recently exhibited in Bombay. He called attention to Professor Haeckel's theory that the embryonic fœtus grows as a survival of the hirsute covering of our human ancestors, and cited Dr Darwin's opinion that the hairiness of certain races of mankind was probably due to a partial reversion to an original type. He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the Sub Committee for their report. The motion was seconded by Mr Phipson and carried unanimously.

Mr W Dymock then read a paper entitled "Note on Indian Nose-rings," in the course of which he pointed out that a form of divination was still practised in and at the present day, by the medium of a boy on whose palm and eyes lampblack was applied. The boy was then directed to hold his hand before a lamp with the blackened palm towards him. After certain manipulations on the part of the operator the boy announced that he saw certain spirits among whom was the particular spirate who had been invoked. Questions were put to and answered by the spirits, the author referred to the different kinds of matters given in the Mantra Shastra and concluded by stating that his object in bringing forward his note had been to invite information on the subject of divination in India at the present time.

The President mentioned that he had not had the advantage of previously perusing Mr Dymock's paper. His intention was to read a paper of his own which did not traverse the ground, but dealt with a cognate subject. He then proceeded to read a paper, under the title of "Notes on Divination by Hazarat Jun among the Indian Musselmans." He described the *modus operandi* as consisting in the magician rubbing the boy medium to gain intently on his own thumb nail which had been previously smeared with a mixture of oil and lampblack. In answers to questions put to him the boy said that he saw pictures made for the reception of the King of the Jinns, whose image at last appeared. The information, regarding which the will of the said Jinn had been sought was now extracted from the King of the Jinns by means of questions asked through the boy. The author referred to the existence of a similar kind of divination known as mirchomancy in medieval Europe, and reminded the members of a similar exhibition described by Lane in his Modern Egyptians' with respect to the Mirror of Ink in the palm of a boy at Cairo. In conclusion, he drew the attention to the strong likeness between Hazarat Jinn and clairvoyance and suggested that although the supernatural element was to be rejected a residuum of fact was probably to be found in the electro biological condition of medium.

After a few observations by M M H Hakim on the role of Hazarat Jinn, a vote of thanks to the writers of the two papers was moved by Mr Gerson da Cunha, which was seconded by the Honble Mr Justice Scott and carried unanimously.

THE RELIGION OF THE VEDAS

The *Madras Mail*—Mr Diwan Bahadur R Raghunatha Row arrived at Salem on the morning of Saturday the 26th instant, at the request of Mr Digbuan of the London Mission Society, to deliver a lecture on the religion of the Vedas. In the evening there was a large meeting in the Lecture Hall of the London Mission High School. Among those present were Mr George MacWatters, Collector and District Magistrate, Mr Robertson, Mr Dignum, and many other gentlemen of influence and education. Dr C W W Martin, District and Sessions Judge, was in the chair. The proceedings commenced at 6.30 p m. Dr Martin introduced Mr Raghunatha Row to the audience as one whose name and fame had spread throughout the Presidency and said that all present should be extremely thankful to him for having come all the way from Madras to deliver a lecture on a subject of such great interest and importance. Mr Raghunatha Row was received with cheers by the audience. His lecture took more than an hour in delivery and the following is a brief summary of his observations. The religious teachers of the Hindus believed, and the lecturer shared their belief, that an indiscriminate propagation of truth was a source of mischief, and that a teacher should exercise his discretion before he imparted knowledge to this or that pupil that the system of tuition adopted by the ancient Hindus was one by oral transmission from father to son and from the Guru to the disciple, that the Vedas had a three fold intent, one relating to matter, the other relating to the soul, and a third relating to God, that as they taught the text, the teachers furnished their pupils with the key with which alone a true interpretation of the Vedas in any of the explanations aforesaid was possible, that this key was, in many instances, lost during the vicissitudes through which the country had passed that this loss of the key and the peculiarities of the Vedic language, which differed in many respects from the Sanskrit of this day, defied any amount of mere scholarship to catch the true intent of the Vedas, while the difficulties incidental to all translation, and in some instances the inaccuracies of the texts that the translators might have chanced to adopt, imported a world of errors into the existing translations, upon which the foreign critics mostly depended for their knowledge of the Vedas. He was not therefore surprised at the attacks from time to time made upon them by such critics. Such critics assailed the divinity of the Vedas on five grounds viz that they do not declare the Fatherhood of God that they do not recognise the Brotherhood of man, that they advocate polytheism, because they speak of thirty-three crores of gods who indulged in drink, that they advocate polygamy, that they advocate sacrifices and persecution. As to the first of these objections the lecturer said that it was not true that the Vedas do not declare the Fatherhood of God and cited numerous passages from the different Vedas in support of his position as to the second, he said that although he could not find any single term in the Vedas corresponding to the English term brotherhood, he was satisfied that the Vedas more than recognised the brotherhood of man, as they enjoined people to make the joys and sorrows of others their own. As to the third objection, he maintained that the Vedas speak but of one God, whenever they refer to the Creator of the Universe, that they were throughout consistent in this respect, and that the world therein, of which they said there were thirty three crores, literally meant 'playful light hearted beings, beings free from the cares of this world and those as the sons of a mother viz Adhitha' could not be the God who, the Vedas declare is the Prime Cause of all that the Universe, for aught he knew might be an order of beings superior to man but that they never were God. As to the allegation that they indulged in drink, it might be rather that the language was metaphorical to express mental exultation or might be that those superior beings occasionally indulged in drink as the great Nimi is said to have done. As to the fourth objection he said it was not true that the Vedas advocated polygamy any more than that the Bible prohibited it that the Vedas even as the Bible were silent upon that question and all that they said was that one might take a second wife or even a third if he could not otherwise resist the sin to which his impulses prompted him and that this provision was intended more to protect the weaker sex, than to pander to the vices of the stronger. As to the fifth and last objection he observed that if the votaries of the religion persecuted the aborigines, it was not by reason of, but in spite of the Vedas, and that there was no more reason to attribute the persecutions to the Vedas, than there was to attribute the wars that rent Christendom from time to time and soaked it in blood to the Bible. As for the matter of sacrifices, he remarked that Christianity and every other religion largely recommended them and that he was satisfied that the Vedas were not over anxious to advocate the wholesale torture of animals, but only intended the sacrifices as a prohibitory tax upon the flesh eating propensities of man. Throughout, the lecturer supported his statement by citations from the Vedas and elsewhere and spoke with that simplicity and earnestness which have not only given him the character of a true teacher, but have ever secured him the sympathy and admiration of all honest hearted critics. Mr Dignam then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the lecturer. With this the meeting came to close.

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 12, 1886. No. 28

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

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G M STEWART

Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway Company

BANGALORE }
22nd *July* 1886 }

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 10th July Evening—According to the late returns the following 527 members have been elected—

Conservatives		267
Unionist Liberals		73
Gladstonian Liberals	175	
Parnellites	72	
	207	340

The Queen has received at Windsor Castle, the native Indians belonging to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition

St Petersburg 9th July—The *Official Messenger* publishes an official communication denying the action of Russian Government [illegible] young Buddhist is no longer a free [illegible] is a violation of the Treaty of Berlin and adds that the step is justified by the change that has taken place in the [illegible] relations that began

NOTICE

TO OUR DEFAULTING SUBSCRIBERS

We beg to call the attention of our defaulting subscribers to the large arrears of subscriptions due to us The subscription to this paper is small enough in all conscience, and it is simply unfair to let us to run into arrears We do not wish, but we are afraid, we will have to adopt harsh measures against defaulters, through the civil courts

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1886

SUITS AGAINST THE M M S AND M Co, (Ld).

In our issue of last week, we had an article in which we pointed out the impolicy and imprudence of the directors of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company in continually appearing in the civil courts of law, in the capacity either of plaintiffs or defendants, and we said that even were there no doubts of the justice of a claim, or the defence against a claim, it would be better for the directors, in the interests of the shareholders, to keep out of court and come to some amicable arrangement, as in so doing the expenditure of a lot of costs out of the Company's funds would be avoided We made these remarks, and others to the same effect, with special reference to the suit for Rs 13,300 which has been filed, in the Chief Court of Mysore, by Mr C G Hogg, late manager of the Cotton Mills in connection with the Company, against the directors, for alleged wrongful dismissal from service, which they had secured, through their agent Mr James Scott, under a written agreement, for a period of three years The large and expensive suit came on for hearing (as we said in our last issue) on the pauper side of the Court, as the plaintiff had not the money to pay for the stamp Mr. J A Lazaro, advocate, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr J W Hayes, Sr, advocate for the defendants From what transpired in court, at the hearing, reports of which have appeared in the columns of all three of our local English contemporaries, it appears to us that the directors have not only not acted upon the wholesome advice we gave them, and which is quite in accordance with public opinion on the subject, but they also contested the admission of the suit in *forma pauperis* in such a manner as has elicited the public surprise, for the tactics adopted by the defendants, presumably under legal advice, can hardly be called fair to a man in the position of Mr Hogg, a stranger in the land, who had no other source of income than that he derived from his salary as manager of the Cotton Mills It will be distinctly understood, as, indeed, it is plain, that our comments are entirely apart from the merits of the suit, and the merits or demerits of Mr Hogg and the directors, that we have not constituted ourselves as special apologists of the former, but that we allude to the suit and have alluded to other suits, only on public grounds, as matters affecting the present success and future prospects of a great public industry, which was ushered into the Province amidst so many hopeful promises of doing good to the people and the country

When the suit came on for hearing, on Tuesday, before Mr Justice Ramchandrah, on the question as to whether the plaintiff was a pauper in the legal sense or not, the defendants, through their advocate, attempted to prove, through the plaintiff himself, that he was possessed of sufficient funds, to pay the Government stamp, they even tried to elicit, through the same agency, whether the plaintiff had not money shares in England, in his own name or his wife's Mr Hogg's wife and children, in England, we may note in passing, were depending on his earnings here in India up to April last. Failing to prove (as the Civil Procedure Code requires) that the plaintiff was possessed of property, which he had secreted or squandered, the defendants' advocate announced to the Court that he was "instructed by his clients" (no doubt, under legal advice) to pay into court the sum of Rs. 585 13-4, due by Mr. James Scott, for expenditure incurred by the plaintiff for the Company. And here come the curious tactics of the defendants as affecting the plaintiff. Mr Hogg was dismissed on the 4th May last, after the close of the libel suit against the *Spectator*, but before the delivery of judgment against the directors. On that date, his salary of Rs 350 for April was due and legally payable to Mr Hogg, and the other sum of Rs 235 13-4 had become due and payable to him, some time before that Mr Hogg applied for both these sums, first, to Mr. W South, the Secretary of the Company by letter, and, then, verbally to Mr James Scott According to Mr Hogg's sworn testimony, uncontradicted by anything the defendants could say, Mr South said he "would see about it" and "passed on the letter to the Company's Solicitor," Mr. W Hayes, Sr, Advocate. Mr Scott deliberately refused to pay what he must have known was justly due to Mr Hogg Then, the latter sent a letter of demand, through his advocate, Mr J A. Lazaro, addressed to the Secretary, to which no reply was ever sent. In the meanwhile, the defendants felt themselves safe from a suit at law, the civil courts were all closed, and the plaintiff could not bring on even his suit *in forma pauperis* before the 9th June last, when the courts re-opened The plaintiff then had no alternative but to file a suit, not for the recovery of the comparatively trifling sum of Rs 585, but for Rs 13,300, the amount of damages alleged to be due for alleged wrongful dismissal, including the former sum Then, the defendants, supported as they were by able legal advice and advocacy, were unable to rebut the proof of the plaintiff's pauperism, and what do they do? They pay into court that sum of money, acknowledged by themselves to be due to the plaintiff, more than two months ago, and which if paid then, would have gone to the support of plaintiff here, and his wife and children in England By this move, the defendants deprived the plaintiff of his technical position as a 'pauper,' under Chapter XXVI, section 401, of the Civil Procedure Code, in which a pauper is defined as one who "is not possessed of sufficient means to enable him to pay the fee prescribed by law for the plaint in such suit." The judge, therefore, had no alternative but to pass the order he did, namely, that the plaintiff should have ten days' time to consider whether he would use the money paid into court in stamping his plaint and go on with the suit, but the judge, at the same time, marked what was passing in his mind as to the defendants' conduct, when he declared in his order, that the plaintiff had made a *bonafide* application to sue as a pauper, and that the costs of that application should be costs in the cause

It is unnecessary for us to offer any further comment on this above phase of this suit of Mr Hogg against the directors of the M M S and M Company, (Limited). The mere narration (as above) of the facts as they transpired in court, of the preliminary proceedings under chapter 26 of the Civil Pro Code, is sufficient comment in itself These facts shew that the conduct of the directors is characterised neither by wisdom nor a sound prudent policy, in the management of the affairs of what they profess to hold is a great public industry, which shall do incalculable good, by and by, to the Mysore Province and its people

PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The prospects of the Liberal Party, at the General Elections, which are now going on, but which will soon conclude, are not of the brightest, at the present moment, and there does not seem any circumstance to justify the hope that they will be brighter, by and by, when the grand totaling comes on Up to Saturday last, the number stood as follows—Conservatives, 265, Unionist Liberals, 55, Gladstonian Liberals, 135, and Parnellites, 72, making a total of 527, so that there were but 143 members more to be elected, and of this number according to present prospects, there does not seem to be any chance that Mr Gladstone will gain even half, and even if he did, the Conservatives will still be in majority Indeed, we may take it that the Marquis of Salisbury will return to power with his party and form a Conservative Government. It seems to us that the people of Great Britain and Ireland (with the exception of the Home Rulers) have been carried away by a scare about the breaking up of the empire, because it was proposed to grant a *quasi* independent Government to Ireland It was not at all proposed by Mr Gladstone by such a measure, that the Union of Great Britain with Ireland should be broken up at all, or that the former should lose any of her ascendancy, which she has exercised for the past 86 years Mr Gladstone's scheme of administration for Ireland hardly amounted to more than Lord Ripon's scheme for Local Self-Government for India All the difference was an elected Parliament which should sit in Dublin, and be independent of the Imperial Parliament only in matters relating to the internal Government of Ireland, matters which would have been of little more importance than matters municipal which are administered by elected members of the "Boards" in India Nevertheless, the people of the British Isles have taken a most unreasonable scare on the subject, and speak wildly of the "disintegration of the empire" There is one consolation in the midst of the natural disappointment felt by members of the Liberal Party, and that is, that the Conservatives will not long remain in power. As soon as the people come to know the kind of Government to which they will be subject, under the Conservatives, and begin to contrast their conduct and principles with those of the Liberals and have really understood what Mr Gladstone means by 'Home Rule for Ireland,' we shall see the Conservatives go out of office, never, we hope, to return In the meanwhile, it is to be hoped, nay, it is expected, that the followers of Mr Gladstone, true Liberals in politics, will not neglect every opportunity of preaching to and teaching the people the true doctrines and practice of Liberalism, as expounded by so great and eminent a politician and philosopher as William Evart Gladstone.

It follows, of course, from the present temper of the country, that candidates from India, like Messrs Lal Mohun Ghose and Dadabhai Naoroje, had very small chance of being elected to the House of Commons. Not only was the country quite engrossed with the question of Home Rule for Ireland, but the Indian candidates themselves went to the hustings with Mr. Gladstone's policy for Ireland on their lips. The times, indeed, were two excited for the Indians to have gone in at all. They should have bided their time, and presented themselves at some future day (not far off, as a fact, for stray elections are always going on here and there in England) when excitement having subsided, the electors might calmly listen to and understand what the object and motive of educated Indians are for attempting to enter into Parliament. As it was, India appears to have been clean forgotten in the midst of the noise and excitement of Home politics. The Indians have learnt a lesson by their defeat, which, no doubt, will be wholesome and salutary At any future election, their motto will be to hasten gently, and to take the tide when it is quite certain that it will lead on to fortune.

Occasional Notes.

Our readers will be sorry to learn that the Hon'ble Dadabhai Naoroji has been defeated for Holborn by 2,700 votes

We hear that Mr Manmohan Ghose intends suing Sir Lepel Griffin for damages to the extent of Rs. 50,000, for vilifying and scandalizing him in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*

A Buddhist Revival Society is to be formed in London, under the presidency of Mr Lane-Fox, or Mr Edwin Arnold Colonel Strong (Bengal Infantry,) now in Ceylon, will act as Corresponding Secretary

It is stated in Rangoon that an English barrister will shortly proceed Home to advocate Theebaw's restoration! A few officials and police hangers-on might like such an event, but the mass of the people and the dacoits would hardly care for the change

It has been very properly and unanimously resolved by the Madras Municipality to erect a fountain in the People's Park in memory of the late Sir Charles Trevelyan, "to whose interest in this city the people of Madras are indebted for the Park"

Mr Gerdlestone, recently Acting Resident at Mysore, left Madras for Calcutta on the 5th instant He rejoins his appointment as Resident at Khatmandu about a week hence, while Major Wilson, who has been officiating during his absence, goes as Political Agent to Kerowlie

Private letters from Northern Afghanistan say that the new Russian railway, after being pushed to within three miles of Sarakhs, has suddenly been stopped owing, it is believed, to want of funds, though the engineers plead excessive heat as the cause The surveys for lines to Merv, Penjdeh and the Oxus have been completed

The fall of upwards of 15 inches of rain in Bombay during last month is almost unprecedented It has only once been beaten, viz, in June, 1827, when the rainfall was 19 15 In 1842, the June rainfall was 12 37. Neither of these years had an exceptionally heavy total, the first being 31 03, the second 73 12 the rest of the rain in both cases being fairly distributed over the next three months

The Allahabad paper states that Lord Randolph Churchill's views upon the hill question are that a place must be found, position and climate of which allow of its being made the head quarters of Government all the year round, without giving an excuse for seeking the coolness and quietude of the Himalayas He has made no secret that Poona, in his eyes, is the place fitted for the capital of India

In connection with the matter of native admissions into the Civil Service, the Pioneer states that the Government of India has as far received no reply from the Secretary of State to the despatch on the Statutory Civilians question. It would seem, however, from Lord Kimberley's recent statement in Parliament, that a despatch is now on its way recommending the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the subject

One of the sepoys of the 26th Punjab Infantry, at present in Barrack, becoming enraged at Subadar Nihar Sing for telling him that he ought to be on duty instead of bein, in hospital, shot the old man dead in presence of a number of officers Nihar Sing entered the service on december 14th, 1857, was promoted to Jemadar in 1875, and to Subadar in 1881 He had received three medals one for the Mutny, second for the Frontier, and the third for the Afghanistan wars

Foreigners and natives of Persia alike have been long complaining of the difficulty of reading and writing the Persian characters Mirza Malcolmkhan, the Consul General for Persia in London, has revised and reformed the Persian alphabet and invented a new system of orthography. It has been approved of by the Shah, and the learned men of his empire, and it is also reported that a royal mandate has been issued that all correspondence, shall be carried on in these reformed characters and new system of orthography.

Local and Provincial

Criminal Sessions —The next Criminal Sessions for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore will be held on Thursday next, the 15th instant

The Someswara Temple —The Dewan of Mysore has ordered the restoration of certain funds and Inam lands, which had been with held by mistake, to the Someswra temple at Mudgere, in the Tumkur Taluk

Cash for the B R's Treasury —A sum of Rs 30,000 in silver was received at the British Resident's Treasury, C and M Station of Bangalore, on Saturday last, from Bombay, under a strong guard of the Bombay police

The Ramzan —The Mahomedan feast of Ramzan came to a conclusion on Sunday before last, by the observance of the festival of Koothba, which means a return to ordinary diet.

The Anche Department —The Anche Bakshee, Mr Muri Gangiah, having proceeded to Shimoga, to enquire into a mail robbery that occurred on the road to that place, the duties of Post Master General are being carried on by the Anche Peishkar Komaraswamy Moodeliar

Interpreter Civil and Sessions Court, C and M Station —Mr Krishna Rao, B A. and B L, a Vakeel of the Madras High Court, assumed charge of the office of Interpreter to the Civil and Session Court of the C and M Station, on Thursday last The splendid salary affixed to this important post is Fifty rupees a month

H H the Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by his suite and the Dewan of the State and his Chief Secretary, arrived in Bangalore, by special train, at 5 o'clock P M, on Saturday last The usual honours were paid and the usual salute fired, on the occasion His Highness stays here till the beginning of September next

Rain —We have had some very heavy rains in and about Bangalore, during the past week On Wednesday night last, the rain began at a little after nine, and lasted, at rare intervals, till five next morning In the interval, between ten and twelve at night, we had a tremendous thunder storm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, and deluges of rain. The line of railway between Tumkur and Bangalore was much damaged, delaying the train next morning to the former place for some hours

The Murder in the Fort —The case in which a young Hindu named Moonisamy Moodeliar was brutally murdered by strangulation, and his body thrown into Kaveripuram in the Fort, is still under police enquiry The three men arrested on suspicion are still under arrest and in police custody, several remands having been asked for and granted to the police in charge of the case, by the Second Magistrate of Police of the Civil and Military Station The case is one which requires all the skill, knowledge, energy, and patience of the police, against whom, therefore, it would be premature to pronounce a judgment

The Woollen and Silk Mills.—A short time ago, during the hearing of the libel case "The Cotton Mills *versus* the *Spectator*," one of the witnesses, a director, or ex director, of the Woollen Mills, was asked if he (the witness), had not raised the Woollen Mills The reply was, if we to member right, quite emphatic Our to-days issue gives a better and more pointed answer, to the insinuation, in the shape of an advertisement announcing that the Woollen Mills have declared a dividend We are heartily glad of this, as it proves that at least one industry is being firmly established in our midst. We would be delighted to have the chance of announcing that the Cotton Mills also had declared a dividend.—B S

General Summary

Heavy Floods —Heavy flood have interrupted Railway communication between Saharanpore and Umballa the break being between the two stations of Koset and Beeara The outgoing overland mail from the Punjab has been delayed at Umballa, while all the up-country mails are detained at Saharanpore —P

The Great Southern India Race Meeting —A new race to take place on the 3rd day viz, 17th August has been got up in cup of the value of Rs 500 having been presented by His H ghness the Rajah of Venkatagiri Free Handicap for all Arabs Distance one mile Entrance 7 A M Holiday before the race, with a starting sweep stake of Rs 10 to go to the 2nd horse

The Medical College —Since the rules relating to the admission of female students into the Calcutta Medical College were passed there have been seventeen female students placed on the rolls of the institution viz three who have attended the lectures for two or three years one recently admitted under the ordinary rules after having passed the First Arts Examination and thirteen under the rules of the Fund for Supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India."—I D N

Defalcation —A defalcation of a large sum of money has been discovered in the District Munsiff's Court at Ramanathpuram The District Judge is enquiring into the matter and up to date it has been ascertained that the sum of rupees three thousand has been made away with

The Office of the Deputy Collector of Madras —The alterations to be made in the establishment The service of one inspector three gunmen and twenty one peons will be dispensed with from the 16th instant The men will be either pensioned or receive gratuities

The Nizam's Visit —A few years since asserts the *Deccan Times* any person rash enough to predict that the Nizam would arrive with a thousand men imposed upon the visits of Europeans to Bombay or His Highness the Nizam's Dominions would be considered would have been laughed at Such jealousy with which European officers were excluded from some of the forts (notably Golkonda) in the reigns of the previous Nizams has however, passed away under the present regime as we hear that permission has been given by His Highness Government for the preparation of plans and sketches of all the forts in the dominions by officers to be deputed for the work by the Government of India

Boycotting a Native Paper —A great meeting of seven hundred men was, according to a Calcutta paper held at Sirajgunge on Thursday the 27th June The subject discussed were the return of notable men here to the local Board and the objects of the local branch of the Indian Association The *Bangobasi* as per wont acclaimed for the meeting set its face upon the wells workers of the country opposed on every political question and from indecent to out of nature Resolutions were passed unanimously Great enthusiasm prevailed The Committee of the paper (*Bangobasi*) was resolved upon —P

The Nizam and his Ministers —Since the commencement of the unhappy estrangement between His Highness and his Minister now over a year we have on more than one occasion given currency to certain rumours that matters were in train for reconciliation But unhappily such attempts, for their existence were in each instance real, have failed to prove abortive Rumours again are flying July to record that at last all is finally repaired that at last the estranging misunderstanding which relegated Sir Salar and his interests of the State to less than the interests of His Highness and his Government were hopelessly hopeless that time would not mend matters but remedy failure For one thing the situation looks most hopeful and luminous from the fact that His Highness is said to have handed to the Resident a note from which all personal irritation regarding the future powers of the Minister and the course of business between him and the Government These rumours now we believe we might comment upon in full Of all Rose is behind if they be found satisfactory we may expect at last an end to all the evils from which the administration has hitherto suffered

Notes from Cashmere —We have had heavy rain lately and the Jhelum has overflowed its banks causing serious losses, to growing crops but with this exception, the rain has done much good for it was wanted During the floods here the double doors that protect the overflow of water into the City Lake when the Jhelum is in flood, gave way under the pressure the water on one side, of the doors being five or six feet higher than that on the other the lake side Considerable was exerted unless the flow could be checked the water would rush round and into the town of Srinagar and cause very great damage By dint of strenuous efforts the old doors were propped up and the flow of water nearly stopped and since then the river has begun to subside with its proper banks The latter was reported to have occurred between the Maharajah and his two brothers an hour after an open and cordial meeting Complete forgetfulness of the enmity may not be possible but they no longer influence the behaviour of the brothers The Maharajah will probably visit Gulmerg soon to carry out the reforms he has himself has proposed —I I

Breach on the S I Railway —On Saturday night 3rd inst information was received by the District Engineer at Chingleput, that owing to heavy rain the water in the Chembrambakam tank had overflowed the 40th mile near Mahurum Station and was rapidly rising to a level with the girder bridge spanning that river He proceeded to the spot and discovered that the northern bank had sunk a little and it was deemed advisable not to pass trains over it Subsequently there was a breach The mail train which left Madras at 7 P M yesterday had to be stopped at the southern side of the bridge and the mail train from Tuticorin was taken on to right to the northern side of the bridge and passengers, mails and luggage were transferred from one train to another The overland mail from Southern districts was brought on to Chingleput by special train in advance and arrived at Arkonam in time to catch the North West Line train of the Madras Railway The mail train from Madras had to return as the Tuticorin mail and the mail train from Tuticorin had to return southwards. The mail train due at Egmore at 5-30 P M did not arrive till H P M last night Owing to the accident the goods trains between Madras and Cuddalore, and some passenger trains between Chingleput and Maduranthkam had to be cancelled and goods traffic on either side beyond the place of accident had to be stopped The line is not yet pronounced safe for traffic

Extracts.

INSTALLATION OF THE PRINCE OF GWALIOR.

The *Times of India, July* 4 —The installation of the young Prince took place yesterday morning at 11 36 in the presence of Sir Lepel Griffin No *khillat* or *khareeta* has been received from Government as yet.

Sir Lepel Griffin left for Bhopal this morning *viâ* Allahabad A salute of 19 guns was fired in honour of the installation and of 13 guns on Sir Lepel Griffin's arrival and departure.

A NEW TELEGRAPH INVENTION

A Philadelphia despatch of April 27 says "A new system of telegraphy, invented by Jacob H Lavalle, was tested here to day at the office of the International Printing Telegraph Company, in the presence of a number of electricians scientists civil engineers and professional men, and was pronounced a great success The machine has a keyboard containing the letters of the alphabet and numerals and resembles a typewriter in appearance The wire with which the experiment was made was stretched from the office in this city to Reading, Pa, and messages were sent and received with perfect accuracy Messages by this system cannot be read by sound or intercepted by tapping the wires The message is recorded in sending as well as receiving, and any person who can read can operate it. It manifolds as many copies as are required, and the operator can talk to several persons at the same time over the wire, and it does away with all questions whether the message has been properly sent or not Mr Lavalle, who was for twelve years president of the Keystone Brass Company, of Pittsburgh, began experiments on the machine one year ago and has produced a system of telegraphy that promises to excel any of the existing telegraph or telephone systems

ADVICE TO UNMARRIED LADIES FOUND AMONGST SOME PAPERS OF A LATE DOWAGER

If you have blue eyes, languish If black eyes, roar If you have a pretty foot wear short petticoats If you are in the least doubtful as to that point let them be rather long If you have good teeth don't forget to laugh now and then If you have bad ones, you must only simper While you are young, sit with your back to the window If you have a bad voice, always speak in a low tone If it is acknowledged that you have a fine voice never speak in a high tone If you dance well, dance but seldom If you dance ill never dance at all If you sing well make no previous excuse If you sing and fervently hesitate not a moment when you are asked, for few persons are competent judges of singing but every one is sensible of a desire to please If in conversation you think a person wrong rather hint a difference of opinion than offer a contradiction If you find a person talking an absolute falsehood, let it pass over in a silence it is not worth your while to make any one your enemy by proving him a liar It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles which a folly to make enemies by frowns! When you have an opportunity to praise, do it will all your heart When you are forced to blame appear at least to do it with reluctance If you are anxious of another woman never show it but by a lowering lor every good quality and perfection except those she really possesses If you wish to let the world know you are in love with a particular man treat him with formality, and every one else with ease and freedom If you are disposed to be pettish or insolent it is better to exercise your ill humours on your dog your cat, or your servant than your friends If you would preserve beauty, use early If you would obtain power, be condescending If you would live happy endeavour to promote the happiness of others

PENSIONS AND FURLOUGH ALLOWANCE

The Advocate of India —About one twelfth of the net revenue of India is expended on pensions and furlough allowances This is one of the financial expenditures of India which needs an immediate reform According to the present system this expenditure will increase, *and continue to increase, especially the* expenditure on pensions The pension system requires modification According to the present system Government solves the services of all personal responsibility in regard to their financial affairs Not only do they receive full salary during the whole period of their service, but after retirement they receive pensions to enable them to maintain themselves in nearly the same affluence as during the time they were serving the State This is a privilege almost peculiar to servants of the State All other people are compelled to provide for themselves The bargain in nearly all civil positions in life is made on clear business grounds. The employer pays a certain salary for a certain service When that service ceases there is an end to the pecuniary liability of the employer Not so with Government Every bargain made with State servants is a life-bargain When the active employment of a State servant ceases, he is still paid by the State pension which is continued until the death of the servant The State binds itself to pay this pension No attempt is made by the State to make the servant provide his own pension by contributing to it during his period of service out of his own salary It is taken for granted that his salary is barely sufficient for his subsistance In India it is the servants of the State who live most luxuriously They keep the best equipages, entertain extravagantly, and have every comfort which money can procure more than any other class of people in the country, except a few wealthy men who hold ancestral property The bargain made with the State to provide for them for the whole period of life encourages extravagant living during the period of service Now what is there special and peculiar in State service that it should be rewarded with large pensions drawn from the State treasury?

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

The *Hindu* of the 6th inst had the following —For sometime past there has been a report current that the salary of the Dewan of Mysore Mr Seshadri Iyer is to be increased from 3 000 rupees to 5,000 a month So far as this increase indicates an appreciation of the Dewan's services by the Maharajah and the *Government of India* the public will look upon the report with pleasure For it is undoubted that Mr Seshadri Iyer has been a hard working, sagacious and patriotic in the discharge of his high and responsible duties as any other Native statesman that Mysore or any other Native State can procure to manage its affairs But the financial condition of Mysore is now so straitened that if Mr Seshadri Iyer accepts the large increase of 2 000 rupees to his salary he will be consulting his personal interest in preference to that of the State We do not believe that the Maharajah himself will be so far hasty as to manifest his appreciation of his Minister's services in the particular shape of an increase to his salary It is absurd to estimate by salaries he value of the service of men placed in such position of responsibility and usefulness as the Ministership of a large State What salary, for instance, can indicate a proper appreciation of the services that a Gladstone or a Bismarck has rendered to the human race? While approbation of the public and the feeling of pride and gratification that a sense of success and usefulness produces ought to be sufficient to compensate for any inferiority in money value If the Prime Ministers of England is satisfied with 5 000 pounds a year the Minister of Mysore might be content with 3 000 rupees a month The salaries paid to public servants in Mysore are already high, nor is the present salary of the Dewan low, considered from all points of view We trust that the report upon which we have commented will turn out unfounded and that the high reputation of Mr Seshadri Iyer will receive fresh commendation by his refusing in a spirit of disinterested patriotism any offer of increase to his salary

THE SILVER QUESTION

The *Pioneer*—The despatch of the Indian Government is the most striking summary, as yet presented to the public of the results to the Indian Government of the divergence in value between gold and silver, which began immediately after the abandonment of free coinage of silver by the Latin Union in 1874, and which has proceeded with such alarming consistency ever since In the course of the nine years, 1872 to 1880, the value of the rupee declined from 1s 10 81d to 1s 7 06d Such is the proposal of the Government of India —serious, well considered, practical—as befits a great Government dealing with an emergency of imperial importance It is curious, and not very pleasant, to turn from this to the letter from the English Treasury, to which the views of the Lords *Commissioners on the same subject are set* forth Its tone is characterized by that well known mixture of polite civil, lofty assumption of superiority and vague generalities which is the recognized resource of officialdom, when called to discuss a subject which it does not understand, and to deal with arguments, which it is unable to refute The first objection is that while the Government of India contend that "the interests of India imperatively demand that a determined efforts should be made to settle the silver question by international agreement, 'they "give no definite indication of the nature of the agreement" The answer to this of course, is, that the Government *do* indicate with all the distinctness of which the case admits the nature of the agreement which they desire, namely, one which should be directed to the establishment of a settled ratio between gold and silver, such as France for seventy years so successfully maintained What that ratio should be, or what from the agreement should assume, it would be of course premature to consider "My lords," however, would have been glad to have some "definite views," but how can definite views be disclosed, when the subject is still at *the earliest stage of discussion*, when the views of none of the parties to the discussion are known, and when nothing is certain but that the present state of affairs is fraught with grave and increasing evils to every member of the community of nations? In the next *paragraph "my lords' descend to a piece* of quibbling, more appropriate to Mr William Harcourt's barrister days than to a body inspired by an English Chancellor of Exchequer The Government of India describe the absolute uncertainty of the financial position and its liability to disturbance by foreign causes as "intolerable" "My lords" catch at the word "intolerable" and accuse the Indian Government of having applied it to the one feature of the case which can be regarded with satisfaction, that a portion of the advantage arising from the fall of exchange has reaped by the Indian cultivator After this little piece of sharp practice, 'my lords" come to business It is, indeed, disappointing to find a great department, such as the English Treasury, so little competent to discuss a great question as it deserves to be discussed, and so parturiously resolved against proposals, which have for their only object the promotion of its adequate discussion

THE INSTALLATION OF SIVAJRAO HOLKAR

The *Times of India* —Mhow, *July 4* — The inauguration ceremony of the installation of his Highness Sivajirao Holkar on the *gadee* took place yesterday morning, in the palace, in the presence of a large assemblage of jagirdars, sardars, and State functionaries, and passed off with great *eclat* The most unequivocal manifestations of rejoicings were visible everywhere, and the principal streets of the city were decorated with flags and evergreens. At ten o'clock the Prince made his appearance in the durbar hall under a salute of guns, and after performing various religious rites he was escorted to the golden canopy where the throne was. Here the Prince, assisted by the Brahmins, continued to observe various religious ceremonials for about half an hour, was then made to go round the *gadee* seven times followed by the hereditary old Dewan Exactly at five minutes past 12, Indore time, he was enthroned under a royal salute and amidst the deafening cheers of his subjects, profuse outpourings of Brahminical blessings, and under a shower of golden flowers from all sides His Highness Maharaja Sivajirao Holkar then addressed the assemblage as follows —' It has pleased the Almighty God to call me to the throne of the Indore State I will try my utmost to discharge faithfully the sacred trust thus reposed in me I trust the old servants of my fathers will continue their support in the administration of this State My first thoughts will be given to promote the welfare and happiness of my people My desire is to see my younger brother, who is now sitting by my side, treated and respected by my people as my equal My first act of charity is to establish on a grand scale a house for the poor and the destitute in the city My second act is the abolition of *byaj mauzeh* from to day As the *byaj mauzeh* tax introduced by the late Maharaja, touched the pockets of all servants in the State, the intelligence of its abolition was received with great acclamation New Jaghirs were then bestowed upon Rao Bahadurs Shamrao Narayan, Naib Dewan, and Kishoorao Mullar, late Private Secretary of the Prince, and other grandees of the State, who were also presented with dresses of honour Grants of land and villages were given to some of the recipients of honour *Nizaranas* and *shers* were then presented to the Maharaja by his subjects. At 2 30 the durbar rose and the Maharaja visited the Mathaba who welcomed her son with feelings of joy and advised him to be a just ruler In the evening a grand procession was formed, in which the *payega* and all regiments took part, as the Maharaja visited the temples and chatrees of the departed Maharajah Congratulatory telegrams poured in during the whole of the day from the Chiefs of Jeypore, Jodhpore, Cashmere, Baroda, Darbhunga, Benares, Pahtan, and others His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India having recognised Bala Saheb's succession as Chief of the Indore State, he will be formally installed on the *gadee* by Sir Lepel Griffin on the 12th instant, on behalf of the Government of India. Sir Lepel returns from Gwalior on the 10th instant, with the investiture *khurita* from the Viceroy.

IS A CORONER A COMMITTING MAGISTRATE?

The *Times of India* —An interesting discussion took place at the Bombay Criminal Sessions Court yesterday, before Mr Justice Farran, as to whether the coroner was a committing magistrate, and whether the evidence recorded by him could be used at the Sessions against a prisoner Babujee Rageejee, a young Bhandari Hindoo, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of his wife, and one of the principal witnesses in the case having withdrawn the statements made by her before the coroner, Mr Kirkpatrick, the prosecuting counsel, asked leave to put in her deposition He submitted at the same time that the coroner had the power to commit a prisoner brought before him to the Sessions Mr Robertson, who defended the prisoner, contended, on the other hand, that the inquest held by the coroner was not a regular enquiry, but a police enquiry to ascertain the cause of a certain death, and, besides, the present case was not committed by the coroner but by a presidency magistrate His lordship said that there was no direct provision in the Act giving the coroner power to commit a prisoner to the Sessions, but the section would seem to imply that he had that power Firstly, in the present case, the coroner was not the committing magistrate, and secondly, the proceedings before the coroner were not the same as laid down in the Act as proceedings before a committing magistrate. In the Coroner's Act of 1871, there was no direction which gave an accused person the right to cross examine witnesses, although there was a provision compelling the coroner to receive evidence on behalf of him His lordship thought it would be stretching the law to say that evidence taken before the coroner was of the nature contemplated by sect on 288 of the Criminal Procedure Code. An accused person must not only have the right to cross examine, but an opportunity to do so, and his lordship did not think that an accused person could have that opportunity, when placed before the coroner and in the custody of the police. The deposition in question *might be admitted under section 154*, coupled with section 145, not as direct evidence against the accused, but for the purpose of contradicting the statements of the witness. As that evidence, however, was not independent evidence, and as it might be deemed to prejudice the minds of *the jury, his lordship* declined to allow the depositions to

ADMINISTRATIVE EXTRAVAGANCY

The *Indian Mirror* —" We learn that the Committee for effecting economies now sitting at Simla have issued a circular letter to the heads of all departments and officers in India, requesting them to suggest all possible reductions of establishment, both in the number of clerks and in the amount of their salaries. We have been hitherto under the impression that the Government, with the view of diverting public attention from the objectionable features of the income tax, and not with a real or honest desire to effect economies, have recourse to this step If the Committee are at all anxious to cut down unnecessary expenditure, they should visit every office, and inquire from every official the nature of his duties, the amount of salary he draws, and the length of his service. By this simple method, they will be in possess on of a mass of facts and they will be in a position to apply the shears where practicable We are firmly convinced that the proposed mode of investigation is not at all suited to serve the cause of economy. There are many sinecures in the several departments of Government, and it is not at all likely that they will be touched Some underpaid and hard worked clerks and duftries *will be sacrificed at the altar of retrenchment* We will confine our attention in our present issue to the Viceroy's establishment A sum of Rs 10,000 is placed monthly at the disposal of the Viceroy to meet his household expenses, and to pay the establishment of his Private Secretary This fund is known as the Darbar Fund The Financial Department cannot exercise a shadow of control over this fund The result is there is no check or control over the extravagant use made of this money The office of the Private Secretary, consists only of eight or ten clerks, and there is a Registrar getting a salary of Rs 500 and an Assistant Private Secretary Rs 800, and the Private Secretary Rs 2,000 a month. Is the like of this to be met with under any civilised Government in the world? Then, again, *for the accommodation of this establish*ment, a sum of Rs. 500 is paid in the shape

of house-rent, whilst two or three rooms would have been found sufficient to accommodate it. It is to be observed that since the establishment of the British rule in India, this office was located in the Government House, and it was only the other day, that it was thought advisable to hire a house for the purpose. Then, again, there is the Military Secretary's office, which is an equally important department, but as the establishment is paid by the Financial Department, the head clerk is paid Rs 300 a month for doing an equally important duty.'

MEDICAL WOMEN

The *Bombay Gazette*.—The paragraph in the annual report of the Madras Medical College, which is devoted to lady students of the College past and present, establishes very clearly the fact that the Napoleonic ideal *la carrieres ouverte aux talents* is being largely realized by the bestowal of a medical education upon women. A favourable report is given of the fourteen lady students in the College and not less satisfactory is the account that is given of the ladies who have passed through the college and are now gaining a living in the medical profession. At the head of them stands Mrs. Scharlieb, who in addition to various public appointments has a practice which a male practitioner whose expectations were not too high would deem lucrative. Next to Mrs Scharlieb comes Miss Dora White who has found in the zenanas of Nizam and the Hyderabad nobility an interesting and we doubt not a profitable *clientele*. Another past student of the college has the appointment of medical advisor to the Maharanyhi's zenana at Godapore, and she also has charge of a hospital for women and children which has an average attendance of ten thousand patients per annum, and in which the work according to a recent account, is "most encouraging." The lady who has been appointed in the charge of Lady Dufferin's Dispensary at Calcutta—an institution which, we recently heard, is being regarded with great favour by *purdah* ladies—is another past student of this College. Another is in charge of a female hospital at Ulwar, and is said to be rapidly gaining the confidence of the women of the place, while yet another has just accepted an offer from the Begum to go to Bhopal. And the list is not complete even yet. The Madras report observes: 'With the untiring efforts now being made in the cause of Female Medical Aid for the Women of India by the National Association and its Lady President, Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, there is no doubt that all women who have the necessary qualifications will soon be provided with suitable appointments. The record at all events should go far to induce women of education in this country, who are not debarred by the customs of their community from seeking a profession to look for one in the direction pointed out in this beneficient movement. Every effort that is made in behalf of female education in the native communities will enlarge the area from which recruits may be drawn. It is in view of the large possibilities of usefulness which this work offers to the women of India that the fact that there is virtually only one of the native races which is eager for the education of its women is chiefly to be regretted. Are the leaders of the self excluded communities—men otherwise zealous in good works—content that their women should be thus shut out from participation in an enterprise which is really for the good of their own people and of which we know they heartily approve?

THE HYDERABAD COUNCIL OF STATE

The *Bombay Gazette*.—The Hyderabad Council of State has taken in hand a step which if taken at all should have been taken at once with deliberate regard for its consequences. At a last meeting it adopted a decision which virtually constitutes it a Final Court of appeal. But this important assumption of powers was effected in a quite accidental, unpremeditated way. Some time ago a Bombay solicitor in a case which had been adjudicated upon by the High Court petitioned the Council to take the case into consideration. The Nawab Salar Jung, who founded his opinion on the formal definition of the powers of the Council of State which was made at the time of its creation, at once pointed out that the Council had no power to review a decision of the High Court, as this would at once constitute it a Court of Appeal. But a majority of his colleagues, more ready to accept new powers than they would have been to part with old ones, decided against the Minister. In deciding against him however, they really decided against plain directions of the rules which make them a Council of State. The fourth rule of the Council, it is therein declared, 'shall be strictly limited to the transaction and disposal of such business as may be laid before it by His Highness the Nizam or the Minister, and to the expression of opinion upon any important matter or measure as that may be laid before it by the Minister.' This is a narrow basis upon which to rear the structure of a Final Court of appeal, or even of a Hyderabad analogous to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, as some have thought the Council of State might be made to supply. To make it a Judicial Committee the first thing that would be necessary would be the possession of a judicial faculty on the part of some at least of the members. But we have never heard this same judicial faculty included in any enumeration of the qualifications of any of the eight eminent nobles who constitute the Nizam's Council of State. The retention of the Council to provide themselves with a legal advisor has not yet been noted upon, but it is singular comment upon the present fitness of that august body to undertake the duties of a Court of Appeal. In other days there would have seemed small anomaly in the project. In Sir Salar Jung's time appeals from the decisions of the Courts went to the Minister, and it might then have been a wise thing—a relatively wise thing, at all events—to transfer his appellate work, which must have been burdensome and unending, from the Minister to the Council of State. But the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court has for some years taken the place of that of the Minister. This is one of the great judicial reforms which have been carried out in the State, and it will be a pity if the decision at which the Council of State has somewhat capriciously arrived were to disturb the working of that part of the new judicial system. But decisions taken in Hyderabad are not invariably lost to notice, and it requires possible that the Council of State, in discovering its incapacity for the work it proposes to undertake, may take the wiser course of doing nothing in the matter.

IRRIGATION IN MYSORE

The *Evening Mail*.—In a Province like the plateau of Mysore, which, from its peculiar situation is cut off so much from all natural sources of water supply, such as rivers and streams, and is so liable to periodical attacks of drought, it should be one of the first cares of its Government to counterbalain o the evil and to mitigate its disastrous effects as much as possible, by constructing irrigation works on a large scale, such as channels tanks, and wells. Hyder Ali and his son, Tippu, displayed great forethought and wisdom in this matter for they constructed some splendid anicuts and wells such as those at Kolar, Ranagar and Kamal Budrunkere, Betamangala, and Hoshalli, but most of which, it is sad and humiliating to relate were allowed to get into disrepair and ruin not only under the administration of the late Maharajah Krishnaraj Woodeyar but under that of the Mysore Commission as well. Under the Tank Sorat System, introduced by Major-General (then Colonel) Sankey, R. E., when Chief Engineer of Mysore over 20 lakhs of rupees were literally wasted in dressing Tank bunds and lowering the *kodies*, or waste weirs, of several tanks in the districts of Kolar, Chittal droog, and Bangalore under the able Superintendence of Colonel Johnson, the then Superintending Engineer of Irrigations, which might have been profitably laid out in deepening existing tanks, restoring abandoned, and constructing new ones. The lowering of the levels of tank *kodies* not only diminishes their storage capacities but reduces the revenue of the State derivable from wet cultivation, and the policy certainly seems such a suicidal one, that we are puzzled to understand the object in view in adopting it. There is no other Province in the whole Peninsula, we take it so dreadfully liable to drought and famine as Mysore, for the reason given above and we repeat that the Mysore Government should direct their energies and all available revenue towards the promotion of irrigation works. When a drought threatens, as last year it so imminently did—the Government became, for the nonce, alive to the imperative importance and necessity of restoring and constructing irrigation works, and schemes are projected accordingly. Perhaps however, before these can be carried out, the heavens relent and become propitious and rain falls in abundance. In the feeling of safety for the time being, all future danger is lost sight of, and the irrigation plans are shelved and thought no more about till the next time the skies look black. This was notably the case last year, as will be seen by a reference to the Dewan's address to the Mysore Representative Assembly in October last. In alluding to the narrow escape from famine the Province had just had the Dewan thought it necessary to detail the Relief Measures which had been introduced to carry out in the event of such a calamity really occurring. In addition to other measures he said:—The D P W Budget Scheme, to meet which an additional grant of 2½ lakhs was provisionally made to that Department, and comprised the restoration or repair of a large number of tanks and the formation of a few useful new roads and the improvement of existing ones the work being so arranged that the labouring and even the agricultural classes could remain them without leaving touch of their village home.' The threatened danger having been averted, however, for the time being, by the abundant rain which fell on the 25th September and succeeding days, the projects referred to were quietly shelved, and nothing more has been heard of them. Surely it would have been a wise policy to have carried out that part of the scheme which related to irrigation works in spite of the decided improvement in the season prospects. Indeed, the very escape the Province had from famine, should have taught the Government a lesson which they should have benefited from to provide against the probable recurrence of such dangers in the future. As if we require such illustration, it is, we consider, and inspite ourselves we cannot but admit that in a country like Mysore, irrigation works are of even more importance than Railways. The people have existed without railways but they cannot possibly do so without water and food. Irrigation works should most decidedly take precedence. Now that the Mysore Government have the State Railways off their hands, they will indirect their attention and energies to the promotion of irrigation works. The Dewan should be taken advantage of to deepen tanks everywhere, put all abandoned ones in a proper state of repair, and construct additional ones in suitable centres, besides extending the channel system. If the Government will not benefit by past bitter experience, then the sum of neglected opportunities will be upon their own heads if in other fall calamity should overtake the Province, such as that of 1877-78.

DUTIES OF NATIVE PRINCES

The *Indian Mirror*.—'With the great changes that have brought about a new India, the Native States have begun slowly but distinctly to show the impulses of a new life. If our princes are wise in their generation, they will strain every nerve to keep their States abreast of the progress that is being made on all sides in the adjacent provinces of the Empire. It is not likely however, that they will be equal to this difficult task unless they import a higher order of ability and character into the administration of their territories. It is undeniable that the condition of education in the Native States is not as satisfactory as it might have been expected to be, from the vast and marvellous advances that have made in all parts of British India and it will probably take a generation at least before even under the most favourable circumstances, these states can raise a class of educated men of the type so abundant in the British provinces. The first duty of our native princes should, therefore, be to establish a system of general education for their own subjects, so far as practicable on the lines so successfully followed up in India. We do not think that the Native States have yet realised their duty to their people in this direction. No doubt a good beginning has been made in the establishment of Colleges for the education of our young princes and of the sons of princely and noble families in those groups of Native States which are comprised in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies. When our princes are themselves educated, and appreciate the value of education they will naturally be disposed to spread it as much as possible within their territories. That absence of general knowledge, which is so remarkable in the Native States is the cause of their present degradation and of the further deterioration to which they will be liable. The Political Agents of the Government are not, as a rule, desirous or disposed to assist in dispelling the popular ignorance which is the ministry of their uncontrolled and irresponsible power in the courts to which they are accredited. It is the interest, therefore of the native princes themselves to promote general education among their subjects, and especially among those classes of them from whom they pride themselves with the machinery of their administration. It is the want of qualified men among their own subjects that drives some native princes to resort to that European agency which is beginning to do in the Native States the same mischief that it has already done in India, by closing the avenues to offices worth aspiring for, to native talent and ambition. It will of course be a work of time to organize a suitable system of education in the larger Native States, and in some States which are either too small or too poor, it will hardly be possible to organise any system at all. But it will be quite practicable to group two or more small and poor States into an educational federation. But it does not follow that our native princes should remain idle, till they are engaged in maturing a system of education for adoption in their own territories. We submit that they might with advantage send young men of birth and intelligence, carefully selected from known families, to be educated in the Colleges of the nearest Presidencies, and to be trained in the various departments of the public service, according to the system generally followed in British India. Young men so educated and trained, could revolutionise the present condition of the Native States by adapting the English system to the local circumstances of each. Under this plan the native States would be able, some by stride to keep up with whatever advances might be made in British territories. Instead of the present general dead level of ignorance and stagnation, we should find these States rapidly pushing forward under the influence of enlightenment and progress.

But in the present imperfect condition of education, the Native States do not and cannot raise a sufficient number of educated men qualified to undertake the more important offices in the administration. As a rule, they are content to keep things running in the old grooves with the help of men who think it their greatest merit that they can do no more or no better than their fathers before them have done. Having been brought up and nursed in darkness, they do not care to go in search of light, of which they cannot understand the value. As a consequence, the administration of too many Native States is, perhaps, justly made a reproach to the spirit of native rule. If the best parts of the British system were introduced and assimilated into the Administration of the Native States these States would in a generation or two, be absolutely transfigured. We need only point to Travancore and Baroda as instances where the change we advocate has wrought such beneficial results.

But what are our native princes to do while they can find no men among their own subjects capable of assisting them in improving the character of their administration? Their best—indeed their only—course is to man and recruit their administrative agency by careful selection from the very large and increasing class of educated men of character and qualification to be found in the chief cities and other large towns of the neighbouring Presidencies and Provinces. The various public departments keep lists of candidates for employment in each special line, and it would be easy to make happy selections out of these lists. It is quite true that the finished man of business for any one department will not, expect very rarely, be procurable, but the raw material of the high est quality will always be available, and only a sufficient training will be required to convert it into the most efficient agency for any department of work. British India is suffering from the consequences of that unhappy system under which every office of any importance is filled by European agency, remunerated at rates unknown in any part of the civilised world, and though it is widely admitted that the substitution of European by native agency affords the only reasonable prospect of relief too many and too powerful interests are opposed to the change to allow of its adoption,—except under the pressure of some supreme necessity. The rich province of Mysore owes its present embarrassments only to the drain that was made upon its accumulated treasure and its general resources by the mistaken policy of confounding its administration, during the Maharajah's minority to European agency. Other States, where the same course has been followed, tell the same sad tale. Our Native States should trust to native talent and character alone for the improvement of their administration and for the development of their moral and material prosperity."

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 19, 1886. No. 29

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kannarese per annum	Rs	10 0
English alone do		6 0 0
Kannarese alone do		6 0 0
Local subscription		5 0 0

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For the first insertion per line	0	2 0
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Communications in regard to Local Traffic matters may be addressed to the Traffic Superintendent, Bangalore City Station.

G M STEWART,

Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway Company

BANGALORE }
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NOTICE

TO OUR DEFAULTING SUBSCRIBERS

We beg to call the attention of our defalting subscribers to the large arrears of subscriptions due to us The subscription to this paper is small enough in all conscience, and it is simply unfair to let us to run into arrears We do not wish, but we are afraid, we will have to adopt harsh measures against defaulters, through the civil courts

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 16th July, Morning —According to the latest returns, the following 619 members have been elected —

Conservatives		313
Unionist Liberals		74
Gladstonian Liberals	180	
Parnellites	82	
	262	387

Advices have been received that the Russian line of railway to Merv has been opened

London 16th July —The English and United States Governments are negotiating for an extradition treaty between the two countries, which is to be made applicable to dynamiters

London, 17th July —It is understood that the Gladstone Cabinet has decided to resign

The formation of a coalition Ministry is considered to be improbable

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1886

THE MYSORE REVENUES—

THE MAHARAJAH'S CIVIL LIST

On the 24th of March last, it was five years since His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore ascended the throne and assumed charge of the Government of his state At the time of the installation, it was settled that the Maharajah's Civil List, that is, his personal revenues out of the revenues of the State, should be fixed at Thirteen lacs of rupees a year, but that for the first five years, His Highness should draw only ten lacs a year The terms of the Proclamation are as follows—"The Maharajah's Civil List has been fixed at Thirteen lacs of rupees per annum, with the proviso that *during the next 5 years from the date* of the transfer, only ten lacs should be appropriated It is understood that from this amount is to be met all expenditure classed as Palace charges, namely, the stipends of the members of the Maharajah's family and of his relations, the repairs and improvements of the Maharajah's palace; the religious and charitable grants made from the private purse of the Maharajah, the expenses of His Highness' private *tours*, and, generally, all expenditure relating to the personal wants of himself and his family, his relatives and dependants, apart from the public requirements of the State" As we have said, the five years expired on the 24th March last, and the Maharajah had a right to ask that the addition of three lacs be made to his allowance, in the Budget of the current year; but it would now appear that the revenues of the State, at all events for this year, cannot afford the addition The Budget estimate of income for the current official year was set down at Rs 104,23,500, but now, at the last moment, it turns out that there is a deficit of four or five lacs, and consequently, the Maharajah cannot get his thirteen lacs, certainly not just now. Of course, His Highness has readily consented to the temporary deprivation of this addition to his income. There is no help for it, and the Maharajah could not have done less than yield to what certainly is a hard circumstance. It has been stated that the *deficit is owing to the partial* drought in the Province in the first half of this past official year of 1885 86, but that, owing to the "unprecedently bountiful season which the Province has had since 25th December last, the State revenues for the year 1886 87 are expected to amount to 120 lacs." *The Bangalore Spectator* makes this statement, but significantly adds "that these figures may, perhaps, be somewhat over estimated, but if they approach anywhere near the mark the income will be greater than it has ever been in the history of Mysore" No doubt it will be a most gratifying thing for revenues which stood for the past five years at the normal figure of 103½ lacs, should leap up, in three or six months hence, to 120 lacs, but we are afraid that this is only a roseate view of a bad case, put in this way, just as we have wishes which are fathers to our thoughts, but are never realised. As our contemporary is forced to admit the only year in which the revenues amounted to 110 lacs was in 1872 73, and that was under the European Commissioners of Mysore. After the famine years, the revenues came down to 103½ lacs, beyond which figure they have never since risen Nevertheless our contemporary seems to think that there is ample ground for saying—"The Maharajah and his able Dewan are to be congratulated on the estimated results of the current year, and we sincerely trust the good news we have to give currency to, will *prove, to be well founded*" We know that there was a certain king of Israel who wished his prophets to prophesy always smooth things to him, which the prophets who had the courage to speak out the real truth, were out of favour at court and badly received there, when they ventured near it For our part, we think that the Maharajah may as well make up his mind to give up the additional three lacs a year to his income, and, as the wholesome English proverb has it, cut his coat according to his cloth

The Bangalore *Evening Mail* has also an article on the Maharajah's Civil List and

the revenues of the Province Our contemporary thinks (and justly) that a good deal may be saved in expenditure by curtailing the cost of administration, and curtailing it at the upper end of the administrative establishments We do not agree with our contemporary that the cost of the present Native Government is equal to, if not larger than, the cost of the late European Commission of Mysore, but we certainly think that a great deal more of the cost could be curtailed For instance, there is much force and significance, when our contemporary says that the Dewan need not have Five Assistant Commissioners to help him in the work of the administration Of these five, two are the Dewan's personal assistants, two are in the Dewan's office, and one is located in Mysore town And so of other departments of the State service A great many reductions may be effected and expenditure greatly curtailed We think, then, on the whole, while the administration may be made less costly in almost every department, we have not sufficient grounds for being so sanguine as to expect that the revenues will rise to so large a figure as 120 lacs, at the end of the present year

THE PROSPECTS OF PARTIES

When we last wrote on the prospects of political parties in England, we did so in a somewhat despairing spirit at what we considered to be the apparent falling off in the numbers of those who are following the political fortunes of the great Liberal leader Last week, the returns of the elections were certainly comparatively small, they were not at all events such as to lead to the supposition that Mr Gladstone and his party would be in a much greater minority This week, however, the out look is more cheerful and the numbers in favour of the Gladstonian Liberals and the Parnellites have perceptibly increased On Friday last, they stood as follows —

Conservatives	313	387
Unionist Liberals	74	
Gladstonian Liberals	180	433
Parnellites	63	

The above figures, it is true, leave a majority of 125 in favour of the Conservatives, but this is more apparent than real, because, except on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, the small party section now called Unionist Liberals will vote with Mr Gladstone and his followers, so that the majority for the Conservatives is practically reduced to 51 votes, and this number can hardly be taken as a working majority for the Conservative leader and his party A great man and a great statesman like Mr Gladstone must, at no distant date, carry out his political principles, which are founded on the true Liberal basis, and are opposed to political principles which are dead and off to We have therefore, every hope that the power of the Conservatives will be but short lived, and that a Liberal ministry will be once more formed and Great Britain again ruled by true political principles In the early part of next month, the new House of Commons will assemble By the end of the year, we hope to see the Liberals once more in power

Occasional Notes

A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of a well known native pleader at Calcutta, on a charge of forgery, by making interpolations in a power of attorney, alleged to have been given to him by a Hindu lady.

An up-country paper hears, on the "best authority," that the Government of India has received a despatch from the Imperial Government insisting on a curtailment of the expenditure incurred in the annual exodus to the hills

Maharani Surnomoyi, C. I., has, at her own cost, erected a building for Hindoo female lepers in the District Charitable Society's Asylum in Calcutta, and has provided the building with beds and bedding The new female ward is capable of accommodating twelve patients

The cultivation of rice will soon become one of the leading occupations of the Northern settlers in Australia Rice grows there so easily, says the *Queenslander*, and yields such heavy crops of good quality, that it wants no prophet to say that the farmers will soon turn to it as a substitute for maize

Mr R G Bhandarkar, Professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College, has received a pressing invitation to attend the Oriental Congress, which is to meet in a short time at Vienna, and there is every probability of his accepting the invitation. "It would be impossible for Bombay," says a local paper "for Oriental learning, to have a better representative"

The Calcutta branch of the Indian Silver Association propose to submit a memorial to the Viceroy praying His Excellency to represent to the Home Government the urgent necessity of an International Monetary Conference for the purpose of rehabilitating silver in the currencies of the world The memorial lies for signature at several of the chief shops there

South Africa has, up to the present time dug up 6½ tons of diamonds, valued at £40,000,000 The value of its ostrich feathers is estimated at £750,000 per annum, and the ostrich, unlike the mine, continually renews its store of wealth Prices have fallen Ostriches once worth £250 can now be bought for £25, but the value of the feather crop keeps up notwithstanding

The Viceroy has conferred upon Mr Narayan Appaji Wad, a Vakil of Nasik, in Bombay, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction Also upon Mr Dhunjishaw Edulji Mavn, Head Assistant in the Commissariat Department, Saukim, the title of "Khan Sahib," as a personal distinction Also upon the Maharaja of Oochha the title of "Saramad i Rajaha i Bundelkhand," as an hereditary distinction

There was to be a great meeting at Calcutta last Wednesday, on the "Simla Exodus" question The speakers were to be Dr Rajendra Lalla Mitra, Mr Pugh, Hajee Noor Mahomed Sakarnah, Mr A Wilson, of Messrs Jardine Skinner and Co, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, Mr M P Gasper, Mr J. G Apcar, M H Pratt, Master of the Trades Association, Mr R. D Mehta and Babu Kalinath Mitter

In connection with the recent inquiry made by the Finance Committee regarding the possibilities of effecting economies in the Calcutta High Court, it should be noted, says the Simla correspondent of the *Times of India*, that "the Government of India is not responsible for the character of the investigations undertaken by the Committee, nor is it in any way bound to accept the recommendations which the Committee may make"

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of Bombay on the subject of reforms in the High Court, especially on the Original Side The Chamber complains of the great delay that usually takes place in the disposal of business, the exorbitant fees charged by counsel, and the unusually long vacations observed by the Court The Government has, it is believed, resolved on appointing an additional Judge on the Original Side for one year to dispose of arrears of works

The strength of the Russian Army, according to last April's official returns, was 30,390 general, field, and junior officers, exclusive of those belonging to the Army of Finland, holding civil appointments, or such as are unemployed, and 1 807,039 non commissioned officers and men, as follows —Infantry 597,321 men, Cavalry 75,701 men, Artillery 180,728 men, Engineers 23,259 men, total 807,009 men The Infantry is divided into 954 battalions, the Cavalry into 330 squadrons, the Artillery into 368 batteries, carrying 1,640 guns, and the Lagunoers into 31 battalions

One of the Bengal native papers objects to Mr Talboys Wheeler writing a continuation of his "History of India from the Earliest Ages" It says —"No history of British rule in India written by an Englishman, can be a thoroughly impartial production. We think a true history of India under the British is a desideratum. An Indian gentleman, educated and enlightened, having at his command all the available materials, thoroughly conscientious, and resolved to be impartial, can, we believe, do sufficient justice to the subject"

The *Gujarati* says that Justices West, Birdwood, and Nanabhai Haridas, of Bombay, have sent their opinions to the Finance Committee on the subject of economy in expenditure Mr Nanabhai Haridas has stated that public expenditure will be greatly economised by largely employing natives of India, who can be obtained on lower salaries, in high posts He is opposed to there being any difference in the salaries paid to Europeans and natives Mr Birdwood thinks that the salaries paid to Europeans and natives for all posts under Rs 1,500 a month should be in the proportion of Rs 1,000 to Rs 700 respectively, and that equal salaries should be paid in all cases exceeding that amount Mr West is in favour of two thirds of the salary paid to Europeans being paid to a native occupying the same post

Miss Kate Stoneman, a lady barrister, appears on May 20 among the counsel at the sitting of the Supreme Court for the State of New York, at Albany She was resolved to be a lawyer, and succeeded, in the teeth of vehement opposition, in obtaining the passing of an Act by the State Legislature rendering women capable of being admitted to practise in the courts of law in the State of New York, on passing the prescribed examinations Miss Stoneman passed the examinations, but the judge refused to hear her, unless her diploma was signed by the State Governor This she obtained with some difficulty, and then appeared before the same judge who had previously denied her audience The event brought about a great throng of curious spectators to witness the unprecedented scene Miss Stoneman is 35 years old, and is described as not by any means bad looking, with keen, bright eyes One of her brothers is Governor of the State of California

A Madras poet, Mr Pantulu, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrica*, has composed an address to the Queen, in Sanscrit and Telugu with English translation, on the acquisition of Upper Burma The English translation is necessary, for poets like Mr Pantulu need explain their explanations, and what they actually mean The Goddess Lakshmi has put on a refined camphor mark on her face in a graceful way, says Mr Pantulu We think, instead of camphor an asafœtida mark would have been more appropriate. He likens India to a Bird, with Upper Burmah for one wing and Cabul for another, which the poet entreats the British Government to acquire, no doubt to give some reality to his simile The head of the Bird is the Himalaya, but what is the tail? This the poet does not tell us, and for obvious reasons For if Himalaya is the head, Madras must be its tail, which is the birthplace of the great poet of Madras Mr Pantulu The Anglo Indians have created for themselves such a vitiated and abnormal liking for flattery that even the mad effusions of Mr Pantulu have given pleasure to some of our Anglo Indian contemporaries

Local and Provincial

The Amche Department —The Amche Bukshee, Mr Marungungaya, we hear, has suggested to the Mysore Government the introduction of local quarter anna post cards.

H H the Maharanee.—Her Highness the Maharanee of Mysore came into Bangalore, on Saturday evening last, by special train, accompanied by the young prince, the heir apparent

Durbar.—Mr K Seshadri Iyer, B A, B L, the Dewan of Mysore, held a Durbar, at the Public offices, Bangalore, on Friday last at which he received and considered several petitions.

A Half Bank Note.—On Tuesday last, a half bank note was found on the High Ground The same may be had at the Assistant Adjutant General's Office, C and M Station, on the party stating the number

Central College.—The distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Central College, Bangalore, will take place by the end of the month His Highness the Maharajah will be requested kindly to preside

Guns for H H.—At the request of the Mysore Government, the Government of India ordered the supply of six large guns for the use of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, on grand occasions The guns are now located in the palace on the High Ground

The Maharajah's Council.—Rao Bahadur A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Rao Bahadur P Krishna Rao members of His Highness the Maharajah's Council arrived, the other day, from Mysore The Council will meet for the transaction of business in the course of this week

Civil Judgeship.—The local *Spectator* states that the Civil District Judgeship was offered to Mr C Cross, the Sub Judge of Bangalore and to Mr. F C S Lawrence, B A B L, Advocate, and Public Prosecutor, C and M Station, and that both gentlemen have refused to accept the post

Horses for the Maharajah.—Three English horses arrived on Monday last for His Highness the Maharajah's Stables, of which a bay pair, over 16 hands, the grandest ever imported into Southern India, will no doubt excite the admiration of all lovers of horse flesh, and will have additional interest attached to them as the property of His Highness the Maharajah, who is known to be in favour of thoroughly good horses —*B S*

Extention of Service.—The period of service of D McGann, Senior Medical Officer in Mysore for which the Government of India sent that officer to the State, having expired on the 31st March 1886, the Durbar has made an application to Government to have the period extended for a further term of five years Pleasant for the Doctor, no doubt but he well deserves it Would that we could say as much of some of the others —*Evening Mail*

Hogg vs The Maharajah Cotton Mills.—The defendants, the directors of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, in the suit of Mr C G Hogg, their late Manager, against them seem determined to fight out the case The plaintiff, on Monday last, amended and filed his plaint for recovery of Rs 12,030, being damages alleged to be sustained by him by his wrongful dismissal The case has been fixed for settlement of issues on the 27th instant, and, in the mean while, defendants have been ordered to file a written statement by the 25th Inst

Assistant Comptrollership.—We believe that when Mr H Hudson was comptroller of Mysore, he promised that in the event of the post of Assistant Comptroller being created he would recommend the appointment of Mr H Eagles, the Chief Assistant of his office to the same. If this be true, and if it be also true that such a post is to be shortly created, then, most certainly Mr Eagles' claims to the place should not be lost sight of Mr Eagles has served the Mysore Government well and faithfully for many years, and is admitted to be an officer of exceptional ability in Accounts and Finance He has the strongest claim to the post in question, and it would be an injustice to overlook them.—*B S*

Comptroller's Office.—We understand that Mr Rangaswamy Iyengar has submitted to the Dewan of Mysore a revision scale for his office The new scale provides for an increase to the salaries of almost all the officials, from the Head Assistant down to the last clerk, as their work is very responsible As this scale has not as yet

been sanctioned by the Dewan the whole office is in fever heat of anticipation. The scale also provides for one or two new hands, owing to the increase of work by the reconstitution of Chitaldroog and Hassan districts. We trust those appointments, if sanctioned, will be given to none but trained men who have experience in the work. Such men are not difficult to be got, as there are a lack of probationers in the office.—*B S*

General Summary.

Inter communication in Trains.—Winter's system of electrical inter communication in trains, between drivers, guards, and passengers having proved a success on the Rajputtana-Malwa State Railway, the Government of India has directed that it be at once adopted on all State lines

Sale of Burnley Prize Property.—Messrs Hamilton & Co, Government jewellers, will hold, on the 9th of August and following days, a public auction of some of the property seized by the troops at Mandalay The collection will include the gold inlaid betel box of Theebaw, gold vases, gold cups, gilt hookahs, jewelled chairs, watches and a variety of silver ornaments and articles of all of more or less artistic merit.—*I*

Nawab Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadoor.—Nawab Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadoor left Bhopal yesterday morning for Calcutta. Colonel Wilkinson and some other officials saw him off at the Railway Station. In giving him leave yesterday His Highness the Begum presented him with a valuable *khillat* of seven pieces, with a pearl necklace and gold sarpesh as a mark of the appreciation and testimony of his constant services in the administration of the affairs of her State for the last six months.—*I D N*

Arrest of a female Zenana Inmate.—At the High Court yesterday before the Hon public Justice Prentice, Mr Upton, solicitor, applied to have relief for the arrest of a Hindu female, an inmate of a zenana under a decree of that Court His Lordship in granting the application, remarked that under the law he was forced to comply with it, but that in the law he was also forced to attach to the execution of the order certain conditions which compelled him to respect the privacy of the zenana and those of its inmates In executing the warrant of arrest the Sheriff must take care to provide that a closely veiled palankeen was at hand in which the zenana female should be placed after arrest, and conveyed in it to jail.—*E*

Murdering a Sister.—On the Appellate Side of the High Court Madras before the Chief Justice Brandt, Mr R B Michell appealed against the sentence of death passed on his client, Karuppanakel Thathi, by the Sessions Judge of South Malabar, for the murder of his sister Meenatchee The following are briefly the facts of the case The deceased was a married woman and resided with her husband in a house next to that occupied by the prisoner and his father She was about sixteen years of age and the prisoner about 18 or 19 years The motive alleged for the commission of the crime was that the deceased had married a man of different caste in consequence of which her father, mother, brothers and other relatives were put out of the caste, and the people of their caste held no communication with them The brother became exasperated at this, and on the deceased refusing to leave her husband and rejoin her parents he went to his house armed with a toddy knife and inflicted several wounds on her person which terminated in her death In extenuation Mr Michell pleaded extreme youth and urged that the act had been committed *while the prisoner was highly exasperated* Their Lordships, however, saw no reason to interfere with the sentence

Murdering a Brother.—On Monday last, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, Madras before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Brandt, Mr P D Shaw, on behalf of one Nagappah Chetty, appealed against the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of South Canara for the murder of his brother Mr Kenworthy Browne, on behalf of the Government Pleader appeared in support of the conviction Mr Shaw observed that this was not an appeal against the conviction of his client but was an appeal *to their lordships for mercy* on the ground that his client did not intend to murder the deceased The following are briefly the facts of the case —There had existed between the prisoner and the deceased, some bad feeling, for some time past, in regard to a woman named Nagae, who was in the deceased's keeping and with whom the prisoner was also on terms of intimacy The deceased had threatened to kill his brother if ever he caught him visiting his mistress, and there had also been frequent quarrels between the brothers in consequence of this woman One day while the deceased was returning from the bazar, the prisoner met him and struck him several blows with a bill hook and killed him The prisoner said that he did not intend to kill his brother but simply meant to disable him from using a gun with which the deceased had threatened to shoot him Their Lordships, after hearing counsel on both sides, confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal

Extracts.

THE DEWAN OF PUDUKOTA

Our Pudukota Correspondent writes —By an order of the Government of Madras, communicated by the Political Agent's office, the Dewan, Mr A Seshaia Sastry, C S I, has been made Dewan Regent during the minority of the Rajah It is not known what extra powers have been conferred on the Dewan-Regent The election of the Dewan to the post of Regent is not only most distasteful to the local public but also to all the royal members who are groaning under his authority As far as I am aware they prefer a Europe in Regent with full powers to interfere with each and every department of the State during the Rajah's minority and to preside over the local Appeal Court.—*Standard*

THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS

The *Bankura Sanjhbin*.—The other day when the Indian Budget was presented in Parliament, Lord Randolph Churchill objected to the expenses incurred in the migration to the hills The people of India for a long *time have been saying the same thing, but* the migration to the hills has not been stopped This question has been raised in Parliament on several occasions, but Parliament has done nothing The English nation hears of the unjust acts perpetrated in India, but takes no steps for their prevention.

The *Bharatbasi*.—We are glad to learn that an agitation is likely to be made against the migration of the Government to the hills We hope all the political associations will join this movement which has such a good object in view and forget their mutual differences. Many feel excited at the very name of the Defence Association and there are reasons for it But what objection can there be to joining a movement in which there is common interest?

The *Sahachar*.—In Lord Dufferin's *regime*, the expenses of residence in the hills have increased His lordship has no policy on financial questions A Committee has been appointed to effect retrenchment, and retrenchment has been made in the salaries of Post Office clerks at the rate of 2½ per cent To attack the High Court and reduce the outlay on education are signs of weak mindedness. Lord William Bentinck reduced his own salary The Secretaries to Government drew salaries equal to what her Majesty's Prime Minister gets, but if they reside in a place where the climate is like that of European countries, they ought to be paid accordingly

MR DADABHAI NAROJI

The *Maharatta*.—After what has been said on the subject, no one ought to be surprised or even pained to hear that our veteran statesman-like Parsee leader, Mr Dadabhai Naroji, has failed to poll the necessary number of votes to enter Parliament The Bombay meeting, which was the best of those held to express confidence in the gentleman, one and all accepted his chances of election as rather very remote Indeed one of the speakers who is entitled to speak on the subject with authority, plainly said that defeat in such a cause and such a way was so nothing higher than a victory The moral effect of the victory is surely to be less than that of the defeat The Holborn electors have seen that we natives of India are willing to court defeat boldly for the sake and in the interest of our principles This year if the Parsee gentleman had been a little accommodating in his principles, one party or the other would surely have supplied him with a seat But to fight in the face of the certainty of defeat is a glorious undertaking It at once shows the *stuff of which* the soldier is made He is not an ordinary soldier blown to this party or that by the ordinary chances of war It shows that the brave soldier is ready to stand by his banner and die in its defence *Why then* mourn over the discomfiture of such men? Let us prepare ourselves for another struggle Let us cheer up the heart of the unsuccessful candidate with our sympathy In these matters, we must lay to our hearts the truth contained in the following saying "knock, knock, knock, and the door shall be opened unto you"

REIMPOSITION OF IMPORT DUTIES

The *Times of India*.—The despatch of the Government of India upon the Silver Question and the position of Indian Finance has naturally attracted great attention The remarks about the Income tax deserve to be carefully studied and we quote them *in extenso*.—"The interests of the European officers of our Government also demand recognition The additional cost of remittances to Europe on account of their families now forms a heavy item in their expenditure, and officers whose pensions are fixed in rupees find their resources seriously crippled on retirement and return to England The fact that the modified Income tax which is under consideration must add to the burdens of the more poorly paid of these officers has been a matter for serious consideration in deciding whether the form of taxation should be introduced or not, and although the general *considerations involved are too important to* permit of our abandoning the tax on the ground above indicated, we cannot doubt that the imposition of an income tax on those who have already suffered very largely by the fall in exchange *will* greatly add to the unpopularity of that measure and to the difficulty experienced in working it" The new tax falls heaviest on those who are already the greatest sufferers by the fall in exchange But the new tax is not if quite inadequate to satisfy the financial deficit In the present financial year we shall in all human probability have to pay increased taxes to the amount of £3,000,000 to meet the fall in exchange, plus £2,000,000 for strengthening our frontier defences, and both these items will be a permanent addition to our burdens To meet them an income tax of 2s, 7d in the pound would be necessary, paid, it should be remembered, by 300,000 people, mostly officials Such a tax as this is, of course, simply impossible, and we must look elsewhere for money to meet our increasing liabilities. We have explained the necessity for agitating for the reimposition of the import duties We need not recapitulate our arguments here beyond echoing Mr Simuel Smith's opinion that "if British India were polled there would scarcely be one person out of its 200 millions who *wouldnot reimpose these duties*' *The abolition* of these duties was a cruel wrong to India, and even the Government regard the substitution of the Income tax as a high handed act of injustice It remains, then, for all of us, whether Europeans or natives, to agitate on every possible occasion for the reimposition of the Import Duties and the abolition of the Income tax The Madras Chamber of Commerce has already taken up this cry We hope the other Chambers will follow, and here, at all events we look to the members of the Native Association to work cordially with their brother taxpayers

MR *MALABARI AND INFANT* MARRIAGES

Mr Malabari, the anti-infant marriage agitator writing to the *Bombay Gazette*, says it may not be long before he gives up other pursuits to be better able to cope with the one question of infant marriage Professor Max Muller wrote to Mr Malabari on the above subject, saying that, "my own feeling is that Government ought to stop what is *contra naturam, particularly in a case like this where the old legal authorities are entirely with you* It is too much to expect that individuals will do everything by themselves They ought to be supported by the law, which, after all, is but the embodiment of public opinion I think you should encourage early marriages, but not premature ones, otherwise you will drift into the European system, which is very bad" "This, says Mr Malabari, "has been my own view of the matter I believe that in India it will be necessary for a long time to put up with what Europeans call early marriages. My quarrel is not with comparatively early marriages (though these are generally improvident), but with *infant* marriages. If my critics only recognised this distinction, all misunderstanding between us might at once disappear, and the desired reform so far accelerated It is clear that the time for mere scholastic discussion has gone by What is now wanted is organized practical action Government are ready to help if *we go to them in proper form* Surely the authorities cannot do more, they cannot enter our houses and say "Ye shall not marry your daughters under twelve" It is our obvious duty, then, to send numerously *signed memorials* to Government How is this to be done? Why, this way We may have a brief memorial drafted in English This draft may be translated into the vernaculars, and thousands of copies may be circulated *amongst the masses* Hindu preachers may then be sent out to different parts of the country to secure signatures This is not, after all so formidable a task as it appears But it needs co operation, and Hindu co operation *essentially. It will scarcely do for me even* to open a subscription list before I have a Hindu Committee, with a Hindu secretary and a Hindu treasurer, at my back In fact, this part of the work ought to be exclusively *in the hands of my Hindu brethren* Let a Committee be formed and a subscription be started, I am ready to put down Rs 5,000, provided 49 other five thousands are guaranteed In this too much for all India to give? I know Rs 1,000 each for Bombay, Bengal, Madras, the Punjaub and the N W Provinces, is much less than might be expected from one who has so long obtruded his sympathy upon the public But it may occur to the *charitable that the man who offers the mite* is in worldly goods, the poorest of his party, with his earning powers seriously crippled, perhaps for ever I wish I had five lakhs to offer, instead of five thousand Gladly would I give it all, and consider any relief to the country therefrom as a cheap bargain I am also well aware that the condition attached to my proposal detracts greatly from its value, small as that value is But my object is to ensure success by practical means One five thousand can do nothing, larger sums have been spent without a tangible result It is on this account that I always shrink from recommending individual sacrifice on the part of the Hindu reformer The single handed efforts of a Hindu are foredoomed to failure, and such failure has invariably thrown back the cause of which these heroic efforts were expended As in men, so in money, we ought to present a brave array, to begin with In a word, as Mr Ardesir Framji has demonstrated in his now famous letters, we need organization."

THE MYSORE CIVIL LIST

The *Evening Mail*.—*July*, 16 86.—In accordance with strict treaty stipulations, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is to receive 13 lakhs of rupees annually after the expiry of the five years following his installation, that is, he should receive that sum in the Official Budget for the present year, seeing he ascended the throne on the 25th of March 1881 It is understood that from this amount is to be met all expenditure classed as Palace Charges namely, the stipends of the members of the Maharajah's family, and of his relations, the repairs and improvements of the Maharajah's palace, the religious and charitable grants made from the private purse of the Maharajah, the expenses of His Highness private tours, and generally all expenditure relating to the personal want of himself and his family, his relatives and his dependants, apart from the public requirements of the State *These are the unequivocal terms* under which His Highness is to draw and dispose of this his *personal* grant from the revenues of the Province But we believe that, although the sum has been budgeted for, the Dewan has passed a separate memorandum to the effect that the increased grant will not be paid into the Treasury to the credit of His Highness, because the revenues of the country are not yet sufficiently elastic to admit of it This admission, if true, does not surely point to the gratifying fact that the second Native State in India is on the path of progress and prosperity Rather, it indicates that there is wastefulness somewhere, that the retrenchment cackling went on at the rendition of the Province to Native rule touched only the outside of the administration, and that the abolition of the Mysore Commission was not, as was supposed, the inauguration of an era of thrift and curtailed expenditure, which would not in any degree impair the efficiency of the Government If anything, we take it, the cost of administration is as high now as it was in the alleged wasteful days of the much abused (by natives) Mysore Commission. We cannot, of course, say so positively, but we hope to be in possession of reliable data shortly, when we shall lay them before our readers; in the meantime, we think we can safely say that we are pretty certain our conjectures as regards the expensiveness of the present ad-

administration is not for one It is a fallacy, pretty generally believed in, that a purely Native Administration, which it is the pride and the boast of the Dewan to be able to accomplish—probably before his tenure of office of 18 months longer expires—is synonymous with a cheap administration with other advantages of a European one being added into the bargain We do not intend to argue the point involved in the question of the capability of natives to manage their own affairs, but it is no way true that, when it comes to fixing their own remunerations, they are willing to accept less than a European for the discharge of the same duties Of this fact the Mysore Civil list affords the best proof Then again, the work of two Europeans, or even anything over the work of one European, is never put on the shoulders of Natives, nor would it be right Then, where does the economy come in? We will take one instance of the "division of labour" which characterises the present administration The Dewan has no less than five Assistant Commissioners or, in other words, five gentlemen who are on the same grade as Assistant Commissioners—which is the same for the purposes of our argument—to assist him in the work of administration Of these five, two are on the Dewan's personal staff, two in the Dewan's Office, and one nursling in Mysore, probably doing duties neither onerous nor numerous Is it any wonder then that the revenues of the Province are not sufficiently elastic to meet the strain The great charge against the defunct Commission was that its members were overpaid and unoverworked, because there were too many of them In the new order of things we see appointments created for people who have no work and no aptitude to do the work of the office they nominally fill The shears of retrenchment were applied, we admit, but they were applied at the wrong end of the administration if it was the sincere aim of the authorities to work the machinery of the State economically, and when we read of the transfer of the Railway to a Company on hard terms to the State, and of the abandonment, for the present, of the Munkenane project for the want of money, and are now told that the three additional lakhs to which the Maharajah is entitled is not to be paid to him for the same reason, we are forced to say that there must be something amiss somewhere, which requires attending to We have taken up the space we generally allot to articles for one issue, but we shall return to the subject again soon

THE LEGAL ADMINISTRATION OF BURMAH

The *Times of India* —Simla, *July* 14 — At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day the Hon C P Ilbert, in moving for leave to introduce a bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burmah, said that the object of the bill was to lay the foundation of the future legal administration of the country At present the officers in Upper Burmah were being guided by certain instructions issued by Sir Charles Bernard The intention was that those instructions should only be of a temporary character, to be superseded by more formal measures The bill was a step in that direction Its principal effect would be to declare certain enactments, which it is specified, applicable to Upper Burmah, and to bar the application of other statutes, unless such should be specially specified Powers would also be given to the local Government to withdraw any of the first mentioned enactments which might, on experience, be found unsuitable to the country The bill also contained an indemnity clause, for the official acts of the officers in Upper Burmah performed under the instructions of Sir Charles Bernard, and declared those instructions to have the force of law The bill, before being passed, would be sent for further consideration to the local Government On the motion of the Hon Sir Steuart Bayley, the bill, making provision for the more speedy trial of accused persons in Lower Burmah, was passed The operation of the Act, at the request of Sir Charles Bernard, was extended to the 30th of June next Minor amendments were also introduced in the Act at the desire of Sir Charles Bernard

After the other business already detailed had been brought before the Council and gone through, the Hon. Colonel Davies explained in detail the principal changes which the bill for amending the Punjab Land Revenue Law Bill would bring about. He pointed out that it related mainly to the amendments of revenue procedure The Hon C P Ilbert expressed the opinion of the excellence of the bill The Viceroy desired to take the opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of the able manner in which Colonel Davies had laid both this measure and the Punjab Tenancy Bill before the Council The Council adjourned for a fortnight

A PUBLIC MEETING AGAINST THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS

The *Bombay Gazette* —Calcutta, *July* 14 — A public meeting was held this afternoon at the Town Hall, against the exodus to the hills

It was very largely attended, and the hall was crowded, and every section of the Calcutta community was represented Numerous letters and telegrams expressing cordially with and approval of the objects of the meeting were received from Chittagong, Sylhet, Cachar, Nowgong Jorhat, Bishnath, Shillong, Sadiya, Shahjehanpore, Bareli, Benares, Allahabad, Umballa, Lahore, Patna, Poona, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and Burmah

One was received from Simla, five minutes before the meeting opened

The first resolution, proposed by Maharajah Jotindra Mohun Tagore, seconded by L P Pugh, and supported by Hafiz Noor Mahomed Zatterjee, was that this meeting having regard to the best interests of the country, as having at heart the cause of good government of India, records its emphatic protest against the habits of the Government of India and the various local administrations during the greater or any portion of the year in the hills, and away from the recognised seats of Government

This was carried unanimously

The second resolution, proposed by Mr. A Wilson, and seconded by Mr Surendra Nath Banerjee, and supported by Mr M P Cooper, that this meeting considers the location of the Indian administration in the hills upon the following grounds, first, that it involves an unnecessary and wasteful outlay of public revenues, second, that it involves very serious and unnecessary waste of public time, and therefore it is to the prejudice of public service and public interests generally, thirdly, that it causes severe hardship to all classes of public servants affected by it, except those in the highest grades and in receipt of the highest emoluments

THE INSTALLATION DURBAR AT INDORE

Indore, *July 27th*,—The installation durbar held this morning was a great success Sir Lepel Griffin accompanied by General Gillespie was received by the Maharajah at the entrance of the Durbar Hall under a salute of guns from Holkar's battery The officers of the Whyte and Indore garrisons attended Mr Petre, First Assistant to Sir Lepel, read the *Kharita* from the Government of India It ran thus —"I have received with deep regret the news of the death of your father Maharajah Tukajerao Holkar I have now to inform you on behalf of her Majesty the Queen Empress of India that I recognise and confirm your succession to the chiefship of the Indore State I earnestly hope that you will secure the welfare of your subjects and the good opinion of the British Government by a wise and just administration of the territories over which you have now been called upon to rule" After this a royal salute was fired and the Maharajah's band played the Indore National Anthem Sir Lepel then rose and said —"Your Highness,—His Excellency the Viceroy representing her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India has been pleased to day to publicly acknowledge your succession to the Indore State in the room of your deceased father and to confer upon you those powers which attach to the ruler of Indore, so long as he exercises them with loyalty to the Queen Empress and with the consideration for his people In congratulating you on behalf of his Excellency the Viceroy on your accession to this high dignity, I would only add the expression of my sincere hope that your reign may be prosperous and happy This day and this hour have been chosen for the inauguration by the Brahmins as propitious, and they have found in the stars friendly assurances for the future I trust they are correct I know nothing of astrology but of this your Highness may be certain that if a prince ascends his throne with a determination to do justice and cherish to protect his people, no hostile stars can make his reign other than auspicious, whereas if he only looks to power as the opportunity for indulgence and oppression his reign will be a curse though all the stars in heaven are favourable For your Highness I will only prophesy good things, and I accept as a most favourable omen that wise and generous step you have taken in abolishing an oppressive tax of twelve per cent on the salaries of all the servants of the Indore State You commence your rule with every advantage in your favour You have received an excellent education and speak English as well as most Englishmen You are clever and well informed You are now 26, a mature age, when the character of a man is formed and when the world justly expects from him self restraint and moderation The good and the evil are both for you, and no words of mine will influence you in your choice Your future is in your hands If you choose wisely, you will be happy in the happiness of your people and you would leave behind you that good name which is the best immortality of princes"

Sir Lepel having taken his seat, his Highness the Maharajah Sivajirao Holkar rose and said in reply —

'Sir Lepel Griffin, General Gillespie and Gentlemen,—I rise to express my profound sense of gratitude to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India on the present occasion and to thank you, Sir Lepel for the great kindness with which you have uniformly treated me and the most cordial support I have invariably received at your hands Amongst the first acts of my reign are the abolition of *beg mamuls*, the establishment of a poor house and the removal from this day of all the transit duties in due course of time I mean to place the Revenue and Judicial administration of the State on a sound basis and to increase the existing grants to the Educational Medical and Public Works departments of the State The house of Holkar has never yielded in loyalty to any in point of loyalty to the Paramount Power I wish to adopt a conciliatory policy in the administration of the large inheritance this day entrusted to my care I command all my subjects to regard my younger brother his Highness Yeshwantrao Holkar, as my equal, from whom as from my beloved mothers I am sure to receive hearty co operation I expect that all State servants, old and new, will behave loyally and faithfully I know that my task is not easy but I hope and pray that under God I may be enabled to achieve some little success To you Sir Lepel, I request not to cease from guiding me in future Before I sit down allow me to thank you all for your kindly grace in this occasion by your presence and doing me a pleasure which I shall never forget'

Sir Lepel again rose and spoke as follows —

Maharajah,—I had no intention to address you again but the statement you have just made regarding the abolition of transit duties throughout your territories cannot allow to pass without a word of remark The Government of India have for a long while now directed their attention to the abolition of these imposts in British India Central India has hitherto been very unfortunate in the matter of those obnoxious taxes, which have not only hampered trade and retarded commerce, but have also stopped all railway development Had you asked me what was the most wise, gracious and honourable act, and one publicly to be acknowledged on an occasion like this by a Prince in your position, I would have named the removal of these taxes I have little doubt that your example will be followed by the other important States of Gwalior and Bhopal Yet the honour of the example will ever rest with your Highness, and the Indian Government will acknowledge that the commencement of your reign has inaugurated a policy which they highly commend There is no question that for a time the State revenue will be affected by this measure, but I am convinced that in the course of years the State will recoup itself by the great and increased trade in every part of your Highness's dominion I congratulate your Highness upon your policy in this matter, and sincerely wish you and your State every prosperity —*Times of India*

Mhow, *July*, 13 —Before the installation durbar was over yesterday, Sir Lepel Griffin, addressing General Gillespie said —His Highness the Maharajah has requested me to express to you, and through you, to the officers of the Mhow garrison his very sincere thanks for the willingness with which you consented to grace this occasion It is very kind of you indeed to come down in such a large number, and His Highness will ever appreciate the favour you have done him

At 7 P M the Maharajah held another durbar to receive the deputations from the Dewas, Dhar and Ratlam States, with their presents Pandit Shyamji, the Ratlam Minister, was in return presented with a dress of honour Congratulatory addresses were presented by Mr Pillak, editor of the *Mahratta*, representing the Council of the Deccan Education Society, whose chairman is Sir William Wedderburn, and by the Central India Association of Mhow, in a handsomely carved silver casket His Highness, in thanking the deputations assured them that he would promote the welfare of the commercial and agricultural communities The State amours and other high officers who had come from every part of his dominion were then commanded to repair to their places and make all endeavours to administer justice even handedly He added that cases of corruption and injustice would be severely dealt with, and that he would take the first opportunity to make a tour in his territories

The Government of India's *Khillat* was worth Rs 25 000 and the State's *Khillat* in return Rs 25 300 The State loss by the abolition of the transit duties and by the *bayamash* is Rs 5 000 and Rs 2 6 000 respectively

Mhow *July* 17 —The Central India Association has presented an address to his Highness Maharajah Holkar at his installation in grand durbar yesterday at 7 P M The deputation consisted of ten members headed by Kazi Akram and Mr Mohendranath Chatterjee, the former reading the address The address, after expressing congratulation to the Maharajah at the installation, touched on several important subjects and urged the importance of education, the encouragement of education, the development of internal communication, the construction of irrigation and other public works the improvement and encouragement of native manufactures, and the abolition of vexatious taxes The Association hoped that the Maharajah's relations with the Queen Empress the Government of India and the native princes would always be of a most cordial and friendly nature The Maharajah thanked the Association, and assured it that his future policy would be for the welfare of his subjects The addresses were printed on vellum and beautifully illuminated with gold and was enclosed in a handsome silver casket made by Messrs Hamilton & Co The cover of the casket was of velvet with gold embroidery and tassels The deputation withdrew after the distribution of *pan supari*

The following address has been presented to H H the Maharajah Holkar at the Indore Durbar by the Central India Association —

We the members of the Central India Association beg leave to unite with all other classes of the community in tendering to your Highness our sincere congratulations upon your Highness's installation to the Throne of the Indore State We feel sure your Highness will attach a sufficient importance to such public rejoicings as these, and we trust your Highness will sympathise with our confidence in the hope that they will serve to strengthen the development of the mutual relations existing between the Paramount Power and one of its most commercial and flourishing States We feel sure your Highness will be glad to learn that the Association has been established to promote the welfare of the people of that part of Central India which is comprised within your Highness's territory It is therefore our duty to bring to your Highness's notice from time to time whatever we consider may assist it would be impossible in a single address to enumerate all the matters which have been of importance to your Highness's State, but we would refer to the following, the vast country placed in your Highness's charge your Highness will follow in the footsteps of your Highness's august and able predecessors in matters of economy and leading to the material improvement of the country We sincerely trust that the encouragement of the vernacular as well as high education amongst the people of Central India, the Holkar College and Oriental University at Indore like that established in the Punjab, will receive your Highness's gracious attention We feel assured that your Highness will take into your favourable consideration the important subjects of undertaking and developing the railway and other communications throughout the interior of your Highness's dominion the extension of irrigation and construction of other great works required for the benefit of the country and the population at large The improvement and encouragement of native art and manufactures generally, and we venture to allude to the establishment of a paper mill at Indore will remove a long felt want in Central India, and provide hundreds of poor people with a livelihood. The abolition of these monopolies as assurance to us that all other similar and vexatious cesses and dues will be remitted to the great relief of your Highness's subjects While maintaining peace and security throughout your Highness's vast dominions improving its finances promoting every measure best calculated to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of your Highness's people it is our further hope that your Highness's relations with our most gracious Queen Empress her Government of India, and the native princes will always continue to be of most cordial and friendly nature We conclude by expressing a fervent hope that your Highness's life may be long and and that health and prosperity may be conchsafed to your Highness and that every success may await your Highness in the fulfilment of the arduous duties of your Highness future career

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 26, 1886. No. 30

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English Edition, per annum ... Rs 10 0
English ... do ... 1 0 0
Kannada ... 1 ... 1 0 0
Pathasala ... 0 8 0
Single Copies ... 0 0 1
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NOTICE

City Municipality

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises (District Office Buildings) on Friday the 30th July 1886, at 7.30 P. M.

I. Cash Account Current, Progress report of works, and Mortuary returns for the month of June 1886.

II. Estimate and Plan of the proposed Band stand in the Municipal Park.

III. Report from Mr. Khaja Abid Sheriff Saib, Municipal Commissioner, No. II Division, on the petition of the residents of Obiah's lane, to widen the same.

IV. Statement showing the amount of compensation to be awarded for buildings and lands required to be taken up for opening a new road way from Avenue Road to Gangarapet.

V. Application from Abdulla Saib for opening a Beef Butcher's stall in the village of Koreshers pollium, beyond the Fort.

A. SRINIVASACHARLU,

BANGALORE, *Vice President*

21st July 1886. *City Municipal Commission*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 18th July—The General Elections are now finished. The total results are as follows :—

Conservatives		316
Unionist Liberals		78
Gladstonian Liberals	191	
Parnellites	85	
	276	394

Cholera is decreasing in Italy.

Lord Granville has announced his intention of retiring into private life.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the Indian and Colonial Volunteers yesterday at Wimbledon and welcomed them as fellow citizens.

An informal meeting of the Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which the Ministry resolved to tender their resignation immediately.

London, 22nd July—The resignation of the Ministry has been accepted by the Queen who has summoned Lord Salisbury to Osborne.

London, 23rd July—The Marquis of Hartington will not enter the Cabinet which will be formed by the Marquis of Salisbury.

London, 23rd July—Lord Salisbury will consult his colleagues this evening on the question of forming a Cabinet, and will proceed to Osborne to-morrow, in compliance with Her Majesty's command.

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1886.

THE DEWANSHIP OF MYSORE

Our contemporary of the *Bangalore Evening Mail*, in his issue of Wednesday last, takes time by the forelock, and publishes some observations on the character and policy of the present Dewan of the Mysore State, and considers, in effect, the question as to who would be a fit and proper person to succeed him, when his term of office comes to a termination, as it must, or rather, as it should, nineteen months hence, if the condition on which the Dewans of *the State are to hold office is to be strictly* observed, namely, for a period of five years. Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, B. A., B. L., the present Dewan was appointed to succeed the late Mr. C. V. Ranga Charlu on the 12th February 1883, so that by February 1888, the question of a successor to the former will have to be completely settled. It may, perhaps, be deemed somewhat premature that this question of the Dewanship should be taken into consideration, when there is yet a period of nineteen months to roll over, but we think that in so grave and important a matter it is not too early to begin its consideration, and our reasons for thinking so will appear obvious to all but those who are of opinion—and there are many such—that the settled rule of a five year's tenure of office may be relaxed in favour of the present Dewan, in the interests of the Mysore State and its ruler, as is put forward with seeming generosity to both. It should be borne in mind that at the time of Mr. Ranga Charlu's death, Sir James Gordon, who was the deceased gentleman's friend and patron, was British Resident at the Court of Mysore, and the friendship and patronage which Sir James displayed for Mr. Ranga Charlu, and which culminated in the appointment of the latter as the first Dewan of the Mysore State, were transferred to Mr. Seshadri Iyer (who was a great intimate of Mr. Ranga Charlu) and thus, on the death of Mr. Ranga Charlu, a Dewan to Sir James Gordon's own liking was ready at hand. Mr. Ranga Charlu died, at Madras, on the 20th January 1883, and Mr. Seshadri Iyer was appointed and proclaimed Dewan on the 12th February following, that is, within the short period of three weeks of Mr. Ranga Charlu's demise. The public of the Province were taken by surprise at the event, of which hardly any sufficient public notice was given. We all remember the hurried manner in which a Durbar was assembled at the Maharajah's Palace on the High Ground, Bangalore, at which the Maharajah, Sir James Gordon, the Judge of the Mysore Chief Court and a few other high officials were present, and the Maharajah announced his selection and appointment of Mr. Sheshadri Iyer as Dewan. There was no publication of any elaborate notification of the event, no public display, and no admission of the public to witness the ceremony, such as it was. In the meanwhile, a controversy on the question as to who was to succeed the deceased Dewan, was going on, both in the local papers and the Madras papers, and it was well known that telegrams were being forwarded to the Government of India, arguing the claims of a pure Mysorean to the exalted position in the state service. It afterwards transpired that the Government of India, then under Lord Ripon, wired to know whether the appointment of Mr. Sheshadri Iyer was the Maharajah's own free will and choice, when a reply was returned that it was so, which answer was guaged at its true value by the public at the time, and deserved credit was given to Sir James Gordon for the astuteness of his proceedings in the matter, but the Maharajah's reply, which the Government of India assured to be made of his own accord, as a matter of course, did not prevent that Government from forwarding a subsequent despatch to the British Resident, in which it *was stated, that*, in accepting the appointment of the new Dewan, the Viceroy in Council hoped that on any future occasion when the same question should arise, the claims of any educated pure Mysorean who ought be a candidate would be taken into consideration. It was under such surrounding circumstances that the present Dewan was appointed to his office, and those circumstances have not been forgotten by the people of Mysore. It has been truly said by the greatest interpreter of Nature and of the character and motives of Nature's last and best creation, man, that—

> There is a history in all men's lives,
> Figuring the nature of the times deceased,
> The which is observed a man may prophesy
> With a near aim of the main chance of things
> As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
> And weak beginnings lie entreasured.
> Such things become the hatch and brood of time.

It may be, therefore, assumed by the friends of the present Dewan,—nay, we believe it is considered almost as a foregone conclusion amongst some of them—that he having once attained the highest *rung in the ladder of ambition, is* most likely to remain there, in spite of the existence of such a condition as a five years' tenure of office. His friends, indeed, may undertake to prophesy that he has secured the main chance of the Dewanship, though such a thing may not as yet have come to life, but will become the brood and hatch of time. Such being the expectation of the present Dewan's friends and, probably, of himself, it is not too premature, we think, when we begin to speculate, on his chances of continuing in office, after the expiration of the prescribed period of five years. Those chances, in our opinion, are small, at all events, they do not seem to be quite assured. The circumstances under which Mr. Seshadri Iyer succeeded Mr. Ranga Charlu are not the same. They would have remained unchanged, had Sir James Gordon still continued as British Resident of Mysore; but as things now stand, the Dewan may well exclaim—"The times *change, and we change with them*." The present British Resident, Mr. J. B. Lyall is not at all like Sir James Gordon. He has no favourite and he knew not Mr. Ranga Charlu, and if he knows now of the Mad-

ras party in the Mysore State, he does not, in any way, allow himself to be influenced by them, nor does he make at and their special pretension to all the high offices in the Native State, so that it appears to us that neither Mr Sheshadri Iyer nor his friends will be justified in any expectation they may have formed, that Mr Lyall will support any attempt that may be made to extend the present Dewan's tenure of office, beyond the stipulated five years Even should Mr Lyall go away (as it is thought likely he will) and Mr C E B Gridlestone return as permanent British Resident, we do not think there is any likelihood that the Government of India will concur in the absurd recommendation, which rumour attributes to Mr. Gridlestone, that Mr Sheshadri Iyer be retained in the Dewanship for another five years' We think, therefore, that a pure native Mysorean stands a good chance "next time," of the highest and most coveted office in the Mysore state service It is unnecessary just now to remark upon the manner in which the present Dewan has comported himself and discharged the duties of his high office He has yet nineteen months of his steward ship to fulfil

THE "MUSLIM HERALD" ON THE GRANT DUFF (MADRAS) GOVERNMENT

It would have been too hard, it would have been exceedingly cruel, if the Right Hon M E Grant Duff, Governor of Madras and his colleagues in Council, the Honorable Messrs H E Sullivan, C G Master, and E T Webster, had no friends at all in this world—we mean, of course, public friends—of private friends, we have no doubt, they have lots. The veriest wretch, we know, on this earth, has some *one* friend, and even the condemned prisoner has a friend and sympathiser in his jailor. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr Grant Duff and his associates in the Government of Madras, whom the whole press and public of India have condemned in no measured terms, should find a doughty champion in their cause amongst the members of the Fourth Estate That champion appears in the person of our contemporary of the *Muslim Herald* (Madras) Our contemporary is quite affectionate and tender in his defence of public men who have been universally condemned He seems to say to Messrs. Grant Duff, Sullivan, Master, and Webster, as the heroine in one of Tom Moore's songs say to her persecuted lover—

> Oh! come to this bosom,
> My own stricken dear,
> The herd all have left thee,
> Thy home it is here

And as for those who have dared (and they have dared for a long time now) to call in question, criticise, or in any way adversely note, the acts of the present Madras Government, the *Muslim Herald* is very stern with and puts on the lash with a will on such audacious delinquents, especially, as it happens, perhaps, because he is the latest amongst such offenders, our contemporary of the *Hindu* of Madras This unhappy journal and its conductors, in the opinion of the *Muslim Herald*, are evidently passed all redemption The poor *Hindu* is dealt with very sternly (and ungrammatically) by his castigator Says the *Muslim Herald*—"The *Hindu* wants bold men like himself who could call every quiet and honest man a mill horse Had the *Hindu* been the subject of a government administered purely by native element and had he there tried the experiment of calling a member of government a "mill horse," he would have known whether a "mill horse" has not the power of turning like a *bison* upon his bullier and grinding him to dust, or as a milder treatment of sending the insulter to work at a mill and there to pass the rest of his life in tranquility and peace" It is very wrong and naughty of our contemporary of the *Hindu*, that he should presume to call a high English official a "mill horse," but the Muslim equivalent would have been "son of an ass," which would have been more wrong and more naughty still. In the passage quoted above our contemporary hints at what would have been the consequences of the *Hindu's* temerity, had he lived under a Government administered by a purely native element, we presume he means a purely Mahomedan element, not a Hindu, because as he may know, the popular voice speaks of "martial Mahomedans" and "mild Hindus." How a "mill horse has the power of turning like a *bison* upon his bullier (*sic*) and grinding him to dust, "(*sic*) is best known to our contemporary himself We have certainly never heard of animal metamorphasis and the possession of animal powers of so extraordinary a nature We are glad to hear that the Muslims of Madras have no complaint to make against Mr Sullivan The Muslims are a fortunate body, but we suppose, it is because Mr Sullivan, in the course of his public career, has had very little to do officially, and has had so much private and social intercourse, with the Muslims. Our contemporary's crude absurdities reach a climax, when, speaking of the Provisional Government that might ensue, on the departure of Mr Grant Duff in September, instead of in November next,—a Provisional Government with Mr H S Thomas as Provisional Governor—he writes as follows —

"Our opinion is that with Messrs. Thomas and Whiteside in the Council and Mr Price and Dr Maclease as Secretaries, Madras will have *the ablest Government it ever had* and we will not fail to give our reasons for this when occasion requires' The Indies in the above extract are ours Poor, innocent *Muslim Herald*! Messrs Thomas and Whiteside, Price and Maclease (Great quadruple of statesmen and politicians) forming the "ablest Government Madras has ever had"! Poor Right Honorable Grant Duff, even *he* was not in the superlative degree of gubernatorial excellence! But the piscatorial Thomas, the profound (*on revenue*) Whiteside, the brilliant Price, and the musical Maclease will form the *ablest* Government Madras has *ever* had! After this, it looks if the Madras Government under Mr Grant-Duff had been "damned with faint praise,' by our contemporary Our contemporary deserves public hanging—metaphorically —so we shall "horst him with his own petard" He speaks of the Grant-Duff Administration, as Artemus Ward would say, "thusly"—'His Excellency's Administration was unfortunately marred by the occurrence of a few scandals, which, to speak the truth, were too much made of As we are not going to review in detail the administration of H Excellency here we will be content with saying that if viewed with disinterestedness improvement and progress secured by the country in Mr Grant Duff's time will be found heavier in balance against the harm said to have been done by a few un, opular acts of his Government Mortals are subject to blunders, mountains were made of Mr Grant Duff's blunder by a few persons, who were rightly or wrongly severely treated by the Government, and these mountains again formed into volcanoes chiefly by that class of the native journalists whose belief is that a bellicose attitude towards Government is the highest point of triumph in journalism"

We "mild Hindus" have been accused of adopting a cringing and toadying policy towards officials, and men in high places generally but here is a son of the warlike Prophet of Islam, who does obeisance to Grant-Duff Sahib and the Inglese Sahibs about him, even as he would have done obeisance to the Great Caliph himself, Haroun al Rasohid

Occasional Notes

Truth says that the Duke of Connaught will hold his Indian command for eighteen months, returning home in May, 1888.

Mr. Justice Scott has introduced a laudable reform into the Bombay High Court by taking his seat in chambers at half-past ten, instead of eleven, in order to be able to take up the ordinary court work at the usual hour

Referring to a Bombay paper's cry for the reimposition of the Import Duties, a Calcutta paper says, "One thing at a time is a good rule to follow Let us wipe out the extravagant evil of the excise, and the discontinuance of the income tax, etc, should follow easily as a corollary of the saving effected

A new process of extracting sugar from the cane consists in cutting the latter into strips, and extracting the water by alcoholic vapour, thus leaving the saccharine matter to be dissolved into liquid The alcohol and sugar are filtered out by means of lime and chalk It is claimed that this process will produce more sugar from the same quantity of cane than that of crushing now in use

Owing to pressure put upon the Indian Office, a Blue book will shortly be published on the history of the affairs of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh in recent years It will contain all the correspondence with regard to his debts, and to the extra assistance which he has received from the Indian Government, to his claims for property alleged by him to be private which is detained, and finally to his recent departure for India and his detention at Aden.

A correspondent writing to a Calcutta paper asks whether, in the present condition of the finances of India, the cheers should not be applied to the magnificent salary of the Viceroy He refers to the two lakhs drawn by the Viceroy as salary travelling, establishment and sumptuary allowances, and suggests that, without in any way reducing the dignity of his high office, Lord Dufferin might reduce his salary by one fifth, and his subordinates might then with good grace be mulcted in a like sum

The Japanese Government has just initiated a new departure by adopting, before any other Power, torpedo boats of an armoured type, the first of which has just been completed by Messrs Yarrow It measures 166 feet in length and 19 feet in beam, and is consequently the largest boat of the kind which has yet been built It will be propelled by two screws and driven by engines working at 1,400 horse power All the vulnerable portions of the vessel, including the machinery, etc, are protected by one inch steel armour

Local and Provincial.

Middle School Examination—The Middle School examination will be held on the 1st December next and the following days

Examination Postponed—The Higher Examination in Science, Art, and Industries, has been, by an order of Government, postponed from the 2nd to the 16th August next

The Maharajah of Mysore—The Maharajah of Mysore and his Dewan, Mr Sheshadri Iyer, have joined the Anthropological Society of Bombay, which has now over 220 members, hailing from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab

Maharajah's Ball—We are glad to note that His Highness the Maharajah has no immediate intention of giving a ball after the English fashion to his English friends The Maharajah will only give the usual annual Garden Party in the palace grounds, High Ground We should like to see His Highness drop these Anglicised entertainments altogether

The Races.—The *Evening Mail*, learns that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has very generously come forward to augment the funds of the Great Southern India Races in case it should be needed, to pay off the demands against the Fund This is an example worthy of imitation and above all praise, but we incline to the belief that there will be no occasion for the Stewards to avail themselves of this munificent offer, which marks His Highness a sportsman who loves sport for itself and not just because it is fashionable

Southern Maharatta Railway—For the convenience of the public, the Railway authorities have ruled that persons who go to the platform to receive and take leave of their friends, relatives, &c, may be admitted, and that passengers who come at nights may be allowed to alight at the waiting shed or rooms, and on no account are they to be asked to leave their place before day-break

S M Railway Officials.—A correspondent writes —As many people just now are anxious to know something about Dharwar, I send some facts connected with the place which may be of interest Rain is incessant at the present moment One cannot get good houses at all, even if rates of rent be paid Prices of grains, &c, are dearer here than in Bangalore Wheat and butter cheaper than in Bangalore The climate is passable, and public health on the whole, is tolerably good Scarcity of water has been averted by the present rains

H H the Maharani's Arrival.—A salute of 21 guns fired last Monday evening announced the arrival of Her Highness the Maharani at Bangalore The firing party which consisted of 24 gunners, 6 Sergeants and 1 Sergeant Major, under the command of a commissioned officer, were conveyed to the Palace in drags drawn by Battery teams The Salute was fired from the guns lately placed in the palace grounds His Highness, we hear, kindly ordered that the men composing the firing party should be treated to refreshments after they had done their duty

The Comptroller's Office.—The local *Spectator* says that for want of additional hands to check the accounts of the two newly formed districts, viz, Hassan and Chitaldroog, we hear the auditing of accounts of these districts has fallen into arrears. The Comptroller, Mr A Ranganatha Iyengar and Mr S, is endeavouring to push on with the heavy work, with the assistance of his two very able and energetic assistants, Messrs. Eagles and Barrow With all this however, the work is so heavy that the additional establishment proposed by the comptroller is absolutely necessary

Municipal Elections, C and M Station, Bangalore—Monday the 2nd of August 1886, has been fixed for the nomination of 3 European or Eurasian Candidates, in the place of Messrs Campbell, Buchan, Brown, Smith and Hayes, whose term of office expires on the 8th idem, and Wednesday the 11th August for the nomination of 3 Mahomedan Candidates in the place of Messrs Mahomed Saleh Saib and Aga Abdoola Saib, whose term of office expires on the 15th idem, and Wednesday the 25th August for the nomination of 4 Hindu candidates in the place of Messrs Subapathy Modir, Gungathara Chetty, Chockalinga Moodliar, and Govindaraj Moodliar, whose term of office expires on the 28th idem The electors of the respective classes will assemble at the Municipal Office on the above days, and after nomination fix the following days for election

The Dewan of Mysore.—'A correspondent writes thus to the *Evening Mail* of Friday last Allow me to congratulate you on your able article headed "The Dewan of Mysore," in your last issue Doubtless, there may be great deal of truth in what you say and I fancy that you would not write unless you have been exactly informed But this is your business, and not mine Be this as it may regarding the Dewan and the tenure of his office, I certainly quite agree with your very mild but just allusion to the plurality of appointments held by Mr Ricketts and it is exactly what all sensible people think—in fact there cannot be two opinions on the matter, that the whole thing is a piece of jobbery, an official bungle Perhaps political Bunkum (pressure) has had something to do with this selection, to avoid being inflicted by a less desirable (Ham fat) man as I G of Police I wonder whether your cautious hint sometime ago that Sir James Gordon is likely to return will come to pass If so, I tell you seriously that if Sir James Gordon does return to Mysore, the late Mr Rangs Charlu won't be long in following him—if not in the flesh, yet in the spirit he will be present. But to return to Mr Ricketts, he is a modest unassuming hardworking man—although nothing is beyond his ken—and so obliging withal that I verily believe that if His Reverence the Maharajah's Guru Parkalaswamy should proceed on a pilgrimage to Benares and Mr. Ricketts is offered the acting

appointment (with a small allowance of course) he would obligingly comply, for he is a man that has never been known to desert a friend at a pinch."

THE FOUL MURDER.—The trial of the prisoners Govindurajooloo Moodelly and Venkatuswamy Moodelly for the alleged murder of one Moonuswamy Moodelly, in the Bangalore Fort, where all the parties lived came on for hearing, before Major J. P. Maltby, the District Magistrate, C and M. Station, on Wednesday and Thursday last, when Mr J. C. Lawrence, B. A., B. L., Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government, and Mr. J. W. Hayes, Jr., barrister-at-law for the second accused, and Mr. Moonoogoor Moodelly, advocate, for the first accused. One Moonigunda had been also charged, but he turned approver, and was allowed as Queen's evidence, under section 377 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on promising to make a full and true account of the murder. The subjoined is the testimony of the approver, which will shew how the alleged murder was done —

"*Moonigunda*, the Approver, deposed — I know accused. I know Papannadu, the 1st witness in this case. I know the deceased, Moonuswamy. I know that he had a suit against 1st accused, Govindrajulu in the Civil Court. I was a witness in that suit for the deceased, Moonuswamy. That suit was heard on Monday, the 28th ultimo Venkatuswamy, the 2nd accused, was at the *Small Cause Court*. The suit was Dismissed. After the dismissal of the suit Venkatuswamy and Govindrajulu assaulted Moonuswamy, and he complained to the Judge, and the latter referred him to the Magistrate. They all went before the Judge. Moonuswamy complained to the Judge. When I left the Court I went in company with Byrappah to the Cantonment. From the Cantonment I went to Govindrajulu Moodliar's house in the Fort, at his request This was after the case was over in the Court. He gave me a present,—but once I stated what I know,—when I reached the Fort Lakshmiah pointed out Govindrajulu's house I met Singaravelu Moodliar as well as Govindrajulu in the latter's house Also 1st accused's father, and an old man, Byrappah was with me. Govindrajulu Moodliar spoke to me. He told me to come in and sit down, and I am told that I had spoken the truth He asked me then to stand at the street door, and he went in and brought some coppers,—about seven or eight annas, which he offered me, but as he had given me ten rupees, I refused the coppers I was going away when he asked me to go and fetch Venkatuswamy, accused I went to Venkatuswamy's house, but his grandfather, Ramaswamy, and he was not at home. I returned to Govindrajulu Moodliar's house, and told him I could not find Venkatuswamy. Govindrajulu told me to come next morning, and I then returned to my house During all this time Byrappah was with me. Next morning Byrappah and I went to Venkatuswamy's house On our way to Govindrajulu's house, Venkatuswamy's grandfather told me he was asleep in the *hajjane* (prayer) house Venkatuswamy sent word for me to come there. Byrappah and I went there We met Venkatuswamy. He said that as he had promised to get me a present of ten rupees, he would come it to be given to me and said he would go about it then. After Venkatuswamy had washed himself, he, Byrappah and I, went to Govindrajulu Moodliar's house. We saw a gold-smith working in the verandah Venkatuswamy asked him if Govindrajulu was there and he replied that he was Venkatuswamy told me to stand at the door, and he entered the house. When inside I called me and Byrappah to come in, and we did so and sat down on a bench While we were seated on a bench Venkatuswamy and Govindrajulu Moodliar went to the back-yard and spoke. I did not hear their conversation as I was too far off They were talking for about ten minutes Venkatuswamy then came back, accompanied by Govindrajulu's father, who went into the back-yard with a vessel of water. Govindrajulu and Venkatuswamy, then called me to join them. We all adjourned to the street door. Govindrajulu said that he had told everything to Venkatuswamy, and desired me to come on the 1st. Venkatuswamy, Byrappah, and myself then left the house and went to the Petta. Venkatuswamy, told me to come on the 1st positively, as the Moodliar would not fail in his word, I then went home. I left my house again on the same night, (Tuesday, 29th June) at about 9-15 o'clock. I was seated on the pial of my mother-in-law's house when Venkatuswamy came. He told me the Moodliar, Govindrajulu, wanted me at his house for meals. He said that if I went he would get me my present and betel-leaf.

I went with Venkatuswamy straight to Govindrajulu's house. Venkatuswamy, tapped at the door, and it was opened by Govindrajulu. Venkatuswamy and I went in I stood near the foot of the stair-case, by Govindrajulu's request. He went upstairs, and came down with some brandy. He gave me a glass. Venkatuswamy also got a glass. Govindrajulu gave me another half glass and he himself took a glass. He offered me more but I would not take any more. Venkatuswamy then pointed out a room to the right of entrance, and said Moonuswamy was there. "Let us settle him," he said. I replied "How could he come here, when you were quarrelling yesterday?" Venkatuswamy replied that Moonuswamy had been sent for through a woman. Venkatuswamy then went into the room I went after him, and Govindrajulu followed with a light. It was a mud lamp. Moonuswamy was inside, and came forward when the door was opened, and Venkatuswamy asked him why he had come there at the request of a woman. Venkatuswamy said "Turn round to disgrace respectable persons by filing suits," and asked me to catch hold of his hands. I did so. Govindrajulu, then seized Moonuswamy's legs Venkatuswamy took a rope from Govindrajulu's hand, and tied it round Moonuswamy's neck, making two or three knots. Moonuswamy then sank down, and we laid him down A part of the end of the rope was then cut away by Venkatuswamy, who tied Moonuswamy's legs with it above the ankles Venkatuswamy cut off one of the coats which Moonuswamy wore. I was holding his hands, while they were being tied by a part of the rope with which the legs were secured. All this took about an hour. Govindrajulu promised me fifty rupees, for which he told me to come on the 1st. He asked me to assist in carrying out the corpse and throwing it into the Kananjee The knife with which the rope was cut had a white ivory handle,—a knife similar to the one produced in Court (an ordinary table knife) Govindrajulu then went to the *Kurunji* and Police Station, and came back and said, "There is no one about, let us throw the corpse into the water" Venkatuswamy held the head of the corpse, I the waist, and Govindrajulu the legs, and we carried it out to the Kurunjee We descended the steps. Venkatuswamy went in knee-deep, and we pushed the corpse into the water. There was a splash It was a dark night Venkatuswamy told me that Govindrajulu was a man of wealth, worth thirty or forty thousand rupees, and warned me not to tell any one. We separated on the road opposite Govindrajulu's house, I going home and they entering his house The Fort gate was not shut at the time; it was 10 or 10 30 P. M. It was striking 11 P. M when I got home On Thursday, the 1st of July, the police arrested me at about 10 A M

Cross Examination reserved.

By the Court.— When we were tying accused he did not struggle. He died through being strangled by the rope His life was extinct when his legs and hands were being tied There was a lamp-post at the street-door, which was burning that night. I do not know why the corpse was not taken down the steps of the tank facing the door, instead of going round by the steps near the temple What I have stated before the Second Magistrate and here is a true account of how the murder occurred. (Mr. Hayes objected to the statement of the witness taken by the Second Magistrate being received in evidence against the accused, as it was taken behind their backs His Worship overruled the objection The witness' statement before the Second Magistrate was read to him, and he said it was true) No one besides the two accused and myself were concerned in the murder of Moonuswamy

A number of witnesses were examined on Wednesday and Thursday (whose cross examination was reserved by counsel for prisoners) and the case committed, on the last day, to the Sessions Court of the C. and M. Station The accused will, probably, be tried about the 15th of the ensuing month

Extracts.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The *Times of India*.—Simla, *July* 17.—As recently stated, only a portion of the members of the Finance Committee will proceed on tour As at present arranged, the programme of the tour is as follows —Mr Elliott, Mr Westland, Colonel Pigott and Mr Bliss will leave Simla on or about the 1st of August for Naini Tal, to confer with the North-Western Provinces Government On or about 15th August they will leave Naini Tal to meet the Central Provinces Government at Nagpore, and then go on to Poona, arriving there about the 25th September Mr. Ranade will meet them there. After completing their conferences with the local Governments on provincial contract and other subjects, Messrs Elliott and Westland and Ranade will meet Mr Cunningham at Bombay to confer with the *High Court* About the 20th September they will arrive at Madras, where they will meet the Madras Government. Mr. Cunninghame and Mr Ranade will leave the other members here, when the High Court question has been discussed The remainder of the Finance Committee will then, about 8th October, leave for Calcutta to meet the Bengal Government The question of renting Rangoon is not yet decided on. The entire Finance Committee will reassemble for the preparation of their report on 1st November at Calcutta.

HINDOO REFORM.

Mr. B. M. Malabari has received the following letter from the H. H the Gaekwar —

Dear Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your programme I must request you to excuse me for not replying to it earlier I have all along studied and watched with interest the stirring controversy on Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood against which you have so ably raised your voice, and for which you deserve the thanks of every right minded citizen who is desirous of seeing the social regeneration of India. I think there has already been too much writing and lecturing on the subject, and that such activity, however useful and necessary, must have a limit Evils, like those, call loudly for action, and action alone can remedy them. It is not very pleasant to reflect that so many of our learned young men, who have such ample opportunities of doing good to their country, do not, when occasion offers, show the truth of the old adage "Example is better than precept" by boldly coming forward, may be at some personal sacrifice, to respond to what they, from their other wise secure position, would lend weight and like to be recognised as the aristocracy of intelligence. Nothing is rarer in this world than the courage which accepts all personal responsibilities, and carries its burden unbending to the end. By your agitation you have, in a way, electrified the individual mind of conversation into one of sympathy Thus awakening, which you have had the honour to effect by it, so to say, intellectual contagion I would not like to be slow I am ready to help in the good cause by giving it all the support it deserves There are many other social reforms which need as initiative being taken, and I dare say they are occupying the attention of most of the enlightened natives. I do not doubt that your programme is a workable one and, though no hard and fast rules can be laid down to control the evils, the natural leaders of the community can lend the weight of their influence in discouraging such practices, and my firm belief is that, before the general public can take such an advanced view, the female population particularly must be brought under the civilizing influence of the school. Though I am fully aware that it is difficult to increase the age, I would not like to see it under full thirteen for consummation

Yours, &c,

SEJIRAO GAEKWAR

THE CALCUTTA MEETING.

The *Indian Daily News*.—The meeting at the Calcutta Town Hall to-morrow ought to be the largest public gathering and the most representative in character, ever held in India. There is not, happily, connected with the present question any of the bitterness which was associated with the Ilbert Bill agitation; but the portion of the public interested in the one popular rule of the issue is larger, embracing as it does all classes of the non official population. The completeness with which all sections of the community are appealed to is shown by the selection of speakers These represent Hindoos, Mahommedans, Anglo-Indians and Parsees, and they represent also the different sections of the several broad divisions in the population. The subject to be discussed is not in any particular sense a Native question or a European question it is not a Merchants' question or Trades' question, but it is emphatically a public question Hence we shall find representative men of all classes and sections shoulder to shoulder on the platform, and may expect that an equal unanimity will crowd the hall This is not an occasion on which even the most selfish or the most lethargic of men should permit themselves to think that there will be sufficient people present without them, and so stay away out of pure lameness Every man in the city has a personal and individual interest in the object of the meeting and every man of sufficient intelligence to understand the bearings of the question should make a point of being present. Besides the selfish and lazy people, there will possibly be some of a pessimist turn of mind who will be inclined to think it is all no good—that the Government will go its own way in spite of public meetings no matter what the injustice, what the complaints, or however loudly and emphatically the complaints are expressed. There has been, unfortunately, too much warrant for such a view. The abolition of the import duties, for instance, met with strong opposition; but the Government took no more notice of public opinion than if no meetings had been held and no protest submitted. It is convenient for the Government to cherish and perpetuate the saying that there is no public opinion in India. But though this might have been true when it was first uttered, it is true no longer; and a resolute expression of the opinion which undoubtedly does exist, must bring the fact home even to the slow and unwilling comprehension of the Government.

INDIAN COFFEE.

The *Madras Mail*.—A few Practical Hints to Coffee Drinkers:—

1. Raw Coffee (the unroasted berry) if kept in a dry place improves with age.

2. Those who wish to enjoy coffee in perfection should have it fresh roasted.

3 If the usual rotating cylinders are not available, it is easy to roast coffee over a clear fire in an earthenware pipkin, or a small frying pan; it must be kept constantly stirred to prevent burning, the time required is from 15 to 20 minutes.

4. Roasted coffee should be kept in an air-tight vessel, the Viennese prefer a glass bottle to a canister. Coffee is very absorbent, and according to good authorities, should at no time come into contact with metal

5. A mill, though convenient, is not essential. The Turks do not grind their coffee, but pound it in a mortar with wooden pestles. Brillat Savarin, the great French epicure, who tried both pounded and ground coffee preferred the former

6 One ounce of coffee to a pint of water makes poor coffee, two ounces to a pint make excellent coffee.

7. Such coffee, mixed with half, or even three parts its bulk of boiling milk forms an ideal breakfast-food for body-workers and brain-workers. A very small quantity without milk, taken after a full meal, stimulates the stomach to the necessary efforts of digestion, and wards off the drowsiness which often follows satiety.

8 This neat infusion is generally known as "black" coffee. But genuine coffee, when infused, is not very black. An excessive black colour is given by means of burnt sugar and is no sure indication of strength.

9. It is a mistake to suppose that costly and cumbersome machines are necessary for making coffee. The Brazilians insist that coffee pots should be made of porcelain or earthenware, not metal Excellent coffee may be made in a common jug, provided with a strainer

10 Warm the jug, put in the coffee, pour boiling water on it, and the thing is done.

11 Coffee must not be boiled; let it gently simmer; violent ebullition dissipates the aroma.

12 If a quantity be wanted, good coffee can be made some hours beforehand, even overnight if necessary. For this purpose use any large earthenware vessel, heat it to receive the coffee, fill up with boiling water; protect the contents from the air by a wet cloth over the lid or other covering. When required pour gently off the clear infusion and heat it to the simmering point.

13 Complicated filters are unnecessary if your coffee be pure; if mixed with chicory, dandelion root, roasted acorns, roasted cabbage stumps, or other forms of vegetable offal, which on boiling disintigrate and yield a thick, starchy, albuminous, sugary soup, you will then want no ingenious filter.

14 According to recent German analyses, the dietetic value of a cup of coffee has more than twice that of a cup of tea; as a stimulant a cup of coffee has more than three times the value of a cup of tea.

THE LATE MAHARAJAHS HOLKAR AND SCINDIAH.

Both were remarkable in many respects.
Both were Mahrattas by nationality
Both governed first-class Native States
They were the friends and neighbours of each other.
Both were powerful and influential Princes.
Both succeeded to their respective Gadees by right of adoption.
They began to rule nearly at the same time.
Their careers were synchronous
They were afflicted by the same disease
They died nearly at the same time, and equally prematurely and equally regretted

Both will be remembered as typical Mahratta Princes, proud of the past history of the Mahrattas, who were once so powerful in India.

They will also be remembered as the advocates and defenders of the common rights and privileges of the Native Princes and Chiefs of India.

Both Princes were gifted with an imposing exterior, which was enhanced by the simple dignity which they exhibited in their dress and decorations.

They were decidedly pre-eminent figures in that galaxy of Princes and Chiefs who assembled on the platform of the Delhi Railway Station to receive the Viceroy on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage.

Of all the Princes then present, Holkar and Scindiah best understood, and realized most fully, the significance of the occasion.

At a former epoch of Indian History, their ancestors were at Delhi as *dictators* of the Imperial Power. *Now*, they themselves appeared as *vassals* of a far more powerful Empire which has succeeded. The contemplation of the great change, doubtless imparted somewhat a sombre hue to the reflections of the great Chiefs.

Holkar was, intellectually, far superior to Scindiah.

He had been fairly educated and possessed a good amount of general information.

He could read, write, and speak the English language. He had a good deal of intercourse with European gentlemen. He had the company of educated Native gentlemen. He made some of these read to him regularly every day the newspapers of the day. He never failed to read and digest all such matter as affected the rights and privileges and the interests of Native States and Native Rulers. He read the English papers also. He had a good knowledge of English politics. He studied Parliamentary debates concerning India. He manifested great interest in the State and progress of the relations between England and Russia. He seemed to be of opinion that Russian rivalry in Asia was instrumental to some extent in imposing moderation on England's rule in India, and in inducing England to better respect the feelings and wishes of the Princes and people of India.

He read with special interest important Blue books relating to India; and of these he had a large collection, and also of various administration reports. He closely studied the public speeches of the successive Viceroys of India.

Blessed with a singularly retentive memory, he could readily quote passages from those sources, whenever he wished to support his views or arguments.

He was familiar with Aitchison's volumes of Treaties between the Government and the Native States. With great readiness he quoted one treaty to construe or illustrate another. In short, he read a good deal, with constant and special reference to the interests of Native Princes and States. In this respect he decidedly surpassed all other Princes.

He personally directed all the English correspondence of his State with the British Political authorities. He often himself dictated replies. In difficult or delicate matters he would personally meet and argue with those authorities. In these respects he took a vast amount of trouble, and was extremely careful and cautious, often justifying himself with the remark "If anything got wrong in his own affairs, he could easily rectify the same, but once he made a wrong admission or concession to the Political authorities, it would be very difficult to set the things right."

Scindiah did not know English, and, therefore, fell much short of Holkar, as might be easily imagined. Scindiah knew Persian, which cannot be of much practical use in these days.

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

The *Evening Mail*, *July* 21, 1886.—We trust it will not be considered out of place, if, as the old saying goes "we take time by the forelock," and put forth a few considerations regarding the present Dewan of the Mysore State, and as to the appointment of his successor in office. The present Dewan, Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer, B. A., B. L., was appointed in February 1883, in succession to the late Mr. C. V. Rangacharlu, and Mr. Seshadri's appointment was due mainly, as was well known at the time, to the good offices of Sir James Gordon, the then British Resident of Mysore, whose anxious desire it was to have for the Dewan of the State, a man after his own heart, one who would be a *fidus Achates* to him, even as the late Runga Charlu was known to have been. Of course, the Government of India (under Lord Ripon) demurred, and His Highness the Maharajah sent, a despatch, under his own sign manual, to the effect that there was no person under the sun whom he more wished to be the Dewan of his princely heritage, in succession to Mr. Runga Charlu, than Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer, B. A., B. L., for, was not the latter bosom friend and familiar of Runga Charlu, and knew all about his policy, and the lines on which he intended to found the administration of the State? The Government of India, of course, expressed itself satisfied with the Maharajah's nomination, but, at the same time, hinted in its despatch on the subject, that in any future appointment to the Dewanship, the claims of a pure educated Mysorean might be considered by his Highness' Government. And thus it came about that Mr. Seshadri Iyer was appointed Dewan of the Mysore State for five years.

Two-thirds of the period of five years have elapsed, and in about nineteen months more Mr. Seshadri Iyer will have to retire from the Dewanship, and his successor nominated by His Highness the Maharajah. We think, then, that it is not too early to take stock of the public character and policy of the present Dewan, as displayed in his high and responsible position. Truth compels us to say that Mr. Seshadri Iyer has not displayed, at any time, brilliancy of character and action. He does not seem to possess the individuality of character and originality of Dewanship by his predecessor, Runga Charlu. We cannot even fix upon any act of State of his and pronounce it to be clever and original. Of course, we all know that he has to make some sort of public effort in the delivery of the annual Dusserah Durbar Speech, which he has to deliver before the British Resident, the Chief Judge, and other Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore, some of the other official magnates of the State, and before a miscellaneous audience, composed of Poligis and Shanbogues, Ryots and tradesmen, who are magnificently dubbed "the representatives of the people." We must give Mr. Seshadri Iyer the credit of exhibiting much shrewdness in these Dusserah Durbar addresses of his. He takes care not to commit himself to any definite line of policy, for how is he to carry out any policy in this perpetually poverty-stricken State? It is easy, therefore, to indulge in platitudes and vague generalities, which can bind nobody, and when these are backed up by stiff statements of figures carefully compiled in the Comptroller's office, the D. P. W. Department, the Judicial, Revenue, and Educational Departments, why, the thing is done, and the innocent public are not the wiser, by these statistics, as to the real policy and action of the chief administrative officer of the State. I would be useless for us to enter into the details of the annual comedy of errors introduced by the late Dewan, and now followed closely by his successor in office. Mr. Runga Charlu was strong on the point of reorganization, with a view to economy; Mr. Seshadri Iyer is swayed by the same idea, only the idea is carried into effect in the minor and less expensive departments of the State service, while the high-paid officials are left pretty comfortably alone, in the enjoyment of their fixed salaries and almost sinecure offices. Mr. Seshadri Iyer has, of course, to follow some of the plans of his predecessor in the administration. For instance, some of the establishments which had been reduced, had a large number of extra hands retained in them on the strength of that popular riddle called the "supernumerary list," and some of these men were actually allowed to draw full pay and others half pay, for more than a year, all of them really doing nothing all the time, but waiting to be "drafted" or "absorbed" (these are set official phrases) into some department when a chance occurred. Then, again, officers who had been pensioned, long after they had passed their fifty-fifth year, were retained in their appointments, and some of them with an increase to their salaries. What the Government of India very wisely withholds from such men in their own service, our provident Mysore Government, give with a liberal hand. Thus has been at times waste and extravagance, when a favourite had to be served, and there has been much talk of reduction and economy, where the man seeking for a place was not a favourite. If we take the list of officers now in the service of the Mysore Durbar, we shall see how favourites have been actually kicked up the ladder of promotion. There is one queer appointment, or rather, a queer series of appointments, held by one officer which require explanation. We allude to Mr. L. Ricketts. This gentleman is Inspector General of Police of the Province, Inspector General of Forests and Plantations in the country, and Chief Compiler of Statistics, and all the duties of these various offices, as we said, the other day, must be discharged over the extent of the whole Mysore country, 23,723 square miles. Mr. Ricketts has passed fifty-five years of age; he has been long enough in the service to retire, and make way for younger and stronger men; and yet he is the holder of three several appointments, one of which alone is quite enough to tax the time, strength, and endurance of a younger man. And such things have been done during the tenure of office of Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, and yet we are told of deficits in the revenues of the State, and the Maharajah not having his civil list increased, according to the terms agreed upon by the Government of India. Such things would not have been permitted to be done by a more independent Dewan, a man of stronger character, who, having the courage of his convictions would tell his royal master that such things should not be sanctioned. The Dewan, as we have said, has just nineteen months more in which to hold office. It is to be hoped that he will, within that time, retrieve his public character, as an official of exalted position and grave responsibility. Nevertheless, it is clear that a change in the Dewanship is needed at the end of that time, and we trust that, in the interests of the Maharajah and his heritage, and his people, the hint conveyed in the despatch of the Government of India of January 1883, about the appointment of a successor to the present Dewan will be borne in mind.

LORD REAY ON EDUCATION.

The *Times of India*.—Poona, *July* 16.—Speaking at a meeting in connection with the new English Schools, His Excellency Lord Reay, in the course of an able speech, said :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am quite sure you will have no difficulty in filling up the place left vacant by the lamented death of his Highness Aba Saheb, the Regent of Kolhapore, by another distinguished chief, because there are so many who have joined in taking an interest in the education of their subjects. I entirely agree with what my friend, Sir William Wedderburn, said as to the regret expressed by him, and I may add my regret at the death of so able and amiable a gentleman who presided over the State of Kolhapore; but, gentlemen, the reason why I am specially pleased to be here to-day is that your school is to be called the New English School. The more you develop that side of an institution, by which I mean the modern side of education, not only I, but Government, will be pleased, and the Educational Department also. You perhaps are not aware that in the House of Commons lately there was this motion—"It is essential that our national system of education should be so widened that manual training and teaching, and not only science and technical instruction, may be placed within the reach of the working classes." Now, in India there is not that sharp line of demarcation between the working classes, and that to a great extent is the good fortune of India, and we should preserve that heritage. There is a great danger in the present social and economic development of India of the working classes, or those representing the working classes, falling behind. We should take care with great energy that that should not happen, and, I believe, institutions like yours, the New English School, have got all these elements, and, if you have not, you will be able to obtain them with the aid of the Education Department to prevent as much as possible the whole current of education from leading to the obtaining of you Government service. (Cheers.) There is no doubt at the present moment there is great danger that there will be such a demand for Government service, that Government itself will become a kind of plethora of B. A.'s, and, I believe, the day is not far distant when the Government shouts *Qui hai?* the chowbdar at Government House will be engaged with the Aide de-Camp in discussing some question of history (laughter)—or, perhaps, the chowbdar will instruct the Aide-de-Camp in writting in Sanskrit. (Laughter.) Now I wish to say that we have heard a great deal of criticism of the wish to enter Government service. I don't wish you to understand that I in any way consider and desire that it is not laudable in any of her Majesty's Indian subjects, to serve the British Government, and, I will add, I believe you have special qualifications to be very good Civil Servants. (Cheers.) In overcoming that wish to flock in large numbers for Government service, you must do what gentlemen who give their best powers to lead this institution have done: you must to a certain extent sacrifice yourselves for the benefit of your countrymen—(cheers)—because there is no doubt that what your countrymen want at this moment is the application of the Indian capital to Indian manufactures and arts. I therefore, was extremely pleased to receive very lately a decision from the Ahmedabad Town Council. I don't mean to say it referred to the drainage question—(laughter)—but another question, namely, their wish that the grant for the High School be withdrawn, and given, as they called it, to prevent the existing arts from dying out, and to resuscitate, if possible, the arts which had in former times existed. (Cheers.) I have said that it is a very natural thing for you to be desirous of entering Government service. It is a very reasonable thing, for there are very large number of Englishmen you see in the Government service. This you will seldom see in England, and I may remind you that the great Napoleon once said that the English was a nation of shopkeepers. Now that is an extremely profound saying, because he felt that the vitality of the position taken by Englishmen against his policy proceeded from shop, that is to say, without shops (of course I mean manufactures and arts) without the material and productive vitality of England he might probably have overcome her resistance, but, having tried in certain events the continental system he was vanquished by the shop. Now I don't think anybody would say that the Indian nation was a nation of shopkeepers, but rather one of pundits. (Laughter.) Let us, however, hope that the day will come when you will become, not a nation of shopkeepers, but when there will be a great many more shopkeepers, that there will be an inherent difficulty in turning the present current of education in some scientific partical direction, as is shown by this letter, which I have great pleasure in being allowed to read to you. It is not a letter like Lord Chesterfield's giving advice to his son—(laughter)—but of a young gentleman probably known to some of you—I mean Mr. Moss—who is a distinguished student of your College of Science The letter is addressed to Professor Theodore Cook, who has given me permission to read it, and it is an extremely interesting and a remarkable document. (Reads letter.) That is the sort of countryman you want, as much as the rain now falling down. That, gentlemen, with agriculture and light sciences will probably make such improvement in the soil that the Survey and Settlement Department will have no difficulty in recognising. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, before I sit down I have still to record another reason for my gratitude. It is always pleasant to feel that you have carried through the negotiations successfully, especially when the negotiations on the other side have proved themselves not too willing—I was almost going to say hard. Last year we had, with the Council of Education Society, carrying out negotiations of a very important character about the future of this institution, and I am happy to say that these negotiations have been fully successful. There only remains certain details to be settled, but I hope that at the next distribution of prizes you will have in as comfortable seats than you have to-day in the Nana Wada. I also hope that on that occasion I will be able to see and greet all students of the previous examination in Poona. This institution will be doing Government very good service in relieving what may be called of the overflow at the Deccan College; and a division of labour in educational matters as well as in other things is of the utmost importance, I believe both institutions will be all the better for this distribution of their work. One more wish I have, and that is, that in this new institution great care may be taken to establish a fully equipped laboratory, so that a great many of your number will go to that laboratory, for it would give students what I venture to call a new English direction so that the new English school may be fully worthy of those who have founded it." (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Professor Oxenham, a vote of thanks to Government was carried with acclamation.

Garlands and bouquets were then presented to Lord and Lady Reay and others present, after which the proceedings were brought to a termination.

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1886. No. 31

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kannada, per annum,	Rs.	10 0
English alone, do	,,	6 0 0
Kannada alone, do	,,	6 0 0
Local Subscription	,,	5 0 0

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RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion, per line 0 2 0

For the second and each following insertion. 0 1 0

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(Vol. VII, October 1885 to September 1886.)

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Palamcottah, 28th July.—A pandal erected for theatrical performances in Tinnevelly town took fire on Monday at 11 P. M., when four to five hundred persons were present. The audience rushed to the gate, which opened inwards, and was kept barricaded by the surging mass within. Several persons escaped by scaling the surrounding walls and houses. The door was eventually wrenched off its hinges. The fire was very rapid, under the influence of a steady wind. Seventy persons lost their lives, and about sixty other persons were injured, half of the latter number seriously. Medical relief and police help were rendered immediately. There is a rumour prevalent that the fire was the result of preconcerted design. A Police enquiry has begun.

London, 29th July.—The following appointments have been made:—

The Marquis of Londonderry, *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, *Chief Secretary for Ireland.*

Lord Randolph Churchill, *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

Earl of Iddesleigh, *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

Lord Halsbury, *Lord High Chancellor.*

Mr. W. H Smith, *Secretary of State for War.*

Lord George Hamilton, *First Lord of the Admiralty.*

Mr. Chamberlain endorses Lord Hartington's promise to support Lord Salisbury in his Irish policy.

London, 29th July.—Colonel Sir F. A. Stanley has been appointed Secretary of State for India in the new Cabinet.

London, 30th July.—The announcement that Colonel Stanley had been appointed Secretary of State for India was premature.

Mr. Henry Matthews, Q. C., has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Lord John Manners, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir R. E. Webster, Attorney General.

Mr. H. Cecil Raikes, Postmaster General.

Mr. D. R. Plunket, Chief Commissioner of Works

Mr Balfour, Secretary for Scotland

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1886.

UNWARRANTABLE EXTRAVAGANCE.

We do not know on what principles of expenditure the present Administration of the Mysore State is conducted. There seems, in fact, no principle or system on which it is founded. On the one hand, "economy with efficiency" is constantly preached, and the shears of retrenchment are being continuously applied to all departments of the state service; on the other hand, curious pieces of unnecessary expenditure—wasteful expenditure—which completely falsify the belief that the Mysore Administration is conducted on the principles of strict economy which are so loudly and frequently asseverated incurred. There are, indeed, acts of the Maharajah's Government which would not be done under the several British Administrations of India. The strangest part of this kind of conduct is, that all the while the Government is thus recklessly extravagant, it keeps preaching economy and retrenchment of expenditure. Now, every one knows the utter destitution of the Mysore exchequer; every one knows that hardly one hundred and two or one hundred and three lacs of rupees a year can be realised as revenue; every one knows that the State Railway has had to be sold to pay a so-called state debt due to the British Government, which the latter might have generously wiped off from its books, considering the circumstances under which it was incurred; every one knows that the increased subsidy of Thirty-five lacs to the British Government has had to be postponed for ten years; every one knows that His Highness the Maharajah has had to forego, for an indefinite period, the increase of the three lacs guaranteed to him on his accession, and every one knows that all sorts of permanently useful public works, amongst them, the repairs, restoration and preservation of the old substantial tanks of the Province, have had to be abandoned, on account of the want of funds; every one, we repeat, knows these things and the utter poverty of this the "second native state in India," and yet, and yet, in spite of these facts and circumstances, the Mysore Government, under the pilotship of the present Dowan, will continue to commit extravagances of the most unexpected, astounding, and reckless character. The revenues are at their lowest ebb; an increased subsidy cannot be paid to the British Government; the Railway has had to be sold; the Maharajah cannot get his own; works which will bring a perennial water supply to this Province afflicted regularly by a water-famine, cannot be carried out; and yet the Mysore Government, with the consent and sanction of the Dowan, has directed a "pucka exhibition building" to be built in the Lal Bagh—the Red Garden—at an expenditure of Thirty Five Thousand Rupees. There is not the slightest necessity or excuse for such a building. It is not a public want; it will not be for the private use and enjoyment of the Maharajah, as the Doriya Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam was to Hyder Ali and Tipoo Sultan; it will be untenanted—except by paid watchmen and semi-domestic birds, like sparrows, or bats who love the warmth of lonely houses by day—it will lie untenanted all the year round, except twice a year—once in six months—when the biennial agri-horticultural shows are held, and yet Thirty Five Thousand rupees, good solid rupees, are to be wasted on a building so out of place and so little *wanted, and this money is to be taken out* of an utterly impoverished exchequer. Can the force or farce of extravagance go further than this? We will that there is not the slightest necessity for such a permanent substantial building in the Lal Bagh, and we need not go far to prove our assertion. In the first place, the agri-horticultural shows are held, in the Lal Bagh, twice a year, once in six months, as we have *said*, and are *over in* two days (the second day being for the *oi polloi*, at 4 annas a head, when there is nothing to see); in the second place, these biennial shows look gay enough and attractive enough under shamianas and tents, and crowds flock to see them, often in spite of wind and weather, so that there is no need whatever for a substantial brick building, an "Exhibition Building," as it will, probably, be called, and which building will be out of use for 361 days in each year. The Dewan of the state, who is responsible for this wasteful extravagance, does not seem to see that he has sanctioned an act which even the British Government of India and the administrations in subordination to it, would not do. They have their public parks and gardens, just as we have the Lal Bagh here, and yet they do not sanction the erection of costly "exhibition buildings" therein. They are content, on the occasions of special shows and exhibitions, with shamianas and other kinds of large tents, which, having answered their purpose, are taken away and kept in store for the next occasion. Why, then, should the Mysore Government, alone, of all Native States, and British administrations of India, erect an almost useless public building, in a public park, when most important public works, such as the restoration and permanent preservation of the tanks in the Province, have been laid aside for want of funds? We have reason to believe that this most unwarranted and reckless expenditure on an exhibition building in the Lal Bagh, has been sanctioned by the Dewan, and that the construction is to begin as soon as the plans are ready. There is, then, yet time to rescind an order so foolishly extravagant as this one, by which no less a sum than Thirty Five thousand rupees of an impoverished state is to be expended on the erection of a building for which there is no urgent call for public or private utility. We think the Dewan would do well to reconsider his order and cancel it. Let him not despise good advice, because it comes from a source like ours which he, in his exalted position, affects to disregard. We have spoken in this matter, not because Mr. Sheshadri Iyer is Dewan, but because it is the universal public opinion that this measure of permanent exhibition building in the Lal Bagh is a piece of wasteful extravagance, not, in the least, warranted by the present utterly impoverished condition of the revenues of the Mysore State.

SIR. M. E GRANT DUFF, G C S I

SHAKESPEARE somewhere says that some men are born great, others achieve greatness and others have greatness thrust upon them Of course, as a matter of descent, *sui generis*, the Right Honorable M E Grant-Duff—the other day, promoted to Sir M E Grant Duff, G C S I—is a great man in his own proper person, that is, he has been "born great," as being a "noble scion of a noble house," the Elphinstones of "bonnie Scotland," of which there are many ramifications all the world over, of greater or less degree, and, we believe, that the Scottish home of Sir M E Grant-Duff, known as "Blair Athol," is of immense historic antiquity, importance, and consequence The Right Honorable Grant Duff, Privy Councillor, therefore, has been "born great," and thus far we are ready to make the concession that he is a great man But two other questions remain to be answered, and those are, has the Right Honorable baronet, as Governor of the Madras Presidency, "achieved great ness"? Or has he had "greatness thrust upon him," as the last grateful act of an expiring Liberal Cab net, to whom, in days gone by, he did good service, and for which service his Liberal friends (Mr Gladstone being foremost) appointed him Governor of Madras? To the first query the answer is very plain Mr Grant Duff —or Sir M E. Grant-Duff, as we must now call him—as Governor of a large and important division of the British Indian Empire, has not, in any way, achieved any greatness, such as would make him beloved and remembered when his term of office expires and he retires to his native land His Excellency the newly made baronet has certainly attained to a certain notoriety as from the very beginning almost of his rule, his administration has been characterised by public scandals, which have simply made the Madras Presidency notorious throughout India, so that she has become a subject for scornful comment in the columns of Indian and English journals which have hitherto hardly noticed her Each year of the five years During which Sir M E Grant Duff has been Governor of the Southern Presidency, has been rendered remarkable by some one official scandal or other The latest and most noted is the groundless prosecution of the Zemindar of Bodinaickanoor, on a charge (decently and robbery) of which no gentleman of any nationality or standing could possibly be guilty, unless, like King David, in his days of hardship and distress, he took to the calling of an outlaw band. And now that the closing months of Sir Grant Duff's rule in Madras are approaching, His Excellency seems determined to mark them by a final act of gubernatorial tyranny Mr Lindley Norton, barrister-at-law, the zealous and eloquent advocate of the Bodinaickanoor Zemindar, is now being prosecuted, before the Judges of the Madras High Court, on charges framed by Sir Grant Duff's favourite councillor, the Honorable Mr H D Sullivan That honorable gentleman is, or professes to be, offended at observations which fell from Mr Norton's lips in the course of his conduct of the Zemindar's case at the beginning of the proceedings against him, which ended so happily for the Zemindar and so much to the utter confusion of the Madras Government For this thing, Mr Norton has been called upon to show cause why he should not be disbarred, suspended, reprimanded, or something of that sort It would seem that Mr Norton made certain statements, in one of his speeches, to be half of the Zemindar, which are considered defamatory of the Honorable H D Sullivan This matter is to come off before two judges of the Madras High Court, within three weeks hence There are hardly two months more, and Sir M E Grant Duff will quit the shores of Madras, on retirement We shall not be surprised if, within that brief period, he does not render his Governorship of the Southern Presidency finally famous by some overt act of rampant imperialism, or some public scandal, like those which have already gone by and have become familiar in our mouths as house hold words. Never has the Presidency of Madras been so troubled and distressed as during the Grant Duffian era For the notorious official scandals and needless agitations of the public mind, the retiring Governor of Madras has been made a G C S I, and we can only put forth a public protest against his undeserved exaltation

Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed,
That he is grown so great?

Occasional Notes

THE Dewan of Baroda has issued a circular strictly prohibiting all officers in the Gaekwar's service from accepting any sort of public addresses

A SPECIAL telegram from London to the *Englishman* says that the report that Sir John Gorst will succeed Sir M E Grant Duff as Governor of Madras is denied

HENRI KRUPP'S new revolver has just been subjected to a severe series of trials It fires ten shots at every discharge, and the experiments with it have yielded very favourable results

THE Viceroy, on his cold weather tour, will says the *Pioneer*, probably keep to the railway from Umballa to Karachi, halting at some important places *en route* From Karachi he will go by steamer to Broach, and thence by rail to Baroda, thereafter to Bombay and onward to Hyderabad

THE Viceroy will shortly address a memorandum to the Provincial Governments regarding technical education, pointing out where the present system fails, suggesting remedies, advising the adoption of a more practical system, and inviting opinions from Provincial Governments on the whole subject

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occured, on the 7th instant, at the Brussels University The whole of the right wing, where the laboratories, the library, and the great Academic Hall were situated, was entirely destroyed in less than an hour, though a portion of the books in the library were saved by the students The damage is estimated at a million of francs.

THE *Bombay Gazette* hears that there is no truth in a report that the Government of India has drawn up a memorandum dealing at length with the question of the exodus to Simla The finance Committee have had the question under consideration, and it is believed that they will be able to suggest means for a material reduction of the cost of the annual flight to the Himalayas

A TERRIFIC explosion has occurred at the Atlantic Dynamite Company's Works, New Jersey Of ten men no recognizable fragment has been found, and a dozen others were wounded The concussion was felt twenty miles away About 2,500 lbs of dynamite exploded, excavating a space over 50 ft square and 6 ft deep. Portions of human remains were picked up from three quarters of a mile to a mile away

THE *Statesman* libel case closed on Wednesday last Mr Justice O'Kinealy's summing up occupied three hours. The jury could not agree, the six natives being in favour of, and the three Europeans against Mr Knight They were unanimous, however, in favour of Mr Barlow, the printer, who was discharged Mr Gasper asked for a fresh trial, and Mr Justice O'Kinealy discharged the jury and directed a fresh trial to be held

THE Emperor of China's new throne at Sanhai is to have its foundation and podest of made of gold bricks, and the sub prefect of Soochow has sent to Pekin 3,000 pieces of solid gold bricks, of the ordinary size of clay bricks, for this purpose Better gold bricks, than bayonets But yet better to put the gold into circulation, and to let the throne be based on silver bricks. The world has not an ounce of gold to spare

A CALCUTTA paper hears that one of the recently returned native Gloucester Agricultural scholars, who drew £600 of Government money in order to qualify himself to instruct his fellow countrymen in the science of agriculture, was called to the bar in England, and has now been enrolled in the Calcutta bar with a view to practising in the High Court The Money spent on his agricultural education by Government has thus been thrown away

A SPECIAL telegram from London to the *Englishman* says that, at a meeting of the leaders of the Conservative party at the Carlton Club, it was resolved to assemble Parliament on the 5th proximo With regard to procedure, it was arranged that, after the passing of the estimates, Parliament would then be adjourned, probably till the middle of September Lord Carnarvon has expressed his intention of supporting Lord Salisbury in his Irish policy

A PANIC is threatened among the native population of Calcutta on account of the adulteration of *ghee*. It is suspected that the *ghee* in the local markets is contaminated with lard, an idea which is repugnant both to Mahomedans and Hindus A leading native paper calls loudly on Government to take immediate steps for the restoration of confidence by setting the police to look into the matter, and the Marwaris of the city, are drawing up a petition on the subject

THE Treasury has granted funds to the Royal Society for the despatch of an expedition to witness the total eclipse of the sun, which takes place on the 29th instant The eclipse is invisible at Greenwich The party leave England by the mail steamer for Barbados, where they remain for one day, and will thence be conveyed on board a British man of war to the island of Grenada, where several stations will be established to carry out an efficient observation of the eclipse

THE Bombay Government has written to the Judges of the High Court to enquire whether the Small Cause Courts at Poona, Surat, and Ahmedabad cannot be abolished without detriment to public interests, and whether the work done by the Judges of those Courts may not as well be done by the ordinary subordinate Judges at the respective stations being invested, as also what, with the powers of Small Cause Court Judges The cost of the three Courts is about Rs 5,000 a month

SOME native papers have lately taken to propagating the idea that secret associations underlie the work of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India and state that the Association is about to import a number of medical ladies whose object is to carry on a religious crusade under the guise of imparting medical instruction and attendance But for it has repeatedly been pointed out that the objects of the Association are entirely secular Missionary enterprise forms no part of its programme

HAVING up to date favoured its unfortunate readers with twenty eight and a half closely printed columns of virulent abuse of the Madras Government surpassing anything that has appeared in any Indian newspaper (European or native) for at least twenty years, and having gone so far as to publish the preposterous statement that a revolt against constituted authority in this Presidency is imminent which Europeans as well as natives will take part, the *Pioneer*, in a recent issue returns to its usual role of apologist for the Government of India, and commences an article in defence of Lord Dufferin's foreign policy, with these weighty words —"One of the significant signs of the times in these days of agitation and unrest in India is the persistent way in which currency is given to rumours calculated to injure the Government, and the repetition of statements that have been shown to be absolutely untrue" A truly beautiful sentiment, but not one that the *Pioneer* is wise in airing

Local and Provincial

NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.—It is stated that new public offices are to be built in Mysore town, some three or four miles away, near the Kokurhully tank

REFUSED—We believe Mr Ormsby one of the Judges of the Travencore Chief Court, to whom the appointment of Sessions Judge of Mysore was offered by the Durbar, has refused the offer —*E M*

NUNDYDROOG SESSIONS —The Criminal Sessions of the Nundydroog Division will begin this day, at the Chief Court of Mysore, the Chief Judge, Mr C G Planner, presiding There are three cases, one of murder, for trial

JAPANESE OFFICERS —Five officers of that enterprising and energetic nation, the Japanese, are now travelling in India, in order to give the wisdom and experience of their travels to their country and people These officers will arrive here, in Bangalore, on the 9th Instant, and go on to Mysore town on the 12th Idem They will be guests of the British Resident, in Bangalore, and of the Maharajah

COURT FEE STAMPS —It has been noticed by the British Resident in Mysore, that the Court fee stamps sold in the Civil and Military Station, should only be used in the Courts in the Station Stamps sold elsewhere, *viz*, in the Pettah, will not be accepted in the aforesaid Courts. As some difficulty will be experienced in distinguishing stamps sold in the Cantonment, and the Pettah, we think it will be advisable to use British Stamps all round

A GLORIOUS CHANCE —The following advertisement appeared in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 23rd instant —

WANTED

"Temporary Clerk, Salem Registrar's office Rupees 20 a month (for 3 months) Must know English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Hindustani, Marathi, Nagarian, Granthum

"C Sambasivier,
District Registrar of Salem"

Who will say, after this, that the channels of Government service are choked, or that talent is not appreciated and properly remunerated! Here, surely, is a glorious chance for accomplished linguists! But, faith, what a Babel the District Registrar's Office at Salem must be, where no less than *eight* languages are spoken! Heaven grant our steps may never be bent in that direction! Lococke's Gardens, we fear, would be our next destination *B S*

HANOOMIAH MAISTRY (SONS) JAMES SCOTT AND CO —The suit brought by Hanoomiah Maistry (who with the late Chickkanaiah Maistry was Sub Contractor for the building of the premises of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, (Limited), against Messrs James Scott and Co Agents of the Mills, came on again, on Thursday last, in the Chief Court, before Mr Justice Ramachandra Mr E Sidney Smith appeared for the Plaintiff, and Mr J W Hayes Senior, for defendants The evidence of Mr C Cooper Abbs, late Engineer of the Mills having been taken, the case for the Plaintiff was closed Mr W South, Secretary of the Mills, having been examined for the defendants, the case was adjourned to enable the Judge to inspect the Mill building, the erection of which forms the subject matter of this suit Mr Scott and Mr Shapcote, Engineer of the Mills, will afterwards be examined for defendants, and Major Bowen, R E, as a court witness. This case has been dragging along for over twelve months —*B S*

LAWYER VERSUS LAWYER.—A most painful and distressing incident has occurred between two European lawyers practising in the courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore Those belligerent gentlemen of the long robe are Mr J W Hayes, Jr, barrister at law, and Mr Nepean Smith, Advocate The incident took place before Mr Abdul Rahimon, Second Magistrate of Police of the C and M Station, who does not seem to have had the courage or presence of mind to have put a stop to the disgraceful scene enacted before him The affair took the shape, at first, of a quarrel between the two lawyers, before his worship, and ended in Mr Nepean Smith applying for a summons, before Major E P Maltby, District Magistrate, against Mr J W Hayes, Jr, on a charge of intentional insult, under section 504, I P C On Friday last, Major Maltby took a more serious view of the case, and has directed Mr Abdul Rahimon to enquire into the matter, under the provisions of the Legal Practitioners' Act The case will probably, after this, go up before Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident, in whose power it is to disbar, suspend, or reprimand, either or both the advocates. It is an incident very rare in this Province, and ought not to have occurred between two European members of the bar, who plume themselves on the polish of manners which

ducation and descent are supposed to have iven them.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEWAN.—*From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District*—have the honor to submit for orders the uestion whether *rasmamas* may be accepted for land on which crops are standing, he rasmama taking effect for the year uring which it is tendered though the rops are to be after wards harvested in the ame year. The question arises entirely in he case of lands cultivated with Vaisakh rops which are harvested in May or June a year, but cultivated and planted in ovember and December of the previous ear. The orders at page 7 of the Mysore levenue Manual, 1886, (para 2), No. 1090 –R 6, dated 13th May 1874, allow of uch resignations being accepted especially ecause otherwise no resignation can be given after the first month of the new year April), and it is possible to argue that hese orders do not apply to surveyed and settled taluks, the survey Superintendent's pinion as given in his communication No 833, dated 7th August 1884, in the accompanying file of correspondence support ng this argument. According to such pinion two years' assessment becomes due n one paidy crop

Orders requested—No 3052-60—99, dated 16th July 1886 The orders contained n the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No 1090—R 6, dated 13th May 1874, page 7, Revenue Manual, 1886) must apply to both settled and unsettled taluks. Under these orders—

1st. Rasmamas presented before 30th April may be given effect to from 31st March preceding, and *2ndly*. Notwithstanding this, the relinquisher shall be permitted to remove any standing Vaisakh crop on the land, and for such purpose to remain in possession till 5th June or such other date as the Deputy Commissioner may consider necessary for the removal of such Vaisakh crop

2. The particular case referred to must be disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner as above.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, July 31, 1886

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 21st July 1886 —No. 133 —Mr H H Sparkes, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 23th July 1886 —No 135 —P Venkata Rao, *Munsiff of Chitaldroog*, is *hereby invested* with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class under S ctions 36 and 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

No 136 —Mr F B Clerk, Assistant Commissioner, will, in addition to his other duties, officiate as Superintendent of the Central Jail, during the absence of Mr. Sparkes or until further orders

The 24th July 1886 —No 137 —Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the following 2nd Class Magistrates are invested with the additional power of passing sentences of whipping :—

Mr F B Clerk, Treasury Assistant Commissioner and 2nd Class Magistrate, Bangalore

S. Venkataramanappa, Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate, Nelamangala.

B Subbarayya, Amildar and 2nd Class Magistrate, Bangalore

The 29th July —No. 138 —Kumarasami Madaiah, Amildar of Mulbagal, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate

No 140 —During Mr. Hampaya Row's employment as Acting District and Sessions Judge of Mysore, Mr C Cross will act as Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class, and Mr. C. Srinivasaraogar as Subordinate Judge of the 2nd Class

2 The following temporary appointments made by the Chief Judge are hereby sanctioned with effect from 1st August 1886 —

Mr. L Anantasami Rao, to act as Registrar of the Chief Court, with the rank and pay of a Subordinate Judge of the 3rd Class.

Mr. J. Clapham, Deputy Registrar, to act as Registrar of the Chief Court, *vice* Mr Anantasami Rao, temporarily employed on other duty

Mr Narasimmaiengar, Translator, Chief Court, to act as Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court, during Mr Clapham's employment as Acting Registrar

No. 141 —Kupusami Naidu, Amildar of Doddaballapur, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from 7th instant, or from such date as he may have availed himself of the same

Shesantar Kesavaiengar will be in charge of the Taluk during the absence of the Amildar on leave.

General Summary.

NATIVES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—*The Queen's gracious* hospitality has not been limited to the most prominent personages connected with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition Her Majesty received at Windsor Castle on the 7th instant all the natives of her more distant dominions who are engaged at South Kensington. Indian natives, forty-three in number, made their salaam to the Queen-Empress, and humbly offered their presents, one Indian artisan reading an ode, and two others sang. Cingalese had ivory presents at her feet, while Kaffir herdsmen and others played on their instruments and brandished their weapons the Queen, with kindly affability, welcomed and addressed all, after which they were entertained at a feast, in which their peculiar customs and tastes were specially considered.—*H N*

COMMERCIAL CLASSES AT PACHAIYAPPA'S COLLEGE.—It is intended to open, early next month, commercial classes at Pachaiyappa's College, at such hours as will suit those who are employed in public and private offices, or engaged in other occupations during the day The classes will be four : I The second to fourth classes, to prepare pupils for (a) the mercantile matriculation, (b) the Government Special Tamil book keeping, accounts branch, (c) the commercial grade certificates, and II the corresponding classes to prepare pupils for—(a) the commercial correspondence and Phonography branches of the Middle School Examination and (b) the commercial correspondence branch of the High School Examination. It is well to bear in mind that pupils who pass a special examination hold an M S annually

RULE AGAINST MR NORTON.—The morning of the Bench Court, Mr Justice Wotherspoon and Mr Justice Brandt made the following order, on the petition of the Hon'ble H L Sullivan, who complained of the conduct of Mr Eardley Norton in his conduct of the defence of the Rajah Sir Rajah Rajkumar Sir Gurudas Banerji's case :—" On careful consideration of the petition, and of the affidavit contained in the schedule filed in connection with it, we call upon Mr Eardley Norton, as an Advocate of this Court, under the provisions 10 of the Letters Patent (amended), to explain within three weeks from the date on which this order is served upon him, the matters urged against him. Copies of the petition and affidavits, and of our order of the 14th instant will be furnished to Mr Norton by the Petitioner's Solicitors, along with a copy of the present order"

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.—The Madras High Court has now added the 54th section of the Rules framed under the Legal Practitioners' Act The rule as amended is as follows :—" If any person having been admitted as a pleader or appointed under Clause 6, 7, 8, or 9 of section 11 of this or other Regulation, or Act, or any person entitled under Act XVIII of 1879, and those holding similar rights in Oudh, desires to practise in the High Court, which may thereupon suspend such pleader from practice or pass such orders as the Court may think fit"

THE LATE MR ANANTARAMAN PANTULU.—We regret to record the death, from rheumatic fever of Mr A S Ananteraman Pantulu, M A B L, on Tuesday night, at 8 Lazy Downs, born in 1849 and graduated in two Provincial Colleges, Madras, where he subsequently became a master. His career was a brilliant one, and he rose to sub-collector's grade The following is the record of his service :—4th March, Private Secretary, 19th April 1869, Head Master, 1st Sept, 1870, being Master in charge of Normal School, 16th June 1872; Head Interpreter, Madras Small Cause Court 9th November 1872, Tamil Interpreter, High Court, Appellate Side 19th May 1873, Clerk to the Chief Justice of Madras while on his duties, 3rd March 1875; Acting Deputy Registrar, High Court, 13th March 1876, Native Sub Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side 18th Dec. 1876; Fellow of the Madras University 1st April 1878, Acting Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Department 24th April 1879, Sub Judge, Madura (West) 19th April 1880, Temporary additional Sub-Judge Vizagapatam, 1st November 1881; on special duty among Land Revenue Settlement, 4th November 1882, Acting Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary, Madras, 7th January 1884, Sub Judge Bellary, 10th April 1884, Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri, 1st July 1885.—*Mail*

DECOITE NEAR SALEM.—A correspondent writes to us from Salem :—" At 8 or 9 P M last Saturday, a family left Salem for Ulthur The travellers were Brahmans, a Mahomedan and a Sudra When a few miles on the road a body of ruffians, probably the Pariahs or Paliars of the place, attacked the drivers He was a sturdy, well built fellow, and proved much stronger than they had bargained for. He used a stout club to such advantage that in a couple of minutes he was able to keep his assailants at bay, and collected a few wounded on some of them But unfortunately his club gave way, and the poor but brave driver, overpowered and exhausted, fell down One of the ruffians at once brought his pickaxe to bear upon him, while others had a go with whatever weapons they happened to have with them The driver was thus killed. The remainder of the family were attacked and severely wounded They are all under treatment in the Salem hospital The body of the driver was brought to Salem the next morning, on a post mortem examination was held The Doctor, I believe, was of opinion that death was the result of severe wounds. If this is what happens within a few miles of the town, what may not happen further in the interior of the district?"—*M*

Extracts.

MR. JUSTICE WEST ON HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM

The *Bombay Gazette*.—Mr. Malabari has received the following communication from Mr Justice West on the subject of Hindu reform :—

Dear Mr Malabari,—The accompanying rough draft is an endeavour rather to give a first formal shape to your views than to my own on the subject it deals with. I am not certainly indifferent to the great evils that arise from infant marriages and from the enforcement of perpetual widowhood, but in all that concerns the domestic relations, the proper and even the possible sphere of operation of the positive law is very restricted in comparison with the field that must be left to popular morality, the general sense of what is right and becoming The Act (XV of 1856) by which the Legislature thought to open the way for the remarriage of Hindu widows has remained virtually a dead letter, because there was no demand for the freedom it gives in the feelings of the Hindu community Similarly, to merely encourage the postponement of marriages would leave but little or no effect against the habits and traditions which tend the other way To absolutely forbid infant marriages would be looked on as intolerable oppression, and would indeed be so I understand you indeed to have limited *it even declined this an more than one occasion* The duty of a Government in such a matter is not violently to subdue the nature and instincts of its subjects to its own notions of propriety, but rather to watch for the rise of moral and beneficial tendencies, and then to foster their development by a process of natural growth, and at the earliest fitting moment give them form and permanence in a law This is why a marriage law as to infants and widows should be so framed as to admit of general introduction, according as different castes and classes gradually awaken to a higher perception of the moral elements of the matrimonial relations. Increased strength of character and purity of life amongst those brought under the improved law would probably soon make willing converts of crowds who would deeply and not quite unreasonably resent any compulsion. In the meantime *individuals and societies may do good work* in preparing the way for a general reform Groups of enlightened and influential Hindus at the chief centres of population might more to discountenance infant marriages by refusing to attend them and by exerting their social authority to prevent them. They might also diffuse a cheap and inoffensive literature exposing the evils of premature marriage Individual Hindus in the same cause may well employ themselves in trying to substitute a new set of conceptions in the minds of the people for the gross realistic notions of which the existing marriage system is a natural outgrowth They may well insist, too, on a striving for social reform as a matter at least as pressing and important as political progress In the one sphere as in the other the only movement worthy of moral and intellectual beings consists in the apprehension of *the higher laws and expositive of our complex* nature and an earnest striving to conform to them in precept and practice. From this point of view I regard as highly useful the letters you have sent to me signed " A E" they are the fruit no doubt of a reading and meditation too deep for popular appreciation, but those moral cornerstones must catch the higher minds and through them influence the whole community —

Bombay, 21st July R West

THE "STATESMAN" LIBEL CASE.

The *Bombay Gazette*.—Calcutta, *July* 25 — In the *Statesman* Libel case the question regarding the witness who had appeared in the Police Court was decided by Mr. O'Kinealy in favour of the prosecution. He held that he had no power to compel the crown to tender the witnesses for cross-examination by the counsel of the defence.

Mr. Bonnerji, in his opening address, stated that the grounds of the defence were that the imputations had been made in the public interest, in good faith, and after due care and enquiry. He pointed out that Mr Miller was not cross-examined in the Police Court, and argued that because Mr. Knight did not know him personally, there could be no malicious motive. Mr. Knight was informed in the first instance by Babu Jogendronath Bhattacharji, formerly an official of the Burdwan Raj, and made all the enquiries in his power The innendoes in the indictment were that Mr. Miller had been guilty of gross acts of dishonesty, criminal misappropriation, breach of trust and cheating. All that was said was that vast sums of money had been drawn from the boards of the Raj, and it was necessary that enquiries should be made *The prosecution jump to the conclusion* that the explanation which was given in the Police Court of the disposal of the money would doubtless be repeated, but if the Board of Revenue allowed the management to be continued under Bekari and Mr. Miller, then that management should be enquired into. Mr. Miller's increase of pay and leave allowances were commented on, and it was maintained that Mr. Knight throughout had acted in good faith

Yesterday Joygobind Mitter, a Burdwan treasury official, was examined at length by the defence, chiefly with regard to Mr Miller's personal expenses and with reference to the withdrawal of large sums from the vaults. He said that on some of these occasions the Maharajah was present, and at others a number of officials were witnesses Mr. Miller was never present on any occasion. He had nothing to do with the drawings from the vaults. No portion of those moneys, so far as he knew, got into Mr. Miller's hands The whole amount was drawn, but was spent for current expenses and investments. Mr. Miller had nothing to do with the sale of old coins or with their disposal during the life time of *Maharajahs Mahtab Chand and Aftab Chand*. Mr Miller, so far as he knew, had nothing to do with the Zemindars, nor had he anything to do with the collection of rents from the Zemindars All the payments that he made were on the written orders of the Maharaja. Certain bottas were received on the sale of the old coins; the bottas for the six lakhs was received by the Maharanee.

Jogendronath Battacharji deposed to the fact that he supplied Mr Knight with information on which the libels were based. He was a lawyer, and they called him a legal member of the Burdwan Raj When his connection ceased, he was, he said, in a manner compelled to resign When asked whether he was dismissed, he stated that he did not submit any resignation but ceased to attend office.

The case was then adjourned.

INDIAN SOCIAL REFORM.

Mr. B M Malabari writes to the *Bombay Gazette* :—In your leader this morning on social reform, you dwell at length on the melancholy fact of my being only a Parsee. This is unfortunate from your point of view and my own. But I have not forgotten, as you seem to have done, that immediately after the publication of Mr Principal Wordsworth's letter to me of February, a number of prominent Hindu gentlemen assured me of my being on the right track, and exhorted me to persevere. Some of these gentlemen went so far as to condemn my "desertion of the cause," as they put it, by anticipation. Nor is it a secret that representative Hindus have sometimes confessed that it is well for the movement I am *not* a Hindu.

All this, however, is not meant to imply that there is no Hindu reformer willing to relieve me. But, well-informed Englishman though you are, you cannot realise the difficulties in the way of a Hindu reformer taking the initiative I know this better than perhaps most native workers, and must therefore bide my time. The actual work will, of course, have to be done by Hindus; but till that moment has come, I think it is open to a Mahomedan, or a Parsee, or even a European friend of the people to guide them to some practical decision It was in this spirit that Mr Melvill prepared his admirable draft which you did me the kindness of publishing yesterday, and I trust that many others in like position will give my Hindu brethren the benefit of their experience.

In one part of your leader you speak of "the almost absolute silence of Hindu publicists." In another part you refer to "sanctions of religion," and you conclude with a prophecy which is the inevitable outcome of the previous assumptions. Allow me to say that in all these instances you are wrong out and out It is not for me to trace the source of these extraordinary errors; you have not perhaps been able to follow the current of the movement. But as we are sufficiently interested in it to accept facts, let me give you the names of some of the active supporters of our cause. Most of these Hindu gentlemen are the acknowledged leaders of their respective castes, and they represent so far the educated intelligence and the indigenous learning of the country. Amongst Hindu princes we have the Maharajah of Baroda,

the Maharao of Cutch, the Maharajah of Jodhpore, the Thakore Sahib of Morvi and others, on our side. And we have also had the support of representative Hindu journals like the *Indian Mirror*, the *Indu Prakash*, the *Sind Times*, the *Subodh Patrika*, the *Indian Chronicle*, the *Gujarat Mitra*, the *Peoples Friend*, the *Hitechhu* amongst others.

As to "sanctions of religion," that, is an exploded theory; not one out of a thousand intelligent Hindus of the day would care to revive what never existed in fact.

It would be strange, indeed, if all this were otherwise. Has a century of British rule in India been so barren of results?

THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF INDIA.

A review of the finances of any country is incomplete without taking into account the amount of its debt. On the last day of March of the current year the liabilities of the Government of India were:—£93,124,000 debt in India, and £73,807,000 debt in England; guaranteed companies' subscribed capital, £77,474,000and other obligations, £15,151,000, making a grand total of £254,556,000. On the other side of the account, there were assets in the shape of State railways, including purchased lines, amounting to £158,646,000; irrigation works, £23,993,000; loans to municipalities, £2,469,000; and cash balances, £17,126,000; *making a grand total of assets* of £202,179,000. Consequently the net debt was only £16,377,000, not a very large amount for an Empire with an annual revenue of over seventy millions sterling. But, it may be asked, of what value are these assets? Do the *railways and the irrigation works, for example*, yield a profitable revenue to the State? Mr. Howard informed the House that last year the gross earnings of the State railways were £9,805,000, and the working expenses £47,40,000, leaving net receipts of £5,055,000. The net receipts from the guaranteed railways were £3,644,000, and consequently the total net receipts from railways were £8,709,000. This gives a return of slightly over 5½ per cent on the capital spent up to March 1885 on railway construction. Even if we assume that the whole of the capital was raised in England and that consequently the return is to be reduced by the loss on exchange, the return would still amount to about 4½ per cent. The railways, it will be seen, thus, have proved a profitable investment, and as the Empire is opened up and its foreign and internal trade increases, the profitableness of the railways is likely to grow. At the end of March 1885 the capital spent on irrigation works was £23,122,000, and the net receipts from these works were £791,600,00, giving a return of very nearly 3½ per cent. The irrigation works are less profitable than the railways, but the value of the irrigation works is of course, not to be measured by the pecuniary return they yield. They were originally undertaken rather to protect life from famine, and in so far as they have done that, and as they have prevented droughts, and therefore saved wealth, their usefulness is much greater than would appear from the mere pecuniary return they yield. Leaving out of account the guarantees and other liabilities, the actual debt of India at the end of March last was 175½ millions sterling; the capital covered by public works was 60 millions; while that for other purposes was 55½ millions. In whichever way we look at the matter, it will be seen that, as stated above, India is financially much stronger than Russia. It has comparatively a trifling debt, and its revenue nearly covers its expenditure, taking one year with another; whereas the debt of Russia is enormously great and is growing at a ruinously rapid rate, and its revenue is stationary, while its expenditure expands year by year, the deficit being, one year with another, very large.—*Saturday Review.*

A WELL-GOVERNED STATE.

The *Advocate of India*.—Among the most prominent and promising of the young Native Chiefs educated at the Rajkumar College at Kattywar is the Thakore Sahib of Gondol, whose interesting diary of his visit to England we had the pleasure of reviewing at the commencement of the present year. This tour appears to have inspired the Chief with an ardent desire to revisit Europe; and he sailed again from Bombay on the 26th of March last, in company with Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerland, who had been deputed by Government to accompany him. Following the Thakore Sahib's departure, has been issued a "Summary of events of the Administration of the Gondal State for the year 1885-86." This State, it must be remembered, is of rising importance. It has an area of 1,024 square miles; a population of 1,35,601; a revenue of Rs. 11,80,131 (actual for the year under report); and a tribute of Rs. 1,10,721. The Administration Report is drawn up by Mr. Bezanji Merwanjee, Chief Karbhari of the State, and contains much interesting matter, indicating progress in the government of the country, and a sympathy between the ruler and the ruled. The judicial administration of the State, it is satisfactory to learn, has been placed on a better footing, and improvements have been effected in the engineering and revenue departments. The police force has also been improved in various ways, not the least important being the organization of a detective body, who are reported to have already proved useful in discovering crime. The abolition of minor taxes is specially mentioned, the people having been relieved of no less than sixteen obnoxious impositions. We are told that during the anxious period of the threatened conflict with Russia on the north-west frontier, the Thakore Sahib, as a mark of his loyalty to the British Government *presented 28 ponies to the Paramount Power.* Education has also made advances, the raising of the status of the Anglo-vernacular school being the means of saving many people the cost and trouble of sending their sons for the higher standard to the High School at Rajkote. It is in contemplation to establish in Gondal an experimental farm and garden and an agricultural class. With this view the State Engineer, who is said to take great interest in such matters, was directed to go about different parts of India and obtain information personally about such farms and gardens. Accordingly he visited Bhadgaum, Jabbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, and Joypore. Mr. Ozoune, the Director of the Agricultural Department in this Presidency, rendered him great assistance. As soon as the proposed scheme is matured it will be put into operation. The last few months of the year under review have been happy in matrimonial arrangements. They embraced a period of marriage celebrations among the Hindoos, and we are told, that "several marriage parties belonging to this State and from outside travelled through the jurisdiction of this State and happily, with safety." The record of crime is satisfactory, so far as we are assured that the number of offences reported was thirty-seven less than last year. In the civil courts there has been an increase of 143 cases in the number of those filed, and an increase of 157 in those disposed of, as compared with the previous year. The value of civil suits filed during the year was Rs. 1,55,008 11-11, showing an increase of Rs. 4,670-14-11. The criminal calendar shows not more than 11 cases committed to the sessions during the year.

DWARFS AND DWARFAGE.

The *Leeds Mercury*.—Dwarfs may be described as human beings whose natural growth has been arrested at some early stage. That the human body has a definite law of proportion from birth to death has been long known. The most ancient art of the Egyptians, and that of all nations, barbarian and civilised, including especially the Greeks, has shown evidences of their several observations of the general facts. A German of the name of Liharvik has worked out the details of the growth, and so demonstrated the law of human proportions more exhaustively than perhaps any one else. He exhibited a series of statuettes in the London Great Exhibition of 1862, showing the order of growth in both male and female which has met with the approbation of Humboldt. Joseph Bonomi also worked out a series of calculations tending to show the order and law of growth, which appears to be from the proportions of three to seven. Taking the head as a standard, the *child at birth measures, say, three circles*, of which the head to shoulder is one, to the bottom of the spine another, and to the feet the third. The period of each three years appears to add another circle in height, up to twenty-one or twenty-four years, varying according to favourable or adverse conditions. The sizes at birth may vary, but the proportions are the same over all the world. Thus if the head of a newly born child measures nine inches, its height will be twenty-seven; if the head be ten inches its height is thirty. From this normal proportion it grows up to the seven heads high among the average European or Aryan races. The average standard is, however, lower in the Semitic races; and lower still among the Turan types. Those very primitive, rude, and barbarian types appear to stand at four heads in height, while the Somnite grows up to five or six heads, and the average of seven is reached only by the Indo-European, Aryan, or Teutonic races. Within this general law there are many modifications tending to favour or retard the growths—or from three to seven—as the proportion of form determines the possibility of actions thus dependent; so modifications affect the actions and results of proportion of both body and mind. In the law of growth we have a law of arrestment, by, in, or through which the proportions may be stayed at any stage of growth. Arrestment may be *artificially worked out—as was done in the* case of the Aztec children exhibited in Leeds some years ago—or it may be by excess of cold, heat, lack of food, improper treatment, &c, &c., all not being designed, or purposed. This law of arrestment is very little known, and we may have a figure stayed at the proportion of six, five, four, or even three heads high, without being able to account for it. The lower proportion is the dwarfage to which I would direct the reader's attention. In Derbyshire I have found many people of stunted proportions. In Leeds we have now a man who is not more than four heads high; and I saw a woman of full age in Mill-hill recently of even lower proportions. But the most perfect instance of the three-headed proportions that I have ever seen is a dwarf man and woman in the Cingalese troupe now exhibiting in the Horticultural Garden, Leeds. His form and proportions are exactly similar to the figure of the god Ptah, or evil Typhon, as given in plate 2 of Bunsen's "Egypt's Place and History," vol. I. In my collection are similar three-headed figures from art works (not caricatural), from North to South Scandinavian, African, New Zealand, Mexican, American, and Hindoo. The fact is that all children, and undeveloped intellected people of all races, draw the human figure always too short. Taking the head as standard, the tendency is to make figures three heads high. It would appear that the same law of proportion rules the evolution of human art, that rules the growth of the human body. So the same phenomena of arrestment obtains in art, some individuals, like some nations standing at a certain imperfect stage. The subject of dwarfing in both body and mind has many singular and important features to the student of humanity. Thus there is a general co-relation of inferior or childish intellects with dwarfish figures; and hence dwarfs were kept as playthings to make sport of in the Courts of the Middle Ages. They are so seen in the paintings of Velasquez, Paulo Veronese and others. In some—in fact, in many cases—we have a normal growth of body and arrested development of mind and perceptions; in this we may explain and account for most, if not all, the varieties of human actions in art, religion, and association. To ethnologists these Buddhist natives of Ceylon, together with their elephants, arts, dresses, decorations, and habits, are extremely interesting. Their whole physical and social condition is the result of arrested development of mind, as real, as is the stunted and abnormal figures of several in the troupe, both male and female. The male dwarf in the company is thirty-seven inches in height; from head to shoulder the measurement is ten inches; hand, four inches; and *foot, four and a half inches.* Name, Geralic. The woman's height is thirty-nine inches; head to shoulder, ten inches; hand four inches; foot, six and a half inches. There is a slight distortion from knee to foot in both cases.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

The *Evening Mail*.—July 30.—We presume that it is an accepted fact that the Mysore Revenues, of late years, have fallen so low, and the outlook sometimes (particularly during the trying crisis of last year) so gloomy that a dead-lock in the working of the State machinery has been considered inevitable unless the paternal British Government should avert the catastrophe, by the timely intervention of another loan. The exchequer has been in so exhausted a condition, that the payment of the additional subsidy of 10½ lakhs to the Imperial Government has been postponed by the latter, for a period of five years; the Mysore State Railway has had to be sacrificed; and rigorous economy has been introduced into every department of the State—saving, perhaps, as we pointed out the other day, in the *permanent* of the Dewan's staff. Indeed, the policy of retrenchment has been so religiously carried out, as to even effect the civil list of the ruler of the Province himself, who has had to forego the right of drawing the extra three lakhs to which he is entitled from this year. In the face of these facts, the announcement that the Mysore Durbar, in cool, sober deliberation, have sanctioned the expenditure of thirty-five thousand rupees for the erection of a structure in which to hold the bi-annual Horticultural Shows in the Lal-Bagh, comes with a startling effect, akin to an explosion of dynamite. When the information was first communicated to us, we unhesitatingly passed our pen through the paragraph, as there was nothing in the past deliberations of the Maharajah's advisers to lead us to suppose that they would lend their countenance to so ill-considered a measure. *Unfortunately for them*, the report has received official confirmation. Even now, we are at a loss to understand what occult influence was brought to bear on the Mysore Durbar to induce them to sanction such a wasteful outlay of money. What is this grand exhibition building intended for? It is intended, for a Horticultural Show held twice a year, which for years past has been greatly falling off and has become to be a convenient medium for individuals in high station to exchange courtesies, by bestowing prizes on each other, for it is a notorious fact that the best awards are almost always monopolised by society people. In the time of the Mysore Commission, of happy memory, and yet reputed to be extravagant in expenditure, such eminent promoters of horticulture as Colonels Beddom and Puckle, and Dr. Heard, who had the conduct of the Lal-Bagh shows, were content with temporary pandals or with *shamianahs*, under which to hold them. A native administration, however, which prides itself on the policy of rigorous economy, deliberately fritters away a large sum of money on a building which will be really put to public use for only a couple of days each year. After the great Famine of 1877-78, retrenchment in every direction was considered so imperative, that the annual allotment for the up-keep of the Lal Bagh was cut down and the establishment so greatly reduced as to seriously impair its charm and attractiveness, and to cause local and up-country journals to bemoan the neglect and decay of the fairest Garden in Southern India and the Deccan, if not of the whole Peninsula. What is there, then, to justify this wasteful expenditure of State money on a building for which there is practically no use, and which can bring no return? The interest on Rs. 35,000 at 5 per cent., would amount to Rs. 1,800. per annum, which would go a great way towards defraying the salary of the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens and Parks. This again leads us to the consideration of another matter of wasteful State expenditure Mr. J. Cameron, the official just mentioned, draws a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem. He has proceeded to England on six months' leave, and Mr. L. Ricketts, who, with his other offices combines that of Inspector General of Forests to the Mysore Government, and is held by the latter to be a great authority on Agriculture and Horticulture has been entrusted with the supervision of the Government Gardens and Parks, during Mr. Cameron's absence. The Question naturally suggests itself—if the Mysore Government can afford to do without a professional horticulturist for six months, why cannot they do without him for good, and save an annual expenditure of Rs. 4,200 to the *impoverished* exchequer of the State? Clearly Mr. Cameron's duties cannot be of so important, onerous, and technical a nature, that the Government cannot afford to do without him, because in former years, when the post of Superintendent of the Lal Bagh became vacant temporarily, some subordinate official of Government was always specially appointed to act in that capacity,—as when Mr. Walker then of the Bangalore Police, acted on Mr. New's demise in 1872. On the present occasion, however, of Mr Cameron's proceeding on leave, it is considered unnecessary to fill his place for the time being. Mr. Ricketts being entrusted with a general supervision of the Government Gardens and Parks, without any addition to his salary, he being required, to use a familiar expression, to "keep his eye on them." Truly, the ways of the Mysore Government are past comprehension in a great many matters. They throw away, on useless objects, with astounding prodigality, what they scrape together in departments where economy partakes of the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. What an outcry would there not have been, if such things had occurred under the late much abused, though efficient, European Commission of Mysore?

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 41, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1886. No. 32

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 1st August —[illegible] of the Burmah Commission, has been knighted

London 2nd August —O'Donovan Rossa has declared that the Irish dynamitors are making active preparations for renewing their operations in England.

Rioting of a serious nature has been going on in Belfast since Saturday The mob having made fierce attacks on the police with stones the latter opened fire *on them killing one* and wounding many

Sofia, 31st July —The Bulgarian Government has appointed delegates for the revision of the Organic Statue

London 3rd August —Sir Richard Cross and Colonel Sir F A Stanley have been raised to the Peerage

Mr C T Ritchie, member for Tower Hamlets, has been appointed President of the Local Government Board

Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Sir J E Gorst, Under Secretary for India

Lord Dunraven, Under Secretary for the Colonies

Mr W H Jackson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury

The Hon Henry S Northcote, Financial Secretary at the War Office

Mr Ilbert Assistant Parliamentary Counsel

The recall of the French Ambassador at the Vatican is expected

London, 3rd August—*The Times* in an article advocates an enquiry into bi-metallism and says that the financial position of the Indian Government is forcing the question to the front *The Times* believes that there will be a *Royal Commission on the currency crisis* before six months

London 4th August —*The Times* states that the Governorship of Madras has been offered to the Right Hon R Bourke but that his acceptance of the post is doubtful

Lord Charles Beresford has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty

London 4th August —Mr C B Stuart Wortley has been appointed Under Secretary, Home Department

Lord Harris Under Secretary to the War

Mr A E Forwood Secretary to the Admiralty

The Hon W Brodrick, and not the Hon Henry S Northcote, is appointed Financial Secretary, War Office

Constantinople 4th August —The statement that Ahmed Moukhtar Pacha would shortly assume command of the Turkish Army on the Armenian frontier is premature He will for the present remain in Egypt where his services connected with his important mission are giving the greatest satisfaction

St Petersburgh 4th August —The *Journal de St Petersburg* states that the difficulty respecting the Afghan frontier has been settled

London 5th August —The Right Hon Arthur Wellesley Peel has been re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons

A meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons was held in Dublin to-day, at which Mr Parnell presided to discuss the position in view of the change of Government

The meeting was unanimously of opinion that Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was the only one that would be acceptable to the Irish party, and furthermore that the reduction of rents and the suspension of evictions was necessary

THE
Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, AUGUST 9 1886

THE MYSORE ADMINISTRATION

We cannot too often, or too strenuously, bring to public notice, the shortcomings, the failures, the extravagances the penny wise and pound foolish policies of the present Government of Mysore, ever since the British Government did His Highness Chamarajendra Wodiar the justice of placing him on the throne of his ancestors, in accordance with treaty engagements and promises We are not amongst those who think that because the British Government has done this state and its ruler this justice abolishing its own European Commission for the purpose therefore the Native Administration is a splendid specimen of rule and order in India, and that the Mysore State is a "model state" amongst us Such a notion is far from us, and would not be justified by existing facts, even if we were so foolish as to entertain it Of course, it was but fair that the Government of Her Majesty should restore the Province of Mysore to its rightful ruler, but, at the same time, we are bound to confess that the rendition has not proved itself to be an unmixed blessing, simply because the Native Administration, especially under the present Dewanate, has shewn itself to be defective in so many ways, almost, indeed, a failure

We have, from time to time, found it incumbent upon us, to point out the serious *defects and shortcomings* of the Native Government, in the various departments of the state service, and we only last week, called public attention to the foolish piece of extravagance which is about to be indulged in *by the Government, under the* authority of the Dewan and the supposed approval of His Highness the Maharajah in the erection of a useless and unnecessary building in the Lal Bagh ground, at an expenditure which must be a heavy strain on an impoverished exchequer We now, in this article, hope it will not be considered a work of supererogation on our part, if we call attention to the expensive character of the Dewan's administration in the one item of the number of Assistant Commissioners in the service, and to the suicidally secretive nature of the proceedings of the Government, under the pilotship of the present Dewan, who seems *almost, as it were, at the head of a cabal,* in the administration of this state

We have no hesitation in affirming, and the public generally— except the Dewan's coterie—will agree with us that the number of *Assistant Commissioners on the* establishment of the Dewan's office has been abnormally on the increase, since the present Dewan was placed in power, and there is not much use, in our opinion, for these gentlemen in the positions in which they have been placed, by a happy fate, represented in the person of a Dewan who is so complaisant to his friends and his friends' friends It is very hard to reflect that the first Dewan of the state, the late Mr Runga Charlu, did not think it necessary to have such an expensive contingent of officers about him Mr Runga Charlu was content to do the work of administration as much as possible by himself, and he delegated comparatively trifling details to his assistants The present Dewan seems to think that he is too hard worked and cannot do without so many pairs of hands and single hands to prop up and help his own And yet though the number of Assistant Commissioners is gradually increasing, the work turned out appears to us to be far inferior, both in quality and quantity, to that turned out during the *late British Commission* The late British Commission of Mysore was without doubt, an expensive administrative machinery but it had at least the merit of shewing some good work done well and efficiently, and *thus gave a sound reason for its existence.* The present administration of the Mysore State, while rivalling its predecessor in point of expenditure, has fallen far short of public expectation, in respect of the out turn of work, and thus affords good ground for the curtailment of expenditure We may give one illustration in point The late British Commission of Mysore issued year after year, a full and complete report of its doings and the state of the country and its people, during the previous year, besides which, throughout the year, the public had easy access to all the details of administration and the public press was regularly supplied with information on topics of general and special interest and concern For instance, the state of agriculture and commerce, was published, and if information on these subjects was wanted for a given year, we had only to turn to the Administration Report for that year No such information is at present available, the public and the press grope in the dark, and the only light afforded is, when the Dewan makes his annual Dusserah Speech, which is partly magniloquent and partly dull This speech is simply, in our opinion, one of those fleeting shows or shams of the world, which used to arouse the irrepressible wrath of the great Carlyle When we read the Dusserah speech of the Dewan of Mysore, we are almost tempted to believe in the sceptical lines of the poet, who says —

> This world is all a fleeting show
> For man's illusion given —
> The smiles of joy the tears of woe
> Deceitful shine deceitful flow

The Dewan's Dusserah Speech, in short, scanty and meagre as it is, heaping up things concerning all the departments of the State service in one lump, as it were, cannot possibly compare with, cannot possibly show us the progress, or decadence as the case may be, of the Mysore State, as a regular, methodical, and well weighed Administration Report used to do

After all, it would seem that there is to be no Administration Report of the Mysore State It would appear that the Dewan and his staff of learned Assistant Commissioners are hard at work, drawing up Administration Reports for the past four [illegible] the Dewan (since his appointment in 1883) been doing all those years of office? The answer is, the Dewan has been (at intervals of general administration) composing his Dusserah Address. In this Administration Report, now under the process of incubation, will the Dewan explain to the public the causes of this "masterly inactivity" for the past three years, and also how, during this period, the number of Assistant Commissioners, has increased, and why it is, he wants so many of them to assist him? The increase of establishment under this head alone must be due either to oblige friends or friends' friends, or there must be a tremendous amount of unworked off arrears of official business In either case, the conduct of the present Mysore administration is blameworthy It is high time, indeed, that the Maharajah should see things for himself, and that the work of the administration of his state is done properly and in time It will be by such a course only, that His Highness will be able to prevent, in time, all waste of public money, arising either from the personal caprice, or the neglect of those to whom he has entrusted the conduct of his state business The Mysore state is poor — As *an old rhyme has it*—

> Poverty is the [illegible]
> And will [illegible]

every rupee, therefore, saved is a rupee gained The Maharajah should see that no new posts are created, no salaries increased, unless good reasons are shown, and unless the exigencies of the state service demand them and make them absolutely necessary It is the Maharajah alone who should take this matter into his own hands It is his duty in the position to which he was born His Highness should remember, that like all princes and rulers of the earth, he lives in the fierce light that beats about a throne"—public criticism.

THE NEW CABINET.

Lord Salisbury, as leader of the successful Conservative party at the late general elections, has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, and so far so good—good, we mean, for the fleeting advantages of the Conservative party We are glad, however, to see that the temporary secession of a large number of the Liberals has not gone to such a length as to induce any of them to take office under the Conservatives. Neither Lord Hartington nor Mr Chamberlain has coalesced with Lord Salisbury, as was expected by some We entertained no such

expectation. We saw all along that the coalition of the Liberal Unionists, as they were called, with the Conservatives, was but temporary. It was the outcome of the political aberration of intellect which saw nothing but evil in Mr Gladstone's whole scheme for the self Government of Ireland, and it is this consideration alone which will keep up the semblance of political friendship between the particular section of the Liberals and the Conservatives, for it would seem that both Lord Hartington and Mr Chamberlain have pronounced Lord Salisbury to support him in his Irish policy while they will continue to oppose that of Mr Gladstone. It follows that, on all other questions, the Liberals will be a united party again, and vote with their old and revered leader, and support him, as they were wont to support him, in times gone by which were not so very long ago. This then, is our consolation, which must be also the consolation of all Liberals, through out the world, that the party is once more united for all practical purposes, and will form a strong political phalanx against that repressive and illiberal, narrow minded section of politicians who are called Conservatives. There remains only one regret, the *stupid answer*—the one drop of *bitter to political as in social life*—that Home Rule for Ireland is still opposed by so large a number of the Liberals of England, but we have hope that even this obstacle to real political success and social advancement in Great Britain, as here in India, will be overcome, and Home Rule in Ireland and in this country soon become an accomplished fact. If Heaven continues to spare Mr Gladstone's life a few years longer the example of his energy, his honesty, his sincerity, and the eternal and indestructible truth of his political principles must prevail, and that which is now but a temporary eclipse, brighten out into the full blaze of a triumphant political day. "At evening time, it shall be light," says one of the Biblical prophets.

Occasional Notes

A RAILWAY to Mandlay, at an estimated cost of some two millions sterling, is believed to be projected.

THE Governor-General in Council "has received with satisfaction the intelligence [illegible] *all treaty duties in Indore State*."

THE foundation stone of the Ripon Hospital at Ahmednuggur was laid on Tuesday by the Collector, Mr Waddington, in the presence of a large gathering of Europeans and natives.

WE understand that the Bengal Government have approved of the proposal of the Finance Committee to reduce the pay of the Registrar of Deeds and Assurances in Calcutta from Rs 600 to Rs 100 a month.

THE *Statesman's* final is ordered for the next Calcutta Sessions, which come on or about the end of September. It will, therefore, be presided over by another Judge, as Mr Justice O'Kinealy goes on leave on the 13th instant.

A LETTER has been addressed to all local Governments, forwarding the Home Department Note on technical education, and asking for opinions as to the propriety of the proposals, and the best means of giving effect to them if approved of.

The Nizam has just imported the horse *Matchlock* from New Zealand, for which he paid £1,000. The horse is said to be the very best that has left Australia for India. It will, doubtless, be trained for the November meeting at Hyderabad.

WE are glad to hear that the Director General of Telegraphs has, in consequence of the representations that have been made to him on the subject, withdrawn his refusal to give Reuter's agency the benefit of the new rates for press messages.

THE decline in the imports of cheap writing and printing paper is a testimony to the successful competition of the Indian paper mills. Five years ago, the value of the writing paper imported into India was twenty-three lakhs of rupees, while in 1884 it was under thirteen lakhs.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India has granted to Nawab Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, C. I. E., an increased pension of Rs 6,000 per annum, instead of Rs 4,000 per annum, to which he became entitled on retirement from the Government service.

The Hon C. P. Ilbert, who has been appointed Assistant Parliamentary Counsel, is the law member of the Viceroy's Council. The post which Mr Ilbert has accepted has been rendered vacant by the elevation of Sir H. Fleming to the post to which Sir H. Fleming is succeeded by Mr H. Jenkyns, whose place in turn is taken by Mr Ilbert.

THE Maharajah of Darbungah has applied for the services of a lady doctor for the dispensary now being built at his capital the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Dufferin. The building will not be completed for some time, but meanwhile other arrangements have been made for commencing the work *of supplying* female medical aid to native women.

THE young Maharajah of Manipur has imported machinery from England at a cost of over Rs 30,000, and has established works at Lakhapat, Kachar, for sawing and preparing timber for building purposes, and for the making of furniture and tea boxes. Machinery for working sugar mills and for paddy husking has also been added to the resources of the State.

We learn that the Bombay Government have officially asked the Bengal Government for a list of the duties and salaries of the three Registrars in the Bengal Secretariat, and vice versa. There are no such officers in the Bombay Secretariat. Is this the outcome of the agitation about the abolition of Registrarships in Secretariat offices, or an evidence of existing extravagance that may be curtailed?

THE *Statesman*, on Tuesday last, published a leading article on its own libel case, contrary to all precedent. The writer repeats several of the original allegations, accuses the Judge of grass and persistent want of fairness, declares that the forms of law are being prostituted to the gratification of private malice. In half a century of such proceedings, the writer fails to recall a case in which a Judge has shown so positive a bias.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Fund to perpetuate the memory of Lord Ripon was held in Bombay, on Saturday. Mr *Pherozshaw Mehta informed the Committee* that Rs 1,53,000 had been subscribed towards the Fund. After some discussion, it was resolved that the Secretaries of the Fund should communicate with the Government to ask in what way it seems to be appropriate in the proposed scheme. It is the intention of the Committee to open a Technical School in Bombay.

MR HEM CHUNDER DUTT, of Bihar, has, he states, discovered an infallible and almost instantaneous cure for snake and other *venomous reptile bites. The plant* is *Ophiorrhiza Aspera*, commonly known in this country by the names of *Churchiri, Iyung, &c*, and *Insulokha In lua*. When the latter is used, the leaves must be rubbed on the patient's forehead and his nostrils must be "plugged" up with the leaves. The leaves must also be taken internally. In the case of *Iyung Churchiri*, the root must be bruised with 20 black pepper corns and a little water added. The patient must be frequently dosed, and kept in motion.

A kind of painful interest attaches to the correspondence which had passed between Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright before last week's English mail left England. With reference to Mr Bright's accusation against him that he had cleverly concealed his thoughts on the Irish question last November, Mr Gladstone writes to the former—"A charge of this kind is between old colleagues and old friends, to say the least unusual." Mr Bright in his feeling terms replied—"It has been as great a grief to me to speak as I have spoken as it can have been to you to listen or to read" and concludes with the touching assurance—"Though I thus differ from you at this time and on this question I do not imagine that I ever owe cause to admire your great qualities or to value the great services you have rendered to your country."

On Monday last Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin retired from the Dewanship of Baroda, after a service of about thirteen years in the State, and with a well earned pension of Rs 1,000 per month. He was a valuable servant of the British Government before he was called to the head of affairs at Baroda, where his tenure of office was as successful as could be desired, and he was considered an able successor of, long before the demise of Sir Madhava Rao) fell upon him. The new Naib Dewan is Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai, who has been engaged in Baroda since his retirement from the Dewanship of Kutch some months ago.

Social and Personal

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS.—The *British Resident at Mysore* has confirmed the officiating appointments of Mr J. Dias as Treasury Officer of the Resident's Treasury and as Sub Registrar of the Cantonment Mr R. H. Dumas has also been confirmed as Deputy Assistant of the Assigned Portion of the Civil Station.

THE POONA SHOW.—The biennial flower show, or rather, Show of fruits flowers vegetables, and poultry, took place on Thursday last, at the Gaol Bagh, and was continued on Friday, the former day being set apart for those who could afford to pay a higher price of admission and the latter day for those who could only afford a small one. Two bands played. The Show is attended by a large number of all classes of the Bungalow community, and on Friday, by a very large number of the lower classes who seem to highly appreciate the affair, which was held in a small tent all the previous days, and there was only a large tent, rather dirty, but being in attendance will bring to the holders of the second Wednesday (previous to last week) the great expense both in and under building for these shows is quite unnecessary.

THE LORD MAYOR'S CASE.—The prisoners in the case of the murder of one Moonesamy Moodliar in the Fort on the 1st July last and who were found guilty of Wilfully and Maliciously setting fire to the house in which the deceased was sleeping, on Monday last, the 19th instant, the following day at the Sessions Court of the Civil Station of Bangalore, when the Public Prosecutor, Mr J. C. S. Lewin, Esq., advocate, will appear for the prosecution, and Mr J. W. Hayes, Barrister-at-Law, for the accused. Person's counsel it is said, will be heard in full on the question of the sanity of the accused during the time of the commission of the murder. The Court will be the District Magistrate himself, the Second Magistrate of the Station, Captain Hunt, Police, the Chief Judge of the Civil Station, Mr Pereira, Master of the Rolls, with a number of subordinate police officers in attendance. The case has excited a great interest amongst the native community of Bangalore, and a large number of public gentlemen.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE C.-IN-C.—On Friday morning last, at Coast Field, the native officers of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Madras Lancers (Gough's Light Cavalry) were the recipients of a most delightful bouquet that could possibly happen in a well ordered regiment. A horse is presented to him by one of the regiments which have not had the opportunity of seeing much with the first people he could see himself to be, but that victim he met was the Jemadar Ajeet of the regiment, Hussain Khan, whose sick list almost saved him from the list, by one stroke, and who fell on the spot, the moment his eyes alighted on Hussain Mujee Sirdar Ahmed, who was coming to the locality of his corralle, and who is not a fearful gash across the right arm. He is now in a dangerous state in the hospital. An inquest was held by Mr Abdul Rahman, Second Magistrate, Cantonment Station, and the murderer is now in custody of the police. At the inquest, it transpired that the murdered had expected that very morning by the Jemadar Ajeet refusing to recommend to Colonel Cherry, the Commandant of the regiment, to allow the prisoner to draw some money to his credit in the regimental Savings Fund, on the ground that part of it belonged to prisoner's sister, and that he would not spend the money.

AN INSPECTOR IN A SCHOOL ROOM.—Our local informant has reported as follows.—On the 29th of last month Mr Nagesh Naik, the Head Quarter Inspector in charge of the police school, while reading the Roll call happened to consult and signal a constable in this manner. While all the constables answered the call by *Hazaro* to Sashighoro Rao, a constable of the Sringeripuram taluk happened to say *present*. The Inspector being enraged at what he considered to be an unusual and disrespectful response of the constable paid ordered him to come to him. The constable took a few seconds to do so, and when he came the Inspector asked him if he was asleep. He explained that he was not sleeping but was reading the Panel Code squatting on the floor without the bolt on, and that it took a few seconds to put on the bolt and make his appearance. Hereupon the Inspector said he would knock him with his heels. The constable felt grieved at this and said that he would rather be glad to be fined or be dealt with in any way consistent with dignity than be subjected to such a language as the Inspector used, who, however did not stop at simple threatening but actually kicked Sadagheora Rao in the presence of all his constables. The beastly conduct of the Inspector so far encouraged the constable that he rushed out of the room to report the matter to the Deputy Commissioner who unfortunately was not present in office, and the poor constable had no other help but to be satisfied with giving over his mind to fame While, in the act, he was collecting a small group around him, Mr Nagesh sent a few constables after him and got him back into the School room and began to strip him of his dress. Mr Nagesh stretched his hand and got the constable's turban, and before he could take any other clothing the constable was off the scuttle and had a formal complaint before the Town Magistrate. His case has been posted to the 14th instant, and a number of constables have been called as witnesses. Mr Nagesh in the meantime has been inducing the aggrieved party to compromise the case by threats, promise of promotion and the like. The result is awaited.

General Summary

In Southern India heavy rain continues each week. Rivers overflow and in the Nilgiris become almost impassable. Roads are in a bad state.

THE LONDON PAPERS.—There are rumours afloat that [illegible] will be [illegible] Lord Randolph Churchill will be [illegible] Secretary of State for India, and Lord Iddesleigh will be [illegible] Governor-General.—S. C.

DEATH OF A PRINCESS.—The *Gujarat Mitra* announces the death of the Princess Bhikhiba Saheb, widow of the late Thakore Saheb Shri Waghji of Bhavnagar. The deceased was about eighty years old. She was born in Samvat 1943 and died on the 4th instant. After the death of the Maharaja Takhtsinghji in the month of August 1870 she was one of those ranis of Bhavnagar who lived in Calcutta. In 1876 she returned to Bhavnagar. She was the sister of the late Rao Saheb Shri Jaswantsinghji and the mother of the present Thakore Saheb Shri Bhavsinghji.

SOCIETY AND PERSONAL EVENTS.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that the Hon'ble Mr Ilbert when in this country before he left for England was appointed to officiate for a period of six months as one of the Judges of the High Court of Bengal. He has since returned to India and resumed his duties as Government Advocate, which appointment he held when he left for England. It is understood that it was felt that there was further need for the services of a High Court Judge, and Mr Ilbert has accordingly been appointed to act as Judge of the High Court.—*Indian Mirror*.

THE JUBILEE OFFICERS.—The names of officers and men of the 1st Royals on duty attending the Jubilee Fête on the same occasion were selected entirely by the officers commanding companies, and were published in orders on the morning of the 21st June. The Royals were afterwards the guests of the Corporation at a banquet in the Guildhall, and in the evening they attended a conversazione at the University, by the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate. In the afternoon they were inspected by the Duke of Cambridge in Hyde Park, and afterwards marched past the Queen at the Mansion House. On the 22nd June the Royals were again on duty attending Divine service at the Abbey, and afterwards marched past the Queen at Buckingham Palace. On the 23rd June they were inspected by Lord Wolseley at Chelsea Barracks, and afterwards marched past the Queen at the Mansion House. 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THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.—The Right Hon'ble Richard Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, according to the Court Circular, was born in 1822, succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1849, and married Miss Dalrymple White, daughter of Major White, of Bannow House, Wexford, in 1850. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1847. He was elected M.P. for Coleraine in 1852, and represented that borough until 1857, when he was returned for Cockermouth, which he represented until 1868. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland in the Derby Administration of 1858-59, and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1866. He was Vice-President of the Board of Trade in the Derby Administration of 1866-68, and President of the Board of Trade in the Derby Administration of 1867-68. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland in the Conservative Administration of 1867-68, and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1866. He was Vice-President of the Board of Trade in the Derby Administration of 1866-68, and President of the

Foreign Affairs He has travelled in America, India and the Holy Land and contributed his views upon these countries to various magazines. Mr Bourke is also the author of "Parliamentary Precedents." He married in 1863, Lady Susan Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Dalhousie, a former distinguished Governor General of India.

THE NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.—It is now officially announced that on the retirement of Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin, C. I. E., from the post of Dewan of the Baroda State, Mr. [illegible] will succeed him. The Dewan elect has been for the last [illegible] years occupying the position of Sar Suba of the Baroda State—a position which is regarded [illegible] next only to that of the Dewan in importance. Previously to his having occupied the Sar Subaship, Mr Laxman Jagannath was Sub[illegible] of [illegible] of Kadi [illegible] Dakhan [illegible] now the Gaekwar's [illegible]. Mr Laxman Jagannath's connection with the Baroda State [illegible] of his near relations having [illegible] forty years ago, [illegible] in the service of the British Government. One of them [illegible] in the service [illegible] after him were attracted to Baroda where they [illegible] a respectable place in the Durbar which [illegible] still enjoy [illegible]. Mr Laxman [illegible] the British Government in the Deccan and Khandesh and was respected by his European superiors for honesty and faithfulness.—B. G.

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—A native paper on the course of [illegible] upon the creation of a Legislative Council for these Provinces remarks that "if Allahabad [illegible] the Province of the Punjab is entitled to the same privilege. There is no apparent difference [illegible] apart from the obvious difference [illegible] population and [illegible] administration [illegible]. It is that for half the year the [illegible] Governor of the Punjab is a member of the Supreme Legislative Council and can then bring forward any local bill or [illegible] legislation, while of late years [illegible] of the [illegible] has invariably been brought to the Council on special duty for this work. It is the same with Bengal [illegible] Council of its own [illegible] Calcutta. But of the [illegible] Provinces [illegible] dency, the North-West [illegible] Council of its own, nor [illegible] with the Supreme Council, the result as regards the [illegible] business [illegible] is unfavourable. And [illegible] it may be believed that it will [illegible] for a long time [illegible] while in the possession of its [illegible]."—P.

A SALE OF JEWELLERY.—We [illegible] from Messrs. Hamilton and Company [illegible] of the Burmese Prize Property which together with a quantity of rare jewellery [illegible] of the British [illegible] is to be sold by public auction on August 9th [illegible] following days. All together there are [illegible] pearls are to be disposed of on the third day of the sale. These pearls formed a portion of the "Hope Jewels," which were until recently exhibited in the [illegible] of the South Kensington Museum, they [illegible] been lent to that institution by the Right Hon. [illegible]. The Burmese gold and silver plate includes a [illegible] gold gamlah with chased border, 23 inches in diameter by 13½ inches high, and weighing 704 tolas, a chased solid gold dish [illegible] in diameter and weighing 187 tolas, and an [illegible] gold [illegible] 29 inches in diameter and 11 [illegible] high [illegible] weight being 110 tolas. Among the [illegible] curios are an [illegible] gold [illegible] and some gold [illegible] the jewels to be sold are [illegible] of emerald colour and of [illegible] size [illegible] weighing 17 rattees and a regal brooch [illegible] composed of two opals [illegible] by fine brilliants. The opals which formerly [illegible] ex-Queen Isabella of Spain [illegible] long respect[illegible].—C. [illegible]

EXTRACTS.

THE SIMLA EXODUS MEETING

The Bharat [illegible].—The meeting in the Town Hall was not a meeting of the Calcutta [illegible]. The natives of India from one end of the country to the other expressed sympathy with the movement. We hope that this agitation will not [illegible] there. If the Government of India do not listen to us, it will be necessary to proceed to England.

The Sanjiban.—The people of India have been protesting against the migration of the Government to the hills but the Government [illegible] ear to them. The [illegible] and the Government will no longer be able to do just what it chooses. [illegible] that Lord Dufferin has lost both [illegible].

LORD HARRIS

The Pioneer.—The news of the [illegible] of Lord Harris to the vacant Governorship [illegible] in the public mind in Madras. [illegible] unfortunately unhappy [illegible] has been the reverse. Lord Harris [illegible] would be popular anywhere [illegible] but where [illegible] his popularity [illegible] made to Madras when [illegible] many years ago [illegible] and where his great grandfather the founder of the peerage [illegible] and gave the [illegible] which had [illegible] a peace which has lasted [illegible]. Lord Harris then should be liked and the Government [illegible] fulfilled one important part of the duties of an Indian public man. For the rest Lord Harris is young, [illegible] and blessed with [illegible] of sound sense [illegible] and Indian experience [illegible] months or so spent in the [illegible] Government [illegible] was Under Secretary of State for India.

CASHMERE AFFAIRS

The Pioneer.—A correspondent [illegible] from Cashmere telegraphs that a rumour prevails that Dewan Lachman Dass is to be recalled to the Ministership. Lachman Dass is known to be very much the subject of [illegible] and his recall to power just as the [illegible] has reached Srinagar would be an event of good augury for the State. [illegible] however as his Highness has never been personally well disposed to him the step has always seemed more desirable than likely, but of late the [illegible] of the Palace have taken a turn which makes our correspondent's information seem probable enough. The story in full is rather an intricate one, but an outline of it will give a good idea of the tangle of interests and influences in the policy of the State. Sardar [illegible] Singh, a man of good family and son of an old official of the State, was at the time of the recent installation of the Maharaja appointed Governor of Jammu. [illegible] as good [illegible] of sturdy independent character, and for [illegible] could be forced with Sawal Singh, the Maharaja's private [illegible] favourite. [illegible] of [illegible] went to the Maharaja [illegible] Singh [illegible]. The matter was [illegible] ended in the natural way by the dismissal of [illegible] Singh from the Governorship. Dewan [illegible] most [illegible] quite past work, which [illegible] But there is something beyond [illegible] power can [illegible]. The Prime Minister [illegible] brother of the [illegible] with [illegible] Dewan [illegible] the [illegible] the Maharaja [illegible] that in case of Rup Singh [illegible] Dewan [illegible] is [illegible] the Maharaja [illegible] against the Prince. We [illegible] of the rights of the [illegible] everything in State affairs [illegible] Sawal Singh [illegible] Court [illegible] matters. How the [illegible] of these two influences [illegible] the telegram would seem to indicate probably that the Finance Minister has been worsted and has resigned, and that Lachman Dass has been sent for in his stead. That is [illegible] it can hardly be considered [illegible] in any case Dewan Lachman Dass [illegible] together like [illegible] the present [illegible].

THE PUDUKOTA ADMINISTRATION

The Standard, August 2, 1886.—The Government of Madras have announced, through the Political Agent to most of the loyal members of the Pudukota State, that the Honble A. Sesha Sastri has been appointed Dewan Regent for the Administration of the State during the minority of the Rajah, that due regard will be paid to the comfort and dignity of the Rajah's family and to the maintenance of the charitable institutions in the State, that proper care will at all times be paid to the reasonable requirements of the Rajah's household, and that the rights and privileges will, at all times, be respected. The Government reserve to themselves full general control over the affairs of the State and the right of intervention in all matters which may seem to require it, and the wishes of the late Rajah in respect of the appointment of a European tutor and guardian for the young Rajah will be carried into effect. The [illegible] the local public [illegible] that the alleged interference on the part of Government [illegible] in the person of the Political Agent is nothing but a farce. The Dewan-Regent, says our Pudukota correspondent, is now absolute [illegible] power and [illegible].

When the late Rajah swayed the sceptre, no change was effected for the better, and in the majority of the instances, the Government observed neutrality. The Political Agent scarcely interfered with the [illegible] and administration. What then is the Political Agency? It is nothing but a mere [illegible] play of power. It is still left in [illegible] what and how much [illegible] Political Agent can do for Pudukota. Had he only been empowered, he would have opened his eyes to the local D. P. W. which is under the supervision of the Dewan Regent's [illegible]. He would have [illegible] the grievances of the people, [illegible] under the weight of heavy taxation, he would have prevented the Administration from the abuse of power and he would have set the State Prisoner at liberty who threatened the late Rajah for the payment of his debt. The decease of the royal debtor openly declared his freedom."

THE HON JUSTICE SCOTT ON HINDOO REFORM

The Bombay Gazette.—The Hon. Justice Scott has addressed a letter to Mr B. M. Malabari on the subject of Hindoo Reform, in which he says:—"I am very much obliged for the parcel of papers concerning the two great reforms you have so long and ably advocated, and I congratulate you heartily on the progress you have made since we discussed the matter a year ago. Thanks to you, the questions no longer bear a merely speculative character. You have brought them well into the regions of practical politics and one at least of the two reforms approaches realization. The thoughtful essay by 'A F.' on Social Reform has much interested me. But the last two contributions to the literature of your crusade—the letters from the Hon'ble Mr Melvill and Mr Justice West—are of special importance. Mr Melvill's letters are of value not only as containing the suggestions of a man of great ability, but also as possessing that rare aroma of official liability which hangs about even the obiter dicta of a prominent member of Government. Mr West's ideas are of equal value as coming from an eminent judge profoundly versed in Hindoo Law, whose conservative instinct would never encourage any reform for which a people was not ready. The adherence of these two gentlemen completes a list of representative Anglo-Indians in all parts of the country which one would think sufficient to make any cause victorious. But more important still, in the special circumstances of your cause, is the long list you published the other day of native names—ruling princes, pundits, ex-ministers, members of Council, most of them men of pure caste who would do nothing to contravene their sacred law, and yet have given the weight of their names in support of your reforms. It is especially worthy of notice that the Sovereign of a state like Baroda should himself write to you to express his approval. But now comes the very important question, what must next be done? Your candid friends tell you you have done all an outsider can do, and that it is for the native supporters of this movement to take the next step. In one sense the advice is perfectly sound. The leaders of the Hindoo community must themselves effect Hindoo social reforms. But if you wait till individual Hindoos take up and carry through single handed, without outside aid, any great change in their social system, you will realise the fable of the country man who sat by the river bank and waited for the stream to run by before he crossed over to the other side. It is not in human nature to expect great changes to be effected in a society by its own members, where the advocates of change have to face family estrangement, social ostracism and caste excommunication as a probable result of their efforts. You must, in such circumstances, take some middle course. Mr Melvill suggests a modus operandi. 'A few representatives of each caste,' he says, 'must take the lead.' I fully endorse that view but I would add that the action these leaders must take is not on the lines of purely internal reform backed by a very moderate amount of Government interference. I believe that if a petition to Government were signed by all those leaders of native opinion who have already signified to you in one way or another their adherence to the reforms in question, the natural hesitation of those in authority to interfere with the religious or social institutions of those they govern would be removed. Deference and respect for native religion and usage is the basis of the English rule in India. But whilst the Government wisely refuses to regulate belief or alter custom by law, it can still consistently and safely assist reform by cautious legislation when the leaders of native opinion testify clearly to the wish of the people for progress. Your part in this future action would be more subordinate but not less useful than the one you have hitherto played in [illegible]. Nobody but you would give the time and take the trouble to prepare the necessary petitions and obtain the signature. You have not only mastered the whole subject, but you have the touch of those representatives of native thought whose active co-operation is now all essential. Whilst the action must be theirs, whilst it is they and they alone who can move Government, still you can provide the machinery, prepare and circulate the petitions, which when signed will have that collective weight which Government properly insists upon as a preliminary to any legislative action. The Hindoo community, however jealous it may naturally be of outside interference in its own affairs, cannot object to this amount of assistance from you, and if funds are required I and many others would gladly subscribe to defray the inevitable expense of the undertaking. Then comes the question what exact amount of change will be at present acceptable to the Hindoo community. You advocate a double reform, and each branch of your proposal is of the highest importance. The suppression of infant marriages perhaps is the most important branch, but the evils of enforced widowhood are also many and grievous. Still, in reforms of this magnitude you should at every step make quite sure of your ground, and I should be inclined to put aside for the time the second half of your scheme. So far as researches can be made into Hindoo Law by one who studies it by the light of translations, I think the objections to the re-marriage of widows have more support in the sacred writings than those which oppose the suppression of infant marriages. The latter custom is of comparatively recent origin. It has been proved times without number in the columns of the Indian Spectator that the Hindoo Law not only does not enjoin infant marriages, but it does not treat any marriage as complete until both the contracting parties have reached maturity and the bride in real marriage union has joined her husband's gotra. Thus, if you confine yourself to this single reform you can have first the religious party, those who cling to the ancient ways more tenaciously than any others, on your side. Then, secondly you must have all those who realise how the present custom undermines the vitality of the people. I have often thought that if it was only brought home to the minds of my native friends how fatal the progress must be to national degeneracy under the present system of premature marriage, every enlightened man in the country would be ranged on the side of this reform. I think, at any rate, you can find support enough to persuade the Government to help you if you confine yourself to the Infant Marriage question. If that practice is abandoned your other reform would incidentally be partially effected, for that class of widows, who excite the most pity, the virgin widows, would disappear. But if you tried to carry the double reform you might fail altogether from attempting too much. Next comes the practical question as to what should be the limits of the marriageable age. I think you could not do better than adopt the rule that now obtains in most of the civilized countries of the world, which may be stated as follows: "A male person is enabled by law to consent to matrimony at the age of fourteen and a female at the age of twelve. Even though the male be under fourteen, or the girl under twelve, the marriage is not absolutely void, but is only inchoate and imperfect. Either of the parties, upon coming to the proper age for his or her consent, may declare the marriage void." This rule would provide for the Hindoo system of betrothals, or rather it would substitute a revocable betrothal for the present irrevocable infant marriage. I have nothing more to add save that I wish you every success."

AN IMPROVIDENT GOVERNMENT

The Evening Mail, August 4, 1886.—In our capacity as impartial journalists, we had occasion, from time to time, to allude to the manner in which the finances of this Province were misapplied, and we endeavoured to show—by, we trust, unanswerable arguments—that while economy was preached and retrenchment said to be practised, the administration were carrying out measures in direct opposition to their publicly expressed professions of thrift. The continued curtailed allowance to the Maharajah, the solicited postponement for ten years of the enhanced subsidy to the British Government, the sale of the Mysore State line to a railway company, and the retrenchments practised, by cutting down the pay of [illegible], were all based on the one common plea of an insufficient revenue. Yet there were rumours afloat of a request being made for an increase to the Dewan's salary by Rs. 2,000 a month, and of a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 400, which would enable him to entertain his "friends"; of the building of a uselessly large edifice, at an estimated cost of about half a lakh, for the purpose of holding the bi-annual Flower Shows in the Lal Bagh, and the creation of new offices for men for whose services there is not the slightest need. While these indefensible acts were being perpetrated, an empty exchequer and famine-stricken districts were pleaded as cogent reasons why the Supreme Government should stay its hands and refrain from asking for its treaty rights. Reproductive Public Works have been for the time abandoned, the State Railway had to be given up, and so low have the revenues of the State sunk that those who are responsible for the administration of Mysore say that they cannot afford to give the Maharajah his annual "pin-money", and yet the administrative head of this poverty-stricken Province finds the public buildings, with which the Mysore Commission was satisfied, not good enough to house its present officers, for whose special use therefore a Dewan's office is to be erected at Kookerhully at an estimated outlay of 50,000 Rupees. These instances of expressed poverty and lavished expenditure on self are bad enough, but the Mysore Government has a more serious charge to answer, and that is the deliberate overlooking of a loss of about 3½ lakhs of rupees annually to the State revenue.

It is noteworthy that the opening up of the Mysore gold fields has not enriched the Government in the smallest degree. That able statesman, the late Dewan, Mr. Runga Charlu, with the concurrence of the Supreme Government, framed certain rules in accordance with which leases of mining lands might be obtained in the Province. The most liberal terms were granted to speculators, the lessees only having to pay the ordinary land assessment, and a royalty of 5 per cent. on all metals obtained from mines. In order to secure the royalty, the lessees were required to search and mine for gold throughout the term of the lease in the best and most effective manner *without intermission*; and if the Government was not satisfied with the working, or its results, it had the option of levying an annual assessment of 5 rupees per annum, in lieu of the loyalty. Under the Rules dated 26th July 1881, Messrs. Wilson and Co., of Madras, obtained a lease of 16,913 acres, in the Honnali Taluq, and we find from the proceedings of the Dewan, dated Ootacamund 24th April 1886, that Messrs. Wilson and Co., have worked only a small and insignificant portion of the extensive area taken up by them. Early in 1882, Messrs. Wilson and Co. sold their Honnali concession to a wealthy Glasgow Syndicate for £90,000 shares in the East India Company for mining and exploration. This Company was also to *pay all preliminary expenses, such as deposits*, quit rent, &c., so that Wilson and Co., should be nothing out of pocket. The shares in the East India Company were marketable, and transactions in them, to the extent of more than a lakh and a half, were done in Bangalore alone, so that the lessees actually received 10½ lakhs of rupees clear profit on the Honnali concession.

Since but "a very small and insignificant portion of their extensive concession" was worked by them, and since they had secured so handsome a sum as 10½ lakhs as clear profit for doing nothing, it is but natural to suppose that here, if anywhere, was a clear instance in which the provision of clause V. of the Mining Rules could have been enforced, without hardship to the lessees, as they could easily have paid Rs. 5 per acre, in lieu of royalty, out of the enormous profit they have realized. But not only have they not paid the enhanced assessment due for the last three years, but they have gone further and prayed for, and obtained, a remission of the ordinary ground rent of 8 annas per acre. If a poor ryot, or unfortunate hard-worked Coffee Planter should fail to pay the annual kist on his holding, the Revenue authorities are not slow in enforcing their demands. But then men of property and influence are not to be treated like poverty stricken ryots or hard-up Coffee Planters. The State would be ruined if the miserable pittance due by the latter were remitted, but it can well afford, it seems, to lose the 2½ lacs due by the former. The coffee planters and ryots may toil and slave to no purpose, for it is evidently no fault of the Government if the weather is unpropitious; but revenue dues must be paid. The case of a wealthy firm is quite different. They made 10½ lakhs of rupees profit out of State lands, but it is not of the question to ask them to act up to their agreement, because, we suppose, they are men of influence. Can the State afford to lose this 2½ lakhs? What cogent reasons (and *very* cogent reasons they must be) does the government assign for this remission of revenue? Of course there are not wanting those who shrug their shoulders and hint mysteriously to "Civil Cases" nearer home, and such like. Others again point to an alleged intimacy existing between Messrs. Wilson and Co., and Mr. Shesharri Iyer. We know he accompanied their Mining Engineer, while engaged in reporting on some lands belonging to him in Malabar, and that he has created a special appointment in the Mysore service for one of their late subordinates; but we give the Dewan credit for more sense than to imagine for a moment, that he would allow the claims of private friendship to predominate over the calls of duty. The Dewan himself gives a reason for the remission of rent to the wealthy mining company. He says, "the Government has been unwilling to stifle a new *industry* by exercising its option and levying *an assessment of 5 Rs.* per acre." The Government are unwilling to stifle a "new industry"; but there has been no industry on the part of Wilson and Co., and the Dewan tells us so himself, in the 3rd para of his letter. Cotton spinning by steam machinery is a "new industry" in this Province, and we should advise the Directors to apply for [illegible] of Government dues on these grounds. In the Mysore Province 67,120 acres of land are at present taken up for Mining purposes, and if the Government dues on these were enforced, more than 3½ lakhs of rupees would accrue to the State revenue. These lands are not in the hands of impoverished individuals, who cannot afford to pay the assessment, but in the possession of wealthy companies with hundreds of thousands as capital. Companies that can afford to pay private individuals £750,000 for the mining rights of 7 miles of land in Kolar, cannot possibly consider it a hardship if the Mysore Government demanded the small sum due as assessment. In neglecting to enforce this demand, those who are answerable for the Government of this state have knowingly allowed the revenues of this province to be mulcted annually of 3½ lakhs of rupees, which could have been easily collected and positively without hardship to any one. The reasons assigned for their failure to do so, are untenable, and in the interests of the State, it is necessary that the Government of India *should call for an explanation, and that* without further loss of time.

WHO IS THE LEGAL WIFE?

Yesterday morning (30th July) Mr. Justice Parker delivered the following judgment at the High Court, Madras, in the important suit regarding the administration of the estate of the late Mr. Arthur Kistnamah, late *Treasury Deputy Collector at Tanjore*:—

This is a suit by the Administrator General, to obtain the direction of the Court in administering the estate of the late Arthur Kistnamah, who died in December, 1881. The facts are as follows:—Arthur Kistnamah was by birth a Brahmin, but was converted to Christianity in 1851, being then a young man, about 16 years of age. Before his conversion he was married in 1849 or 1850 to one Seenammall, a Brahmin girl of about eight years old. The marriage was never consummated, since Seenammall refused, when she grew up, to live with Kistnamah, because he was an outcaste. On the 26th January, 1857, Seenammall gave to Kistnamah a farikhat (deed of release), in which she stated that she had no intention of living with him, and renounced all claim whatever against him and those connected with him. About a year after this, viz., on January 14 h, 1859, Kistnamah was married to, or went through the ceremony of marriage with, one Mangalam, according to the rights of the Presbyterian Church. This marriage appears to have been entered into by both parties, in the *bona fide* belief that it was a valid marriage. There was no issue of this union. Kistnamah died as a Deputy Collector in Tanjore in December, 1881, and the present plaintiff (the Administrator General) on the 24th March, 1882, took out letters of administration to the estate which was worth some Rs. 40,000, and had been acquired by Kistnamah *in Government* service, and after his conversion to Christianity. About a year after Kistnamah's death Seenammall brought a suit in *forma pauperis* in this Court (C. S. No. 16 of 1883), in which she described herself as a Brahmin widow and laid claim to the whole of Kistnamah's estate as his widow, or—in the event of his second marriage with Mangalam being also held valid—to a moiety of it. Mangalam was the second defendant in the suit, and maintained that she was legally married to Kistnamah according to the forms of the Free Church of Scotland, and claimed the whole estate. The natural father of Kistnamah—Anandu Chari—the present first defendant, was made a party to that suit at his own request, and claimed to be solely entitled to the estate, or jointly with Mangalam, should her marriage be held valid. The suit was heard by Kernan J. in April, 1883, and judgment was reserved. Before judgment was delivered, Mangalam died in September, 1883, but the suit was revived, and the present third defendant included as Mangalam's representative and executor. Judgment was finally delivered on February 27th, 1885, the learned Judge evidently not being aware that the plaintiff Seenammall had died just a month previously, viz., on 2nd January, 1885. In that judgment it was held that, according to Hindu Law, Kistnamah died an outcaste and degraded, and that as his degradation was unatoned *for, the marriage became at his death* absolutely dissolved, and no right of inheritance remained to Seenammall.

The persons now contending for the estate are (1) first defendant, the natural father of the late Kistnamah, (2) second defendant, his natural brother, who is undivided with first defendant, and (3). third defendant, the *executor and representative of Mangalam.* The first defendant contends that Kistnamah's marriage with Mangalam was invalid and that he is entitled to the whole estate, whether the succession is governed by the Succession Act or by Hindu Law; and that, if Mangalam's marriage be held valid, he is at any rate entitled to a moiety. The second defendant denied the validity of Mangalam's marriage; maintained that Kistnamah's education was received from family funds, and that Kistnamah and in his life expressed his wish that first and second defendants should inherit his estate; that Kistnamah had never elected to become subject to the Succession Act, and therefore his property should be *distributed, according to Hindu Law*, between his father and brother. No attempt was made to substantiate any of these pleas of evidence. The third defendant contended that Kistnamah's marriage with Seenammall was never completed, and that by the former's conversion to Christianity he became, as a Hindu, civilly dead; hence, that his marriage with Mangalam was a valid marriage, and that she became entitled to the whole of his property at his death, since his Hindu relations were not capable of inheriting an estate to which the succession was governed by the Succession Act.

On the 13th April I settled the following issues:—(1) whether there was a valid subsisting marriage with the Hindu wife on the date of Kistnamah's marriage with Mangalam; (2) whether the property left by the late Kistnamah is governed by Hindu Law or by the Succession Act; (3) who are entitled, and in what shares? At the hearing, the following additional issue was framed, in consequence of its having come to light that Seenammall had died before the delivery of the *judgment in C. S. No. 16 of 1883*, viz., whether it is *res judicata* in O. S. No. 16 of 1883 that Seenammall was the wife of Kistnamah until his death? With regard to this, I may as well say at once that I think the death of the plaintiff before judgment was delivered caused that suit to abate, and therefore that nothing can be taken to be *judicially decided therein. The plaintiff* was the sole plaintiff, with a personal cause of action, and the right to sue did not survive. (Section 361, Civ. Pro. C.)

The first point then to be determined is whether the marriage of Kistnamah with Seenammall in 1849 was ever a valid and completed marriage. Evidence has been called to prove that the usual ceremonies of a Brahmin marriage were performed, and the terms of the *Farikhat*, in January 1857, show that Seenammall at any rate then regarded Kistnamah as her husband. Some doubt was raised as to *whether the ceremony of Saptapade*, or "seven steps," was observed. The evidence is not very precise on this point, but I should gather that the ceremony was probably duly performed, and in any case, the fact of the celebration of the marriage being admitted, the presumption would be that all necessary ceremonies were performed in the absence of evidence to the contrary (See I. L. R. xii. Cal. 149.) It is admitted, however, that the consummation ceremony and consummation never took place, and it is therefore contended on behalf of third defendant that the marriage was never completed, since Seenammall never entered into her *husband's gotram*. In answer to the objection that the same plea might be urged in the case of the natural death of the husband before consummation, the learned counsel (Mr. Branson) argued that in that case there was *no incapacity to complete the marriage* tie, whereas in Kistnamah's case there was incapacity by reason of his apostacy. At the moment of Kistnamah's baptism he became—according to this argument—civilly dead, his Hindu relations might have divided his property and celebrated his funeral obsequies, he could no more inherit the property he could have inherited therein, since he had ceased to be a relative or, as far as they were concerned—to exist, from the date of his conversion. His natural family, Mr. Branson argued, could have no more to do with his property than if he died a *Sanyasi*. I am not able to find any authority in support of this view, and it appears to me opposed to well-known principles of Hindu Law. Had Kistnamah died in 1851 *without embracing* Christianity no doubt would have been entertained regarding Seenammall's status as his widow. His conversion to Christianity, according to Hindu Law, rendered him an outcaste and degraded. But according to that law, the degradation might have been atoned for, and the convert re-admitted to his *status as a Brahmin had he at any time* during his life renounced Christianity and performed the rites of expiation enjoined by *his caste. The cases reported* at I. L. R. IV. Bombay 330, and I. L. W. P. H. C. R. 300 are authorities for the proposition that among Hindus the degradation of apostacy does not of itself dissolve the marriage tie. Nor could *Seenammall,—by refusal to cohabit* with *her* husband and renouncing all material claims upon him—herself dissolve it. The passages from Vyavastha Chandrika and Mana quoted by Kernan J. in O. S. 16 of 1883 are authorities for holding that Seenammall was justified in her desertion of Kistnamah without the dissolution of the marriage tie, and it was precisely to meet circumstances such as these, that the native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act (XXI of 1866) was passed by the Legislature. I am of opinion, therefore, that the marriage of Kistnamah and Seenammall was valid and subsisting in 1858, and hence that the form of marriage celebrated between Kistnamah and Mangalam in the Free Church of Scotland Mission Hall could not constitute a valid marriage.

The next point is whether the property left by Kistnamah is to be governed by Hindu Law or the Succession Act, and the case reported at II. Madras 209 is conclusive to the point, that Native Christian families are not at liberty to adhere to the Hindu Law of Succession since the passing of the Indian Succession Act. I do not think there is anything in the argument that Hindus are incapable of inheriting the property of a Christian under the Indian Succession Act. It does not follow that because Kistnamah may have been incapable of inheriting to his father under Hindu Law that his father is incapable of inheriting to him under the Succession Act, for in the one case the *inheritance follows* in the line of the funeral oblation, while in the other it is governed by blood relationship. Section 331 of the Succession Act exempts the property of Hindu from the operation of the Act, but there is no prohibition to a Hindu succeeding under the Act to the property of a Christian. When, therefore, Kistnamah died in 1881 he left him surviving (1) Seenammall, to whom he had been legally married in 1849, which marriage had never been legally dissolved (2) Anandu Charlu, his father (1st defendant), and (3) his brother, the 2nd defendant. Obviously the brother has no claim at all, and the same would have been the case had the property been regarded as self-acquired property and governed by Hindu Law. But had Seenammall still been living, I should have felt somewhat embarrassed by the judgment in O. S. 16 of 1883. In case however, the learned Judge based his opinion entirely upon the incapacity of Seenammall to inherit in the character of a Hindu widow. While I can understand the argument, it seems to me that there would be the further question whether Seenammall could not inherit under the Succession Act. There is no argument founded on the degradation of Kistnamah—so it seems to me that would be valid for excluding her, which would not be valid for excluding his father also; and as far as the Succession Act is concerned it appears to me that if Seenammall was Kistnamah's lawful wife *up to the moment of his death*, she must have become his widow at his decease, and untitled to such portion of his property, as his widow as the law assigned to her. Had it not been for the *farikhat* which she gave Kistnamah in 1858, I should have been inclined to think that half of Kistnamah's estate had vested in her at his death. But the *farikhat* is an absolute renunciation of all claims, present and future, so that under Section 35 of the Succession Act the father becomes entitled to the whole. The direction to the plaintiff must be given in accordance with these findings.

With regard to costs, those of the plaintiff (the Administrator General) will of course be paid out of the estate, and I do not think I should be wrong, at any rate in this suit, in making the same order with regard to the costs of the third defendant. The circumstances are very peculiar. The third defendant was bound to propound Mangalam's will and claim for her estate property which undoubtedly would have been hers had she been a wife. That for 25 years she believed herself to be a wife and her marriage a valid marriage, there is no reason to doubt, and had she been living she would, though not a wife—have had far stronger moral claims upon Kistnamah for provision of support than the Hindu relatives, who discarded and outcasted him during his life, though they are now willing to benefit by his death. The second defendant must bear his own costs, and those of first defendant will necessarily be paid out of the estate which he now inherits.

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1886. No. 33

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London 8th July to New York—All the Ministers have been returned unopposed with the exception of Mr Mathews the Secretary of the Home Department The Conservatives are inclined to wheel or there will be no Autumn Session of Parliament or at the latest they will certainly oppose it in Autumn Session

Numerous Liberals who were returned by small majorities are being threatened by petitions Unless they were returned by large majorities they will be unseated

The Premier has written to Lord Hartington asking him to join the Cabinet but the latter has declined and Lord Salisbury have resolved to form a Ministry

Bismarck has a bad cough and is suffering from nervous exhaustion

Count Moltke—Additional Turkish army corps have been ordered to Monastir as a precaution against the Bulgarians

London 10th—Mr Gladstone at the Mansion House banquet to Marquis of Salisbury said that the first Sitting of Her Majesty's Ministers will be attended by the Conservative Cabinet with the official Lights from the Press of the Nation and the people had not to pay extra for their fuel Unfortunately, when the Tide Down, Mr Rodyn Cleriz came into power, the brokers or "middlemen," as we have called them made a representation to him, in consequence, in which they set forth what they disingenuously called their "grievances" and that gentleman, shrewd and astute in all other matters in a moment of weakness, we suppose, yielded to the prayer of the memorialists, and allowed to resume their nefarious occupation Now, that the evil of this weakness is quite evident, both as it affects the sellers and the purchasers of wood, we think, that we might, without offence, urge upon the attention of the Mysore Government the desirability of re enacting the rule which was so universally abolished by the late Dewan We think it was a most wholesome rule, and had a good effect in checking the rascality of the brokers or middlemen If a few prosecutions of these men are ordered and carried into effect, we have no doubt but that the evil will diminish

Let us give our Town Municipality one more example of how the people suffer under their free and easy *regime* The one for in the shape of unauthorised taxation levied on the very poor and needy, the uneducated and ignorant, to whom the words *Sircar hookum* are like those uttered by a god Acts and regulations are passed, and are supposed to be administered on the strictest principles of justice and equity, on which the British Government and the native administrations prior to them subsist, but things we do in under the very noses of these authorities, of which they know nothing, and, possibly, if they do know, care less, and thus the scriptural saying that the poor cry and no man hears them is illustrated every day Let us take an illustration by way of practically applying the text of these observations By the municipal regulations, under which the civic concerns of the Pettah or town of Bangalore are governed, there is no provision whatsoever by which any tax or toll can be levied on cart loads of firewood imported from outside the municipal limits, and yet the owner of every cart load of firewood is taxed with so many annas per load, of which he recoups himself by adding on to the selling price *The way is thus.* Every cart load of firewood coming into the town of Bangalore is followed by a dalal or broker, a sort of "middleman," who clings to the poor owner of the cart and the firewood, from whom he has already extracted, or, rather, extorted, his "commission," at so much per cart load of the fire wood Of course, the cart man must be remunerated for his outlay and the only way of doing it is to tax the charge on the purchaser, who is thus to pay a price higher than the whole load of wood is worth This is very unfair and unjust to the purchasing public, but what else can the poor persecuted cartman do, to make up for his loss, through the dalal? He must put on his loss on the purchasers When Mr L Ricketts was Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, he issued strict orders to prosecute on a charge of cheating and false personation, the men who follow the firewood carts *from the country into the town*, and for a long time the order had a wholesome effect, the firewood dealers were not molested, and the people had not to pay extra for their fuel Unfortunately, when the late Dewan, Mr Rangacharlu came into power, the brokers or "middlemen," as we have called them made a representation to him, in consequence, in which they set forth what they disingenuously called their "grievances" and that gentleman, shrewd and astute in all other matters in a moment of weakness, we suppose, yielded to the prayer of the memorialists, and allowed to resume their nefarious occupation Now, that the evil of this weakness is quite evident, both as it affects the sellers and the purchasers of wood, we think, that we might, without offence, urge upon the attention of the Mysore Government the desirability of re enacting the rule which was so universally abolished by the late Dewan We think it was a most wholesome rule, and had a good effect in checking the rascality of the brokers or middlemen If a few prosecutions of these men are ordered and carried into effect, we have no doubt but that the evil will diminish

Let us give our Town Municipality one more example of how the people suffer under their free and easy *regime* The one article of household consumption on which the native population spend much money, is *ghee*, and yet it will hardly be believed that this condiment is sold in our bazaars in the most vile and adulterated forms, and that those who consume it are liable to all sorts of stomachic disorders. It may be considered rather "small beer" that we should be thus writing on two such topics as firewood and ghee, but if the reader will only reflect, for a moment, that these articles are amongst the principal articles of consumption amongst our native population, *the appropriateness of these remarks* will be appreciated These two things, *firewood and ghee*, are altogether in the hands of the Town Municipality, and not of the Government We trust that the Municipal Commissioners will not think it quite beneath them to enquire into and frame rules regarding these two popular subjects

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1886

UNAUTHORISED TAXATION.

It is a thing perhaps, not generally known that there are sets of taxation levied on the poor and unprotected classes of the community in this native town of Bangalore of ours, of which neither the Government nor the Municipality knows any thing, and, therefore, takes no cognisance The British Government of India and the Governments of the native states modelled after it, have much to answer

AN ABSURD IMPOST

[COMMUNICATED]

The Mysore Durbar under the present *regime* would appear to be ever inspired by "happy thoughts" The last inspiration of this kind, which it seems needless to say finds no parallel in the history of Governments, is the imposition of a tax, or more properly of a toll, on all persons entering the territory of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, on the five race days this year There seems to be no excuse whatever for the imposition, and we have given the matter careful thought To us it seems that the Dewan was actuated wholly by a passing whim when he passed the absurd order—and which was to have been promulgated by beat of tom tom—to the effect that all pedestrians, *irrespective* of caste, creed or color, entering from the Civil and Military side of the race course were to pay a fee of two annas a head, and an equestrian or a carriage from the same direction, no matter how many persons the latter contained, had to pay four annas as a fee for admission The order was promulgated as widely as the suddenness of its inception would allow, and consequently no more than a fraction of the class to whom it was principally intended it should be known, know anything whatever about it, and they therefore went with the intention of witnessing the races only to be disappointed because the majority of them could not, rather than would not, pay the toll demanded. Those who were disappointed were the lower class of people to whom the races afford the only chance of a day's pleasure free of expense Those who could well afford to pay for the privilege which the payment of the absurd toll secured were allowed to pass free, simply because it would appear that the Dewan, at the eleventh hour, repented of the evil he had done and issued a supplementary order removing the restriction in the case of vehicles and equestrians, leaving the order as it affected the poorer classes to remain in force. We would draw particular attention to the action of the Dewan in this matter, and we defy him to adduce any sane argument in support of it It is nothing more than a piece of high-handed assumption of authority, unparalleled as it is absurd in the highest degree, and calculated to bring the Government into discredit. If there was the least

pretence for its imposition on the ground of expediency, we could have had nothing to say to it. But when an obnoxious and prohibitive toll is imposed which is intended practically to shut out the poor from participating in the innocent enjoyment of a sight of the racing affords them, and which they have as much right to witness as the Dewan himself, seeing it is not his private purse which provides the sport, it is time some notice were taken of this evident desire on the Dewan's part to arrogate to himself powers in the exercise of which he is laying the foundation in the public breast of a fixed distaste for native rule in general and the present *raj* in particular. We cannot conceive what good the toll was calculated to accomplish. If it was a "move" to add to the revenue of the state, it is certainly the most desperate and most quixotic way of "raising the wind" to fill a depleted exchequer that ever fell to the lot of mortal man to witness. But if, on the other hand, it was intended to keep out the *hoi polloi* from witnessing the races, the attempt would deserve to be catalogued with the action of those wise gentlemen of Nottinghamshire who hoped to hedge in the cuckoo. Looked at from any point of view the action of the Dewan has an element of the ludicrous in it. The public, however, seldom look to the humourous side of a question which affects their rights and privileges. To them the *motive* is present, and they will estimate those in authority over them by the motives which actuates the passing of orders such as that on which we have just been animadverting, and in which the Dewan does not figure to advantage as consulting the best interests of that public over whom he has been placed in authority.

Occasional Notes.

ANOTHER move in the right direction by the Minister of Hyderabad is his intention to hold public durbars three times a week, as his late father did years ago.

THE monastery at Mandalay, within a mile of the police station, was looted on Wednesday night by a large gang of dacoits. The police did not turn out.

THE Council of Regency which is to conduct the affairs of the Gwalior State will consist of seven members, with Sir Gun. pat Rao as President. The members severally hold the higher administrative offices of the State.

LORD DUFFERIN is meditating a visit to Peshawar and the frontier. Possibly His Excellency may stop at Lahore, in which case advantage will be taken of his visit to give *eclat* to the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Punjab Chiefs' School.

AT the Allahabad Criminal Sessions, on Wednesday, William George Campbell, an Engineer, was indicted for stealing jewellery and other property, worth Rs. 8,500, from Mr. Menist, the travelling agent of Messrs. Marcks and Co., of Bombay. He was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S paper, *La France Militaire*, last month published a sensational article calling on the Government to lose no time in supplying the officers with campaigning uniforms like those of the men, adding that they would want them soon, for the great day was nearer at hand than was generally supposed.

MESSRS. LUCAS AND AIRD had obtained the contract for the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal for the sum of £5,750,000, being rather more than half a million below the Parliamentary estimate. The work was to be completed within four years from the commencement, and it would have given employment to about 20,000 men.

AN Indore correspondent says that Maharajah Sivaji Rao Holkar, since his installation, has been daily showing a strong desire to become fully acquainted with public affairs. The high expectations formed of him by Sir Lepel Griffin appear to be well-founded, and are approaching the borders of realization.

AT last "says the *Indu Prakash*," our rulers have made up their minds to proclaim war against the dacoits in Upper Burma. General Macpherson goes as Commander of the army that will be sent there to quell the disturbances and a masterly effort will, we believe, be made to restore tranquillity and order. As for the cost of it, there is India. We congratulate Lord Dufferin on this all. But alas! for this country!

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* says that the Russian Government is trying hard to induce the Punjabi Sikhs to enlist in the Russian service; that they are offering handsome pay to those men, and are no doubt coupling with it all the well-known inducements of the recruiting sergeant. He says also that he himself heard one of the Sikh infantry speak to that effect. He suggests that private enquiry should be made by European and Hindu detectives.

A GRAND durbar was held on the 3rd instant at Baroda, when Gaekwar, in the presence of all the assembled chiefs and councillors, presented a raiment of honor to Rao Bahadur Luximon Jugganath, the newly appointed Dewan. It is said that this garment, including some of the ornaments that were presented to the new Durbar, cost nearly Rs. 7,000. Opportunity was at the same time taken to grant dresses of honour to the retiring Dewan and the Naib Dewan of Baroda.

ADDRESSES are being sent out calling on the people of Bengal and Behar to exert themselves to more vigorous action in the development of their industrial pursuits. "Brethren"—says one pamphlet—"our agriculture and arts have been neglected by us. Let subscriptions be started that this object may be carried out, and that we may compete with foreign agriculture and manufactures." Mass meetings of natives are advocated, and the vernacular papers are invited to urge on the natives to greater efforts.

IT is expected that metal will speedily supersede wood in the construction of sleepers for use on the Indian Railways. In Germany metal sleepers are in high favour, since, although the first cost is greater, they are found to be more durable than wooden ones. In addition to this, the timber supply of the world is being so rapidly exhausted, that in twenty years, perforce, metal must take the place of wood in the manufacture of railway sleepers. On the Hyderabad State Railway extension metal sleeper alone have been used.

THE *Advocate of India* understands that the Government have intimated to Mr. Harkissondas Narotamadas the acceptance of the offer of one lakh of rupees made by his family towards the founding of a new obstetric and clinicial hospital attached to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeeboy Hospital. The foundation stone of the institution will shortly be laid. As at present arranged, the cost of the buildings and ground will be about three lakhs of Rupees, the Government contributing two-thirds of this amount. It is not yet quite settled, we believe, whether the hospital will have a dispensary attached to it; but such is the wish of the family of the donors.

LORD DUFFERIN'S next step was to ask of the Kashmir Raj permission to quarter English regiments in the latter's territories with a view to meeting possible Russian advances. The Kashmere Government very properly replied that this could not be, but that if it were paid a subsidy like the Ameer of Afghanistan, it would undertake to protect the frontiers on behalf of the British Government. Lord Dufferin was exceeding wrath at this, and wrote in reply that the Maharajah had been "ill-advised to write in such a tone, he being only a feudatory, while the Ameer was an independent prince. He also wrote that in the meantime it would serve the purposes to the British Government if a railway were allowed to connect the British and the Kashmir territories, though it must be clearly understood that whenever it would be necessary for the safety of the Indian empire, the Kashmir Government should, in loyalty to Her Majesty, be bound to allow the quartering of British regiments in its territories.

THE *Ceylon Observer* reports a wonderful cure of a man who was bitten by a cobra on June 27. A well-known chief was at dinner at 7 o'clock in the evening, when a servant boy came running, and informed him that one of his estate-watchers, named Abiliyano, had been bitten by a cobra, and was brought to his office carried by six coolies; and immediately the chief ordering his servant to bring all the lemons that were in the house, left the dinner table and went to his office, where the man was lying in a most precarious state. He had some lemons immediately squeezed, and gave the man half a tumbler of the juice to drink, and also applied it from the head, on the side bitten, down to the foot, taking care not to touch the part bitten (which was the left toe) with the juice; in the meantime, two men were employed in applying leeches to the wound and round it. About five minutes after the administration of the first dose of lime-juice, a second was given. When the leeches began to fall off after sucking the blood, the patient recovered his senses, and said he was better; and when all had fallen off the effect of the venom vanished. No less than thirty leeches were applied, as they were of the very small kind. Next, the wound having been washed with lukewarm water, a poultice was applied, and, after a third dose of half a tumbler full of lime juice, the patient was sent to bed with instructions to renew the poultice every third hour, which was done by two men who were ordered to attend on him all night.

Local and Provincial.

THE HYDERABAD GRAND RAFFLE.—In answer to several enquiries concerning this Raffle, we have authority to state that the Honorary Secretary finds it necessary to postpone the drawing for a short time, so that all the tickets may be disposed of. This Raffle will be the last sanctioned by the Nizam's Government.

THE recommendation to introduce the post-card system into the Province of Mysore has not met with the approval of the Dewan. It seems that the introduction of the system would have interfered with the present practice, by which every letter is, in a manner, registered, and its delivery ensured, with as much certainty as letters registered in the Imperial Post.—*Mail*.

SALARY WITHHELD.—The local *Spectator* says that it is asserted that the Treasury Officer, C. and M. Station, has withheld the salary of the newly appointed Interpreter of the Civil and Sessions Court, for the past month, in consequence of his age being certified to by Doctor Dobson, the Resident Surgeon, as being 31, which is in excess of that prescribed in the Civil Pension Code for practising pleaders entering Government Service. The matter will be referred to the Accountant General, it is said, for his decision.

L. M. S. EXAMINATION.—The following candidates have passed the second L. M. S. Examination, held at the Madras Medical College last month:—Michael Bowers, N. Diraviyam Pillai, Dyabhoy Nowrojee, Gonsalves, Benjamin Franklin (not decided yet), Alfred Joseph Home, Chakiath Knaji Kannan, James Seonard Kelly, William Thomas Kenny, Guddam Lakshmya Lakshmanaswmi, Chittoro Munisawmy Mudali George Gregory Noronha Vellore Rajagopaul Mudali, Kiyathil Ramin Nambyar Gangadrom Venkatasawmi Naydu, Jakuru Venkatasawmi Naydu, Verghese Pundi Viranna Naidu, and Francis Thomas Watson.

THE ANNUAL RACES.—The annual Bangalore Races, which are now grandiloquently designated the "great Southern of India Races" (for what reason, we cannot tell) began on Thursday last, the 12th instant, and the second meeting was held on Saturday last. The sports were well patronised, there being large crowds of all classes of the community of Bangalore. Amongst those present, on both days, were Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident at the Court of Mysore, Lieutenant General Rowlands, commanding the Bangalore Division, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of Madras (on Saturday); and His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and their Highness the Rajahs of Calastry, Pittapoor, and Venkatagherry, and their respective suites. The races will continue on Tuesday and Thursday next, and, probably, there will be additional races on Saturday.

THE SESSIONS COURT, C. AND M. STATION.—The Criminal Sessions of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore begin this day, before Colonel W. Hill, the Civil and Sessions Judge. The first case to be tried is that of Tuondarayu, the horsekeeper of the First Madras Lancers (late First Madras Light Cavalry) who murdered the Jemadar Adjutant of the regiment and nearly murdered the Havildar. The charge of murder against Govindoraijooloo Moodelly will be tried on Wednesday next, when, we understand, Mr. J. C. S. Lawrence, B. A. B. L., the Public Prosecutor, will appear for the Government, and, as his assistant, the services, we believe, of Mr. A. M. Corner, Advocate, have been engaged The case has caused very great interest amongst the native community, especially in the Moodaliar caste, to which the accused belong. Mr. J. W. Hayes Jr. Barrister-at-law, and Messrs. Parthasarthy Iyengar and Moorooguan Moodelliar, advocates, appear for the accused. The hearing of the case will last for four or five days.

PUBLIC COMPANIES IN MYSORE.—It is interesting to note the progress and working of public Companies and Associations in the Native State of Mysore for the twelve months ending with the 31st March last. At the close of the year 1884-85, there were 63 registered Companies and Associations fully developed and working towards the aims and objects for which they were started. During the year 1885-86, 24 new Companies, started and worked by Natives of the Province, were formed and duly registered. Out of the 92 Companies in existence at the close of the year 1885-86, 65 were carrying on operations, seven were not working, ten were winding up voluntarily, and ten were under orders of Court. These 92 public Companies are principally confined to Bangalore, where there are 21, Mysore 13, Hassan 12, Coimbatore 9, and the rest all over the Province. Many of those Companies which are working outside of Bangalore and Mysore have mainly for their object the supply, to members and shareholders, of funds for marriages, burials, maintenance of family members after death, etc., but there are several public Banks, membership and transactions of which are confined to natives, and Companies whose object is commercial speculation. No prosecutions were instituted during the year for breach of the provisions of the Companies Act, and of three cases pending at the close of the year 1884-85, in the Tumkur and Kolar District, two against the Manager and Directors were acquitted, and in the other the charge was dismissed. The registered capital of the 66 Joint Stock Companies working at the end of the year 1885-86 was Rs. 23,07,000, of which Rs. 6,79,921 had been paid up in 42 Companies, while 24 had not reported on this point. This is a matter which ought to have attracted the attention of the Registrar, on the score that the returns submitted by such Companies were not quite complete. The financial results to the state have been satisfactory. The fees collected in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 2,188, as against Rs. 975 in the previous year, and the expenditure for 1885-86 being Rs. 612, left a balance in favour of the State of Rs. 1,576.—*Mail*.

News Letter.

MYSORE, 12*th August* 1886.—We are getting every day heavy showers of rain such as we never had during the past three or four years. The tanks have not however been filled. The place is notoriously dull, the only excitement being a game at Lawn Tennis in Coopanna's garden every evening. But even this, on account of the incessant rain, has to be given up much to the annoyance of those interested in this healthy exercise.

The roads are in anything but satisfactory condition. They are very slushy, and after a heavy down pour it is very annoying to venture out. I hope the Vice President will turn his attention to the matter, and get all the roads well metalled and gravelled to prevent their being slushy.

The extension of the Sreerampet bridge has come to grief within a few days of its being complete. There must be some fault, and who is responsible for this?

The Government has, I hear, been generous enough to give to the Municipality a grant of Rs. 30,000 to improve the north-western portion of the Fort. Of course the condition of this portion, which is quite close to the Palace, is a disgrace, and the Dewan has in this matter done nothing but what is proper and essential. With the exception of a few large houses, the taking of which will cost the Municipality very large sums of money, all the small houses will be acquired by the Board, and the site improved by planting ornamental trees, &c. However desirable this improvement is, yet the poor people, whose houses will be

away, will be put to great inconvenience and trouble. If a little tact is used by those who are entrusted with the work of paying compensation, much hardship to the poor people can be obviated and things managed very smoothly. About 100 or 150 convicts have been sent here from the Bangalore Central Jail to work at the Fort improvements. The masonry wall on the Fort is being demolished, and in its place wooden railing is substituted. The two ditches are to be filled up which will undoubtedly improve the exterior of the Fort considerably. The Town Hall has been given over to the Municipality and that august body is now engaged in laying out the ground around that large building with foot paths and ornamental plantations, &c. &c.

Why has not the Dewan yet posted an Assistant Commissioner with magisterial powers to this city? The Deputy Commissioner who, since assuming charge of this District about 4 years ago was quite free from the magisterial work, is now called upon to take up all the cases, and I need hardly say this is not at all pleasant to the Khan Bahadur. It is certainly very unfortunate for the Deputy Commissioner that, just at this time, a case should have cropped up in which there are 47 accused and 36 witnesses for the prosecution. Both sides have engaged Advocates, and the case has been adjourned to the 18th instant for cross examination of the prosecution witnesses.

I see from the leader in your contemporary of the *Daily Post* that Mr. Hemajee Rav has excited his editorial ire. What cause the *District Judge gave I cannot for one say.* Perhaps the District Judge's action in the matter of suspending one Venooba Rav, a First Grade Pleader practising in Sreerangapatana, against whom serious charges of Criminal Breach of Trust and unprofessional conduct were made, and giving a notice to Mr. Evers, Advocate, to explain his conduct in the matter of certain allegations made against him by one Hanumantha Rao, in his suit against Chenda Pandit, has laid Mr. Hemajee Rav, open to the editor's attacks. With the exception of these two members of the Bar, I am assured by my friends of the Long Robe that the members of the Bar are not at all discontented with the District Judge. As for high-handedness he is quite innocent, as Mr. Hemajee Rav is only trying to discharge his duty in a legal and conscientious manner. At all times there must be cases in which there is individual hardship or greivance, but from this to make a sweeping assertion is anything but fair. It is therefore surprising that your Daily contemporary should have devoted one column to Mr. Hemajee Rav, probably on the information supplied by some aggreived gentlemen.

More in my next.

Extracts.

THE NATIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Englishman*.—It may be noted that Lord Lytton proposed that, on the establishment of the Statutory Service, the Covenanted Service should no longer be open to natives. He deemed this desirable because, affirming without hesitation that neither at that date, nor within any period of time practicably calculable, could the highest and most important executive posts of the Covenanted Service be safely or efficiently filled by natives, it seemed to him highly objectionable to encourage natives to enter a service which ostensibly offered them as legitimate objects of ambition posts to which it was notoriously impossible to appoint or promote them. This proposal the Secretary of State, Lord Cranbrook, refused to sanction, but the remainder of the scheme received his approval. Accordingly, therefore, in 1879 the new Statutory Service was constituted, and has since maintained an existence which has been yearly becoming more precarious. The rules first issued have, from time to time, been modified in details, but it seems to be getting clearer, with more extensive experience of the service that radical changes are wanted. The service has not given satisfaction nor proved itself equal to the weight of its responsibilities. The forthcoming enquiry will, it may be hoped, indicate means to increase its efficiency, without in any way checking the great effort made in Lord Lytton's reign to provide increased employment for natives in the civil administration of India.

THE COST OF GOVERNORS.

The *Englishman*.—In the last decennial report on the moral and material progress of India, the salary of the Governor of Madras is set down at £13,712, and that of the Governor of Bombay at £12,000. The cost of their "staff and household" is £13,244 and £17,677, respectively; while the pay of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is given as £9,600, and his "staff and household" cost £2,873. And the same lavish scale of administration appears to be carried out further, for a tabular statement shows that in Bombay it costs £120,000 to govern 16½ millions of people at a charge of 1·75 of a penny per head, in Madras £103,000 for 31 millions at four-fifths of a penny, whereas in Bengal the 67 millions are ruled for £140,000 at the rate of a *little over a half-penny per head*. Such a charge, moreover, would probably admit of the abolition of the local executive councils, which entail an expenditure of £12,467 in Madras, and £12,091 in Bombay; and as Lieutenant-Governors must by law be members of the Civil Service on the active list, it would ensure the highest appointment in the Presidency being filled by an officer of mature and special experience. Such a change, too, would tend to make the administration of the subordinate Governments more homogeneous throughout India. At present the Governors of Madras and Bombay correspond *directly with the Secretary of State in England*, "Partly as the result of their independence in early days, partly through the possession of separate legislatures, each of them has developed a system of administration which is distinct in certain respect from that prevailing throughout the rest of India." The friction which in times past has occasionally existed between the minor Presidencies and the *Supreme Government* was far from beneficial to public interests, and under a different system might have been avoided. The present method of appointment of Governors is maintained undoubtedly for the sake of the patronage it puts at the disposal of the party in power, but is hardly likely to survive the Parliamentary inquiry into the operation of the Statutes relating to the Government of India, whenever such inquiry may take place. It is notorious that the recommendations of the Army Commission of 1879 have been shelved, partly for the reason that they would have interfered with the patronage of certain *high military appointments*, and against all and every abuse of patronage the voice of India should be unanimously raised.

INFANT MARRIAGE REFORM.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*.—At last it appears likely that some attempt will be made to deal with the subject of infant marriage in India. Mr. Malabari's efforts have at any rate elicited a rough draft of a Bill to that *end from a high official in Bombay*. Why there should be this long hesitation, it is difficult to understand. The matter is at least no harder to deal with than was *Suttee*; and it is certainly no less important. The long living death of the Hindu widow can hardly be considered really less horrible than the short agony which once she accepted to avoid this. Indeed, until the remedy be applied to the first, the legislation which prevented the last can but be regarded as a half measure—perhaps a cruel kindness. When *Suttee* was abolished, the Indian mind was not nearly so well prepared to accept the measure as it is now to accept its complement. *Education has now* done its work; and throughout India the hearts of fathers and mothers are in revolt against a social law which condemns their daughters to life-long misery. They are in revolt, but custom is too hard for them; the popular feeling needs guidance and authoritative direction. It is not a single social reformer like Mr. Malabari, nor a hundred such, who can carry this point in the teeth of tyrannical social custom. For a people so timid, so habituated to the bondage of caste prejudice, as those of India, the order of the Government is absolutely requisite to enable them to throw off the habit of centuries. With that to appeal to, they are free; without that they must remain under the yoke. No active interference is needed as in the case of *Suttee*. All that is wanted is the proclamation of the fact, that the law will recognise no marriage contract between parties who are not adult. Then no legal remedy will exist for breach of contract of marriage except against one of *the parties themselves*; and then at one blow will disappear the whole shameful system of daughter-selling and of recovery through our courts of their price. The result will be that betrothal and marriage will become one ceremony, for no native of India will care to postpone the marriage of an adult betrothed daughter; nor will he, or the bridegroom's father, desire a double ceremony and a double expense. Thus virgin widows will disappear; and, moreover, matron widows will be fewer as years go on. The young widow who has once married of her own choice and free-will will do so again, if sought, sooner than remain in customary among her late husband's relatives. At any rate, the custom which present her from doing so will have received its death-blow; that custom which regards her as a mere chattel at the disposal of her male relatives, and incapable of exercising a choice or a will of *her own*.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

The *Madras Mail*.—The following memorials were adopted by the British and Colonial Temperance Congress at its closing sitting in London on July 16:—

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K. P., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Governor-General and Viceroy of India.

My Lord,—In the name and on behalf of the British and Colonial Temperance Congress, now sitting in London, I have the honour to *address you on a subject of the greatest im*portance to the vast native population of her Majesty's Indian Empire, over the government of which you so worthily preside. It has been brought to the knowledge of the Congress that habits of intemperance are greatly on the increase in Bengal and other parts of India and in Burma, and that this is largely due to the extension of spirit licences granted for the purpose of Excise revenue. The Congress has been informed that the amount of Excise revenue in India from spirits has more than doubled in the last ten years, and that this is largely due to the system by which the right to *license "out stills" is farmed to the highest* bidder, and directly leads to the establishment of shops for the sale of liquor in large number of places where till recently such things were unknown, in defiance of native opinion, and unhappily spreading misery and ruin among many families of the industrial class. The Temperance Congress is profoundly concerned at hearing that notwithstanding the well-known fact that both the religious and social customs of India during many centuries have frowned upon the use of intoxicating drinks, and that in the greater part of India their use has been practically unknown, a change fraught with so many evil consequences should have been introduced under British rule, and should be to any degree directly fostered by the fiscal system to which I have referred; and in their name I have to beg very earnestly that your lordship will cause full inquiry to be made, and will take such steps as will check the serious growth of intemperance now going on, and by such means as the wisdom of your Government may consider best may effectually diminish and in many cases entirely remove the temptations to indulgence in this degrading and destructive vice.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your *faithful servant*, F. Lowdin, President of the British and Colonial Temperance Congress.

London, July 16, 1886.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

The memorial of the British and Colonial Temperance Congress, adopted at their closing meeting in London, July 16, 1886. Respectfully showeth:—*That your Memorialists* have learned with profound regret that habits of intemperance among the natives of many parts of India and of Burma are greatly on the increase, and that this is largely due to the extension of spirit licences for purposes of revenue in districts and in places where the taste for alcoholic drinks did not previously exist, and where native opinion is entirely adverse to their use. Your Memorialists believe that the system by which the right to licence "out stills" is farmed to the highest bidder has led to the introduction of drinking habits among an industrious population, in defiance of native opinion, has been the means of bringing many families to beggary and ruin, and, if persisted in, must produce widespread misery among large portions of the people under our rule in the East. Your Memorialists therefore entreat that your lordship will cause full inquiry to be made, and if the evils which your memorialists have pointed out should be found to exist, that no time *may be lost in applying an efficient remedy*; the honour of England, no less than the welfare of the people of India, being seriously involved in the issue.

Signed, in name and behalf of the Congress by,

F. Lowdin, President.

The Congress also adopted petitions to the same effect to both Houses of Parliament.

NATIVE VIEWS OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The *Voice of India*, in its summary of the opinions of the Vernacular press on affairs of public interest, says:—

The deliberations of the Finance Committee have been watched this month more closely, and discussed with greater intelligence, than before. A number of suggestions have been made by the leading Native papers, both English and Vernacular, which are worthy of consideration. There are other proposals also, which seem to be more suggestive than practical. But the gist of the advice given by the Native Press of India to the Finance Committee, and through them to the Government of India, appears to be this—that the costly foreign agency should be gradually substituted by a moderately well paid Native agency, and that all sinecures, of which there are not a *few in almost every department* of the State, should be immediately done away with. This is the least that opponents of Native opinion in India would be satisfied with, and such retrenchment, it is urged, falls well within the scope of the Committee. Some of our contemporaries, however, despair of any real and lasting relief being given to the finances of India till the Home Charges, and the cost of the military service are readjusted on the basis of international justice, removing the anomaly that has so long existed of the poorest country in the world made to keep up the most extravagantly costly system of *administration*. And the consideration, that most of this enormous wealth that India has to contribute every year, in the shape of pay, pension, gratuity, &c., goes out of the country, adds greatly to the force to the argument advanced by the Native Press. The two-thirds rule, as it is called, is not objected to, provided its result is to be a check upon the importation of foreign officers in the subordinate services. As to the inquiry made by the Finance Committee, whether it would be advisable to abolish or to modify the working of the Original Side of the High Courts, opinion seems to be somewhat divided. But the balance is in favour of the suggested reform. The views of our vernacular contemporaries on the whole subject discussed under this head are unusually interesting.

Few public questions have roused the Native Press to such a pitch of indignation as the Madras Case, in which a European Civilian is alleged to have been punished for impartial discharge of duty, and in which official delinquencies are seen to have been condoned in a deplorable spirit of cliquism.

The Bill for doing away with imprisonment for debt has been opposed by several of *our contemporaries, who are afraid, it will* demoralise the trading community in India where facilities for evading debts, and the concealment of assets are already said to be too numerous. On the other hand, it is urged that the powers with which the Indian creditor is armed are very often abused, and that the agricultural class, at any rate, deserves special protection from the State. On the whole, however, the feeling seems to be against the Bill at least for the present.

Mr. Samuel Smith's contributions on the condition of India are being warmly welcomed by the Native Press. Mr. Smith is allowed on all hands to have made out his case to the extreme poverty of India, the necessity of larger employment of Natives in the public services and for the reimposition of the import duties.

A good deal of fresh vigour seems to have been infused into the agitation against the annual exodus to the hills of which the Government of India, and the Local Administrations have so long been guilty. The practice is condemned on more grounds than one, and no mercy is shown, except by one or two of our contemporaries, to the prodigals in power.

We notice as expression of satisfaction on all sides at the appointment of Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, as additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Dayaram is cordially welcomed by our contemporaries as an able man representing all sections of the Karachi community. Much good is expected from this appointment, and the Government of Lord Reay has been about as vigorously

congratulated upon it as the nominee himself.

Our contemporaries are naturally disappointed at the failure of the two Indian candidates knocking at the door of Parliament. Some of them are sorely puzzled as to the cause of their disconfiture. But hope has not entirely left them, and they generally advised repeated trials of the kind, in spite of two or three advising to the contrary.

ELEPHANT CATCHING IN INDIA.

The Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes :—Having just read an interesting account of the *modus operandi* of catching elephants, I think a short epitome of it may not be wasted on your readers. The Koddah operations for this work begin in December, and can only be carried on for about three months, as the risk of jungle fires in March, and the early rains, render the presence of a large camp and so many elephants unsafe on both accounts ; favor being prevalent after rain, and the jungle fires a very possible element of danger. In December about 150 tame elephants, and a party of hunters numbering over 350, go into the jungles, and after some religious ceremonies commence operations. Some of the men act as trackers, and search the country round for herds, choosing the largest, as it is found that large herds are more easily captured, being incommoded by the presence of calves, and less under the command of even a capable leader, than a small herd. When a herd has been selected, the first step is to surround it, and to do this, runners start from a certain point in two parties right and left, and make a circuit of, say, six or seven miles, leaving a man every thirty or forty yards as they go. Each of those men then clear a path between his post and that of his neighbour, and thus a *cordon* is formed which entirely surrounds the herd. Fires are then lighted at intervals to prevent the elephants from breaking through this ring, and as there is plenty of food within the circumference allowed, the elephants, after perhaps, one or two attempts to break through remain quiet, while the stockade is being prepared. This is composed of strong timber sunk well in the ground, and lashed together with canes and strong creepers, forming, when completed, a palisade of ten foot high and enclosing a space about thirty feet in diameter. A gate well spiked inside is suspended usually from two trees, ready to be dropped when the elephants are safely trapped. A strong lane-inside is constructed on each side of the opening into the stockade, forming a funnel shaped path, about sixty or seventy yards wide at its mouth, and narrowing down to the gateway, which is only 12 feet wide. Dry grass and wood is laid across the entrance of this, which in fired when the elephants have crossed it, thus preventing them from breaking back. When they are being driven, shots, fire works, shouting and every other means possible are devised to frighten them out of their wits, and make them rush wildly into the trap. They of course make frantic efforts to escape, but not having learnt the art of combination, their solitary efforts make no impression on the well-built stockade. This is of course well guarded by sportsmen, and fires are lighted all round. The day after, men are sent into the stockade on tame elephants with ropes, with which they manage cleverly to tie the hind legs of each elephant, and in turn each victim is led out with a halter round its neck, between two tame ones, and fastened to a tree. The hollowings of the older elephants, the cries of the young ones, the shouts of the men, with the fighting and struggles of the newly-caught animals, make a scene of excitement almost terrifying to those unaccustomed to it. The largest number taken at one drive during recent years was 63. After a few days the new captures become quiet and are sent down to the low country in charge of tame elephants and, strange to say, many of them can be handled after a few days of regular training. In three months they can, any of them, be ridden alone; and the very next season some are used to go to the scene of their former wanderings and assist in coercing their old companions into servitude ! It is a wonderful thing that such powerful animals can be so easily tamed and rendered serviceable to man. One would think that some memory of their freedom, and a desire to regain it, would make it unsafe to take such newly caught animals back to their former haunts, and it would certainly seem to belie their accredited intelligence that they submit so readily to the yoke. Or perhaps, it is a proof of their intelligence that they so soon realise the superiority of man, and appreciate the comfortable home provided for them by their captors ! For the elephants at the Dacca establishment must have a fairly good time of it ; they go out daily, a certain number of them to collect fodder, a great portion of which is large rank grass growing in water from 2 to 20 feet in depth. They enjoy plunging into the cool bath, and tear up the grass with apparent pleasure, and hand it to the mahout, eating a little as they feel inclined. Being valuable animals every care is taken of them and the percentage of mortality at the Dacca Koddah is very low, not more than 1·5 to 2 per cent per annum. Of late years the success of this Koddah has been marked, and Mr. Sanderson has proved himself in the matter of catching elephants to the " manner born."

During the last seven years as many as 1,423 elephants have been caught, as opposed to 395 during the seven previous years. Last year was the most successful on record, 402 having been captured. The Army Commission recommended the abolition of the Koddah establishment at Dacca, but since Mr. Sanderson has been superintendent, it has proved a remunerative concern, as shown in the fact that after he had held the post for four years, there was a balance of Rs. 1,85,000 to the credit of the department. Previously the receipts had not covered expenditure ; and as proving how much this success has depended on the skill and good management of the present superintendent, it is only necessary to mention that during his absence on leave for about a year, a loss of Rs. 80,000 to the department was incurred through failure in hunting. It is a life of great hardship and exposure during six months of the year, and probably there are few men qualified for such work.

THE PUBLICATION OF LAW REPORTS, LONDON.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.—9th July.

(Before Lord Esher (the Master of the Rolls) and Lords Justices Bowen and Fry).

The *Times*.—Mac Dougall vs., Knight.—This case raised a question, very important to the Press and to the public, whether the seperate publication of the judgement of a Court or Judge can be the subject of an action for libel. It is the more important because this Court a few years ago entertained an action against Lloyd's for the seperate publication of the summing up of a Judge which a jury had thought unfair towards the plaintiff. This was very much doubted at the time, and the Court only so far entertained the action as to send it to a new trial on which the jury found against the plaintiff; but it is important in the present case to find the law on the question laid down somewhat more liberally. The action was brought under these circumstances. The plaintiff had a dispute with the defendants, which became the subject of a Chancery suit between them, resulting in a judgement for the defendants who thereupon published a verbatim report of the judgment, headed thus :—" Mac Dougall V. Knight and Son ; report of the judgment of Mr. Justice North given on the 30th of June 1884, as the Royal Courts of Justice." It was introduced with this paragraph. "The reports of the trial in the local papers are so fragmentary and abbreviated as to be bewildering to any one desirous of understanding the case, and in some particulars misleading. Messrs. Knight and Son therefore think it only fair to offer to their friends a verbatim report of the very able judgment of Mr. Justice North which contains an impartial statement of facts with the conclusions deducible from them, and really gives all the information necessary to be known by any one feeling an interest in the case." The judgement was of considerable length, extending to nearly 30 printed pages and it entered fully into the facts of the case, which was of such a nature that Messrs. Knight might very naturally desire to have it thoroughly explained as it involved affairs of theirs in which they were implicated. The plaintiff considered that certain passages in the judgment reflected upon him ; and he brought this action for the publication as libellous. The defendants set up the defence that the plaintiff had brought charges against them in the Chancery suit, and that the pamphlet was a fair, accurate, and honest report of the judgment in that suit, which the plaintiff denied. At the trial before Mr. Baron Huddleston and a jury the learned Judge left it to the jury—(1) Whether the pamphlet was in fact a fair, accurate, and honest report of the judgment? (2) Was it Published by the defendants *bona fide*, and with the honest intention of making known the true facts of the case and in order to protect their reputation and in reasonable self-defence? (3) Was there malice? The jury answered these questions in favour of the defendants, and the verdict was entered for them. The plaintiff appealed to a divisional Court (Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Wills) for a new trial on the ground of misdirection, but the learned Judges were of opinion that there was no misdirection that the questions put were the right ones, and that the verdict was justified. This was an appeal by the plaintiff from that judgment. The case was heard yesterday.

Mr. Foulkes argued for the plaintiff in support of his appeal.

Mr. Blake-Odgers argued for the defendants in support of the judgment.

The Court had taken time to consider their judgment, which has now delivered in favour of the defendants.

Lord Esher, in giving judgment, stated the nature of the case, and the proceedings, and then went on to say it was long ago decided in the time of Lord Campbell that public policy and the interests of justice require that the publication of whatever has taken place in judicial proceedings in a court of justice—that is, the proceedings of a court acting judicially —in the administration of the law—shall be allowed to be published ; and upon this principle, that a court of justice is public, and open to the public, but that no court will hold all the public ; and that there-fore it is for the public benefit that what takes place in a public court shall be allowed to be published—that is, equally made known to those out of courts as to those in court. That is the law, and it is not confined to trials, for there may be hearings or applications in public courts which cannot be called trials ; and the principle is that whatever takes place in court may be made as well known to those not in court as to those in court. And this applies though the trial or the hearing takes place on various days, for those who are in court one of the days may not be there on another ; and even if they are, they do not hear the whole on any one day, and necessarily hear it by portions on each day. If therefore the people not in court are to be in the same position as those in court, the proceedings must necessarily be published day by day ; and that is justifiable. And if a report of a seperate and distinct part of the hearing, which cannot be affected by any other part of it, is published, the same principle of law will apply. For if that part be published separately, and if it be published truly, it cannot be an unfair representation of that part. It would not be heard by any persons in court, and the people out of court are only placed, by the publication, in the same position. So if there is a report published of what takes place on a particular day, even though it bears hardly against some persons and they may be able to answer it next day, yet if it be published truly it only puts people out of court in the same position as those in court. If, indeed, it is published unfairly or untrully and it is not a true report then it will be otherwise ; for it is not putting people who have not heard the case in the same position as those who have. The fairness of the report has reference to a comparison with what actually took place in court. It has been decided—and it follows from the general principle —that a seperate part of the trial or hearing may be reported—that is that the proceedings of one day may be reported, if it can be done fairly without reporting the others. Then as to publishing the report of a judgment that must be separate and distinct from the rest, and cannot be altered in its effect by showing what the evidence was on which he gave his judgment for if he has overlooked any part of it that may make his judgment erroneous ; but it cannot affect the right to report it if it be reported truly and fairly. It is what the Judge said in giving judgment which is to be reported, without reference to its being right or wrong ; the responsibility for it rests upon the Judge. The judgment is a wholly separate part of the proceedings, and the report of it cannot be affected by the evidence on which it was given. Therefore if a person publishes a report of the judgment and it is a fairly true report he cannot be liable to an action for the publication. That being so, it is manifest that the questions put by the learned Judge to the jury, and their answers to them, appear to exhaust the matter and decide the case. It is not material that the report was published in a pamphlet or in a separate form and not in a newspaper. It was published that the public might know what was done in court. The jury found that the report was true, in fact, that it was a true report of the judgment, as it purported to be. There is an observation prefixed to it, no doubt ; but if the report was true the mere expression of an opinion that it was right cannot make it a libel. Therefore it appears to me to exhaust the matter that the report was true and that it was published *bona fide* with the intention of letting the outside public know what had taken place. If it had been garbled or unfair the answer of the jury would have been different. It is not necessary to enter further into the case than to point out the basis of the rule, and to say that in this case—where it appears that the judgment of a Judge was reported, and reported truly and fairly—the defendant cannot be liable to an action for libel. As to supposing that a jury should be asked whether a Judge's judgment was fair or presented a fair or accurate account of the evidence, it is preposterous; it would be most mischievous and contrary to public policy, for it would virtually destroy the independence of the Judges, or, at all events, tend to affect the freedom and independence of their minds in the exercise of their arduous and onerous functions. The judgment of the learned Judges in the Divisional Court was therefore right, and the appeal must be dismissed.

Lord Justice Bowen concurred, and delivered judgment to the same effect. It is, he said, for the advantage of the public that the judgments of the Judges should be known. In former times this ought not have been so well acknowledged. But as the late Lord Chief Justice said in "Wason vs. Walter," the law of libel is now administered on broader principles with reference to the public interests, and the law is adapted to the views and opinions of the community. The ground of the privilege which the law attaches to reports of proceedings in courts of justice is that it is for the public benefit that those proceedings should be known. An action, therefore, cannot be maintained for such a report provided there is no actual malice, however injurious to an individual the report may be. It is considered to be well for the public that the proceedings in courts of justice should take place in the wholesome air of publicity, and with the fullest freedom of public criticism and discussion. And it is no slight additional reason for the privilege that the proceedings of courts of justice are materially assisted by the publication day by day of reports of those proceedings. It is therefore impossible to maintain an action for the publication of a true report of what has passed in court. And the privilege is extended to fairly summarize reports ; for life is short, and it would be impossible to publish full reports of all cases. And it is obvious that a part may be published if more cannot or need not be published. It would be absurd to suppose that a newspaper is prohibited from publishing the first day's proceedings because the second day has not yet arrived. Of course, if there was malice the privilege would be destroyed. In the present case the question for the first time arose whether it was permissible to publish a separate report of the judgment. That had not, he believed been, yet decided, and he thought that such a report was privileged, and that therefore the judgment of the Divisional Court was right and that the appeal must fail.

Lord Justice Fry concurred. The question, he said, was whether the publication of the judgment of Mr. Justice North was a libel. That it contained passages which if not protected would be libellous could not be denied. The point, therefore, was whether it was protected. Now, a fair report of a judicial proceeding, whether a trial or hearing, was privileged. And the publication of a report of part was also protected if it was a true and fair report of the part of which it purported to be a report, though, no doubt, a selection of injurious parts of a proceeding might be evidence of malice. There is no difference between publication in a newspaper and in a separate form, except that the person who publishes after the proceedings are at an end is in a different position from a newspaper, which necessarily publishes reports *de die in diem*. There is no difference in principle. It was not uncommon for a new-paper to publish a report only of the judgment in a case without publishing the other parts of the proceeding. The judgment itself would contain a summary of the material facts in the case, and according to principles laid down in recent decisions, the Court were bound to hold such a publication protected.

Consequently the judgment for the defendants was upheld and the appeal dismissed, with costs.

BANGALORE :—Printed and published at the KARNATAK PRESS, No. 41, Hospital road Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1886. No. 34

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NOTICE

City Municipality

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their office premises (District Office buildings) on Friday the 27th August 1886, at 7 30 A M

I Cash account current, progress report of works, and monthly returns for the month of July 1886.

II Proceedings of the Dewan of Mysore, (Education Department), No 1478—9, dated 1st August 1886, transferring the managership of the Government Girl's school, Bangalore, to the City Municipality

III Proceedings of the Dewan of Mysore, No 320—203, dated 16 h June 1886, passing orders on the Budget Estimates of the Bangalore City Municipality for 1886 87

ADDITIONAL PROPOSITIONS

Proposal to extend Venkatana Chetty street through the Municipal Cart Stand to the edge of the Mysore Road on the South and to lay out as building sites the ground now occupied by the said Cart Stand and sell the same by auction for building purposes

BANGALORE, 23rd Aug 1886 } A SIVASAMBASARIYA, *Vice President, City Municipal Commission*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 16h August—Her Majesty the Queen has sanctioned the extension of the Order of the Indian Empire, which will henceforth include Knights of

London 19th August—Parliament was opened to lay by Royal Commission

The speech from the Throne, which was of the briefest description was read by the Lord Chancellor Her Majesty in it says that the appeal that has been made to the country has confirmed the conclusion of the late Parliament, 'The question of Ireland has compelled my summoning a session at this time of the year, this being the usual period of recess Owing to the exceptional labours of the past session, I shall abstain from recommending any measures other than those of a financial character'

Chicago 19th August—Mr Ingalls to-day made a speech before the Convention, respecting the position of the Irish National League, in the course of which he said that they were determined to obtain liberty for Ireland by peaceful means if possible, but otherwise if they must

A Committee of the Cabinet has been appointed to consider Irish affairs

London, 17th August—*The Standard* states that the Afghan Boundary Commission will be resumed as early as possible even though England and Russia are undecided as to the question at issue regarding Penjdeh and Khoja Saleh

London, 17th August—The Duke of Cambridge has accepted the invitation of the Emperor of Austria to attend the Autumn Manoeuvres of the Austrian Army at Galicia

London, 17th August, Evening—The title of Viscount Wellington, which Sir Rochard Cranbrook used on his elevation to the Peerage, has been altered by him to Lord Cross

London 18th August—*The Times* in an article, states that if Russia presses her claims to the province of Wakhan, England will support the Amir of Afghanistan

Moscow, 18th August—*The Moscow Vedomosti*, alluding to the possible alliance between England, Germany and Austria, says that if Russia is thrust out of Eastern Europe, she will devote herself to the completion of her task in Asia, which is of greater interest to England than Bulgaria

The same paper advises England to seek a *Rapprochement* with Russia

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1886

JUSTICE IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE

In our this morning's paper, we have published, from the Bangalore *Evening Mail*, the whole of the appellate judgment, passed by the Chief Court of Mysore, in the case of extortion brought against one Soobba Rao, a Jamadar of the Mysore Police Force, and tried and disposed of by the Town Magistrate of Bangalore, Mr Mahomed Ali, an old and experienced officer of the Mysore State service, and hitherto, assumed to possess all the qualifications necessary for the high office he now holds The Jamadar was charged with having extorted a sum of twenty rupees from a ryot, the first witness in the case, in order that he (the Jamadar) might have some remuneration for suppressing a criminal charge against the ryot, and getting him released from custody The moving spirit in this case was one Moonsawmy, a peon in the same administrable force, indeed, Mr Palmer, in his judgment, speaks of this man as the conductor of the whole case against the Jamadar, whose determined enemy he was. It will be seen from the *tenor of the judgments* both of Mr Palmer and Mr Thumboo Chetty, especially of the former, that Moonsawmy the peon, a man of bad character and very dubious antecedents, suborned all the witnesses who appeared against the Jamadar. The remaining actors in this case, which has made "law a burlesque and justice a roaring farce," in this our Mysore Province, under a Native Government, are men all of high social standing and large official powers They are, first, Mr Mahomed Ali, the Town Magistrate of Bangalore, secondly, Mr. Raghava Charlu (son of the late Mr Ranga Charlu) Superintendent of the Bangalore Town Police, and Mr L Ricketts, Inspector General of Police, Inspector General of Forests and Plantations and Statistical Officer, in the Province *trium junctis in uno*, for whose services to the state the Mysore people are exceedingly grateful With reference to the Town Magistrate in connection with this most discreditable prosecution and conviction of the Jamadar, we are reminded of Thackeray's admirable essay on "Being Found Out," wherever, if we remember aright, he speaks of a man who was for years accounted wise, till he opened his mouth and proved himself a fool If, almost at the close of his official career, Mr. Mahomed Ali could be guilty of gross carelessness, or display of the grossest ignorance, in his appreciation of the law of evidence, so as to cause an utter and lamentable failure of justice, we tremble to think of what he might have been or has been guilty, in the past years, during which he has not been publicly found out If the Chief Judge of the Province can more than hint, from the bench, that Mr Mahomed Ali may even be guilty of having perverted the truth, in his high judicial position what reflections may not arise in the public mind as to his official morality in the years gone by ! The Mysore Government very recently compelled a high official—higher than Mr Mahomed Ali—to retire from the service, because he did not speak the truth, under what are to be considered extenuating circumstances. What is to be said of one who has been declared, by the highest court in the land, to have perverted the course of justice ? Will the Mysore Government not measure out to Mr Mahomed Ali the same measure of punishment which they meted out to the late Civil and Sessions Judge of Mysore? The Chief Judge's judgment, with reference to Mr Mahomed Ali, is too plain to be mistaken Mr Plumer says, in direct language, that Mr Mahomed Ali is not fit for the post he holds, or to exercise any Judicial functions whatever In the face of language like this, it would be the greatest reproach to the Native Government of Mysore, to the Dewan and to the Maharaja himself, that Mr Mahomed Ali should not be removed in the service

What shall we say of the Superintendent of Police who goes on a fool's errand to detect an imaginary crime, and becomes a tool in the hands of so low a subordinate as Peon Moonsawmy, and what shall we say of him when he goes on this ill advised and irrational excursion, at night, with a loaded revolver in his hand. The king's officers bear not the sword of justice in vain against evil-doers, but what is to be said of a "young blood" of a Superintendent of Police who points a loaded revolver at one of the members of his own force, whom he is going to detect in the very act of extortion *flagrante delicto*? If Mr Raghava Charlu can point a revolver against one of his own men, who was supposed to be a red handed criminal, what may we not expect him to do, when he goes on detection hunting amongst the criminal population generally in any part of the Mysore Province which

may have the doubtful privilege of his protecting arm, in the dangerously powerful position of a Superintendent of Police, who may be a tool in the hands of the meanest of his unscrupulous subordinates? The Chief Judge, in one portion of his Judgment, declines to believe certain statements made on oath, by Mr. Raghava Charlu, when, after performing as a detective with a revolver in his hand, he appeared as a witness in Court against the very man *whom he obviously threatened to shoot down*; from this it appears that Mr. Raghava Charlu is lacking in that sturdy respect for the truth which ought to characterise the true hero, who seeks to detect and suppress crime.

Finally, we come to Mr. L. Ricketts, Inspector General of Police, Inspector General of Forests and Plantation and Statistical Officer, for this Province of Mysore. This great official, who forms a triumvirate in himself, actually, in connection with the Jamadar's case, actually writes a memorandum in which he "suggests the suppression" of the pointing of the revolver by his subordinate, the gallant Superintendent of Police, at his subordinate, the hapless Jemadar. Mr. Mohamed Ali, is a *Mahomedan*, Mr. Raghava Charlu is a Hindu, Mr. Ricketts is an Englishman and a Christian, two qualifications which are declared to make him far superior to the other two, what, then, shall we say, when he records in writing a suggestion which places him on a par with the Mahomedan and the Hindu?

We have done. We are wearied and disgusted with this most discreditable sample of justice in the Mysore State, and we drop our pen with not much hope of amendment or reform in our Judicial Administration, when cases like this one are allowed to occur with apparent impunity.

Occasional Notes.

THE Hon. C. P. Ilbert leaves for England in November. Presumably, therefore, Mr Scoble will arrive in India about the same date.

THE offices of the Government of India remain open at Simla until Saturday, the 30th October, and re-open at Calcutta on Monday, the 15th November.

GREAT preparations are being made at Gwalior for the reception of the Viceroy, who, it is expected, will honour the Maharajah with a visit in November.

A SIMLA correspondent states that Sir Stewart Bayley's appointment as successor to Sir Rivers Thompson is confirmed by the Secretary of State. His successor in the Council is not as yet decided.

THE Gaekwar's cousin, Shrimant Ganapatrao Gaekwar, started last week for England, for the purpose of studying for the Bar. This will be his second visit to England.

THE Queen has sanctioned the new statute for expanding orders of the C. I. E., to the rank of Knighthood, and it is said that we shall shortly have a heavy list of Knights.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Merv and Europe has now been completed. A Reuter's telegram dated Merv, 19th ultimo, appeared in the London papers on the following day.

MRS. GRANT DUFF, three children, and Captain Bagot, A. D. C., have engaged passages in the P. and O. steamer *Pekin*, to *sail about the 20th* proximo. His Excellency Sir M. E. Grant Duff is going in the same steamer, accompanied by Colonel Mackinnon, as far as Colombo.

It is under consideration to place the administration of the Punjab Frontier Force directly in the hand of the Commander-in-Chief through the office of the Military Secretary, instead of combining the work with that of the rest of the Bengal Army in the office of the Adjutant General.

THE *Englishman* says that its statement that Sir Stewart Bayley would succeed Sir Rivers Thompson as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is totally unauthorized. "No information has been received on the subject from England, where the appointment is made. It is not yet known who will be Sir Rivers Thompson's successor."

A STRONG impression appears to prevail over the whole continent of Europe that Russia is not unlikely to cause trouble in Europe before very long, and that France may, very probably, be found in alliance with her. The strong personal antipathies and resentful disposition of the Czar is said to be mainly responsible for the present disturbed and threatening state of the continental atmosphere.

A few days ago, fifty or sixty Calcutta Marwarees went to the banks of the river Ganges to perform expiatory rites to atone for their sins in having taken *ghee* adulterated with lard. "If all Hindoos will follow the example," says the *Bharat Mihir*, "the adulterated *ghee* will shortly vanish from Calcutta."

THE Gwalior troops operating against the dacoits in the direction of Jhansi have succeeded in capturing the most notorious of the leaders, Masboot Singh, together with 14 of his gang. Masboot Singh was wounded in the fight with the Durbar troops who were commanded by Dadut Shere Khan, a Gwalior official. Nearly all the principal dacoit leaders in that part of the country have now been either killed or taken.

A *General Order notifies that the Viceroy* is satisfied that the charges have been established against Colonel Hooper, of photographing condemned criminals at the moment of execution, and of endeavouring to make prisoners confess under threat of death. His Excellency considers Colonel Hooper's conduct reflects discredit on the Army. The Viceroy would have been justified in recommending Colonel Hooper's dismissal from the service, but in consideration of all the facts of the case, His Excellency thinks a public reprimand will be sufficient.

THE Bombay Government has issued the following resolution:—"The Kattywar Chiefs have offered to pay Dr. Bhandarkar's travelling expenses in case Government sanctions his deputation to the Oriental Congress at Vienna. This offer is accepted. It gives great satisfaction to His Excellency in Council to depute to the Congress so eminent a scholar, who will represent worthily the learning of the Presidency; and His Excellency in Council wishes to place on record his appreciation of Dr. Bhandarkar's public spirit in going at personal inconvenience, and of the valuable aid generously given to this scientific mission by the Kattywar Chiefs."

In his telegram of the 18th ultimo, the Calcutta correspondent of *The Times* alludes at some length to the meeting in the Calcutta Town-hall, to protest against the annual removal of the Government to the hills, and remarked:—"The real fact is, that the Indian public has for years regarded this annually increasing hill-exodus with somewhat cynical indifference, varied by occasional little outbursts of indignation. Now that the pinch of financial pressure is beginning to be severely felt, and that the Government is calling upon the public to submit to increased taxation, the public calls upon the Government to abandon a luxury which is at once costly, unnecessary and hurtful to the best interests of the State."

Local and Provincial.

THE H. M. S. and W. co. *Vs.* The *Bangalore Spectator*. The above case, a suit for Rs. 20,000 damages for the libel by the directors of the Company against the Editor and proprietor of the *Spectator*, which was decided in favour of the latter, has gone up in appeal to the *British Resident's* Court. The appeal will be heard to-morrow.

THE VALUE OF LINGUISTIC ATTAINMENTS.—The following advertisement recently appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—"Wanted.—Temporary Clerk, Salem Registrar's Office. Rs. 20 a month (for 3 months.) Must know English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Hindustani Marathi Nagrani, Grantham. On this the *Indian Planters' Gazette* remarks: "These advertisements are inserted in the *Fort St. George Gazette* by the Madras Government to lead the Viceroy into the idea that the Benighted Presidency is far ahead of its sisters in education and linguistic proficiency. Lord Dufferin is not the duffer *Grant Duff* fondly imagines."

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE.—We hear that Mr. Pigot, the new Professor for the Central College, who was expected from Europe, arrived here on Thursday night, and will begin work on Monday. The fact that it was Mr. Porter to whom the selection had been left was in itself a sufficient guarantee that the services of an excellent man would be secured; and this hope, we are glad to say, has been fully realised. Mr. Pigot, we understand, is a very good English Scholar, and has already had much experience in teaching. Besides, he is 5th Wrangler of the *Cambridge University, which* means that he must be a splendid Mathematician. Mr. Porter was 3rd Wrangler, and Mr. Stewart, the Acting Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, is 4th. Besides these two gentlemen, we believe no other has ever come to Southern India with higher Mathematical honours from Cambridge than Mr. Pigot. The new master paid a visit to the college yesterday, and the first impression made by him on the teachers and pupils has been very favourable. He will probably teach English and Mathematics, and we have every reason to hope that he will prove a valuable acquisition to the College. The Central College has now got a good staff of teachers, and ought to fare very well.

THE FORT MURDER CASE.—What is known as the Fort murder case, in which one Govindoonjooloo Moodly, a clerk in the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's office, and one Venkatasawmy, a bakery and Milk seller, are charged with the murder of one Moonoswmy Moodley, on or about the 29th June last, in the Fort of Bangalore, came on for hearing, before Colonel N. Hill, Civil and Sessions Judge, C. and M. Station of Bangalore, and two assessors, Messrs: W. Grierson and T. Khader Pacha, on Monday last and continued to be heard for the prosecution (except on Friday, when civil cases were heard) up to Saturday last (the fifth day) from 11 A. M. to 5 or 6 P. M. Mr. J. C. S. Lawrence B. A., B. L. advocate, the Government Prosecutor, with Mr. A. M. Gerner, advocate, appointed by the Court (with the Government sanction) as assistant to Mr. Lawrence, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. J. W. Hayes, Junior, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Munoragasem Moodelly, a vocate, appeared for the first prisoner, and Mr. Parthasarathy Iyengar, advocate, for the second prisoner. The prosecution closed their case on Saturday last, and the prisoners gave their written statements, the second prisoner, in the course of his entirely withdrawing his voluntary confession of the murder made by him before the Second Magistrate of the C. and M. Station. We may also state that the approver Moonoogadoo, one of the actual perpetrators of the murder, confirmed his statement of the manner and circumstances of the murder in first prisoner's house which he made on oath in the Committing Magistrates' Court. We may add that in the rough inspection and examination of the scene of the murder, the karanjee tank in which the body was found, and the surrounding localities, were made, on Saturday last, by Colonel Hill, the Judge, accompanied by the two assessors, and the advocates on both sides. The further hearing of the case (for the defence) is adjourned to to-morrow, at 11 A. M. It is not necessary to add that the case has created great sensation, both in the town and cantonment, and that the Court and its compound are thronged daily with crowds.

News Letter.

MYSORE, 19*th August*.—Up to last night there was a break in the weather, the rains having withheld. Since last night it has been again raining. The two tanks have received a pretty good supply of water. There is good deal of fever going about the Town as in almost every house there is a patient down with it.

I have heard from a somewhat reliable quarter that Mr. Abdulkhadar has received a docket asking him why he should not retire from the public service, he having completed his fifty fifth year. Of course if left to the Khan Bahadur himself, he will remain in harness as long as he lives. I think it is nothing but fair for the Government of His Highness to get rid of two such Deputy Commissioners as Messrs Abdulkhadar and Kolar Subba Rao, and put in better officers in their stead. Age is telling upon the Khan Bahadur though he is trying his best to show that he is still young and striving.

The Santo Marahathi case began again yesterday. Mr. Ramaswamaiengar, advocate, represents all the accused except two or three. I hear this gentleman was quite disgusted with the manner in which the *enquiry was conducted yesterday* I have it on best athority that the District Magistrate would not only not take down all that the witnesses said in cross examination but would also explain to the witness that his reply is inconsistent with what he had already deposed, whenever the replies elicited in cross examination went against the Prosecution. I need hardly say that such a mode is any thing but fair to the accused before the Court. It is only hoped that the counsel engaged in the case will discharge his or their duty *fearlessly and independently* notwithstanding the brow beating from the Bench. I can quite *understand the annoyance felt by the* Deputy Commissioner. He has to write sheets after sheets, and this he cannot do easily and hence the friction between the Bench and the Bar.

The new Amildar of this Taluk has taken charge of his duties from the Sheristadar who was acting until now.

Lastly, Mr. Ricketts, in his various official capacities, paid a visit to Srirangapatna and Mysore. His visit is compared by the poor officials, to trial of locusts which leave desolation behind. Why this (Sexagenarian) is tolerated by the Government Heaven knows. An official seems to have fallen a victim to the caprices of this gentleman. According to Mr. Ricketts none except himself, does the Government duty conscientiously and well and with this idea he carries his high handed proceedings without any fear of being checked. I heard from a certain Railway official on the line that Mr. Ricketts not being content with the authority he has over his several departments, interferes in Railway matters as well, and bullies the officials. Such an interference on the part of a native gentleman would be resented but here cause the magic of a hat and the Inspector Generals nonsense is put up with.

The Chamarajendra Nataka Sabha is giving performances, every Saturday night and this greatly relieves the monotonous and dull Mysore life.

By the last Wednesday's train the Raja or Zamindar of Calastry arrived in Srirangapatna with his retinue His intention seems to be to spend a couple of days there in visiting all the places worth seeing in and around the historical island.

LEGAL.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, 19th July 1886.

Present.—C. G. Prance, Esq., Chief Judge and T. R. A. Thomson Officer Esq., Judge.

Appellant Sadu Row (accused).

Petition of appeal No. 31 of 1886, against the conviction and sentence by the Town Magistrate of Bangalore, under section 481 of I. P. C. in Criminal Case No. 632 of 1885.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Judge.—The Appellant, Jemadar of Police in Bangalore, was convicted by Mr. Mahomed Ali, Town Magistrate of Bangalore, for extortion, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default of payment, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 6 months.

The appellant has appealed to this Court. Mr. Lawrence was heard for the Appellant, and the Government Advocate in support of the conviction.

At the close of the hearing, I and my colleague, Mr Thomson Chetty, quashed the conviction and ordered the refund of the fine.

The trial of this case, in my opinion, reflects the gravest discredit on Mr. Mahomed Ali, the presiding Magistrate. The depositions are recorded with an utter disregard, arising either from ignorance or gross carelessness of all rules of evidence. The evidence of the Superintendent of Police, for instance, is replete with statements, which, under the law of evidence, were wholly inadmissable in evidence, *e. g.* Conversation which the Superintendent had with others behind the back of the accused, expressions of the Superintendent's own opinion, &c., &c. In his judgment, the Magistrate in para 9, remarks "the 5th witness, Mr. Raghavacharlu and his brother-in-law corroborate the 1st, 2nd and 3rd witness in (as to) the facts which are said to have taken place on the 18th and also on the 20th October last." Any matter of fact, on almost every material point, the 5th and 6th witnesses contradict the 1st, 2nd and 3rd witnesses, as I shall presently point out. The discrepancies are so glaring, so patent, that it is impossible to understand how the Magistrate could possibly have over-looked them; if he did really overlook them, then in my opinion, he is wholly unfit to be a Magistrate or to exercise any judicial functions; if he did not overlook them, then, it is impossible to account for his stating in his *judgment* what *is* directly opposed to the truth.

As a matter of fact, when I come to examine the evidence I find that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd witnesses told one story, the 5th and 6th witnesses told a totally different story; further the 5th witness more than once contradicted in one part of his deposition, what he had said in another part, and the evidence of the 6th witness conflicts in some not unimportant particulars with *the evidence* of the 5th witness. One of the most important points to be ascertained in this case, in order to test the *bona fides* of the case was, when was the earliest complaint made to the *Police Superintendent, the 5th* witness for the prosecution, by Gollah Moonivah, the 1st witness for the prosecution, and in this all-important point there *is the most* glaring and direct contradiction.

The 1st *prosecution witness*, the 2nd and 3rd prosecution witness support him, swore that they went to the Police Superintendent on the morning of the 18th October and gave him the information against the accused. The 5th witness for the prosecution swore that he got information of the offence, for the first time, on the morning of the 20th October from some person whose name he refused to disclose to the Court; in one part of his deposition he said, that this un-named person took *Gollah Moonyah to him on the evening* of the 20th October; in cross-examination, witness said that on the *after-noon* of the 20th October last, Gollah Moonya accompanied by more than 3 persons, came and complained to him against the Jemadar. The witness said that that was the first and last complaint preferred by Gollah Moonivah to him. The 6th witness' evidence as to the *time when Gollah* Moonivah made his complaint is to the effect that Gollah Moonivah and some other ryots met him and his brother at about 4 p. m. on the 20th October, when they were walking near the Butts, and that Gollah Moonivah then complained to him, so that here we have the evidence of 1st, 2nd and 3rd witnesses that it was on the morning of the 18th October that the complaint was first made to *5th prosecution witness*. We have the evidence at one part of his deposition of the 5th witness that 1st witness was brought to him by an un-named person on the evening of the 20th October; at another part, that the first and only time that 1st prosecution witness complained to him was, when 1st witness came to him on the afternoon of the 20th; and we have the evidence of the 6th prosecution witness, who said that 1st prosecution witness met his brother near the Butts *on the afternoon of the 20th October*. While on this point, I would remark that, in a memo which purports to have been drawn up by the 5th prosecution witness at 11 P. M., on the 20th October, marked exhibit "A," 5th prosecution witness writes that it was that evening he received private information about this affair, in his deposition he swore that it was on the *morning* of the 20th that he received *the information*. When I *look closely* into the evidence to ascertain the details of the plot laid to charge the accused, I find the same hopeless discrepancy. As I have already pointed out, the 1st prosecution witness said that it was on the morning of 18th October that he first gave information of the offence to the Superintendent of Police; he said that he went to the Superintendent's *house* that *morning*. That at the Superintendent's house he showed Rs. 25 to the Superintendent, that the Superintendent then and there marked Rs. 7, and gave them back to him. The Superintendent of Police swore that it was at his own house on the evening of the 20th October that the rupees were marked. The 5th witness swore that it was *at the Butts*, on the afternoon of the 20th October, that the rupees were marked. The 6th witness swore that it was at the *Butts*, on the afternoon of the 20th October. That the rupees were marked. The 1st witness swore that on the morning of 18th October after the rupees were marked and returned to him, the Superintendent desired him, 1st witness, to let him know when he would like to pay the Jemadar Rs. 20; that on the following day (that would make it the 19th *October*) peon Moonesamy came to his village and took him to Bangalore to the Taluq Cutchcherry, and left *him there to wait* for the Jemadar; that he sent his son to call the Police Superintendent, that at 8 p. m., the Police Superintendent came there and *peon Moonesamy also came there* and took them towards the street near the book-shop, and went to call the Jemadar (accused); the Superintendent asked him, 1st witness, to go to the temple; they all went there; they then saw the *accused going with peon Moonesamy*, and that afterwards he paid the Rs. 20 to the accused. The 5th witness gave a totally different account; he said that after he had examined 1st prosecution witness at his house, on the evening of 20th October, and had marked the rupees, he told 1st witness then and there to make arrangement to pay the money to the Jemadar, *that night at a place settled by him, the Superintendent, and that at 8 P. M. that night* he went to the temple agreed on, that he saw 3 or 4 men seated, whom he took to be the accused (1st prosecution witness and others); he says *nothing about speaking to the men, whereas* the 1st witness swore that the Superintendent spoke to him and actually took him to the temple. The Superintendent swore that he did not see peon Moonesamy near the 1st, 2nd *and 3rd witnesses that night* at the temple, and that he did not know he was there then; the 1st *swore that peon Moonesamy came to* the place where they were waiting for the Jemadar at the same time the Superintendent came there, that peon Moonesamy took them on to the street near the book shops, and was then sent to call the Jemadar. Which of the above versions is correct or whether there is any truth in the story at all, is indeed most difficult to determine, in the face of the numerous and *glaring discrepancies* of the chief witnesses, on most material points above set out.

Whether the Superintendent acted *bona fide* or not it is impossible to tell *in the face of* such contradictory and conflicting statements.

Possibly, he may have been made a tool of by some enemy of the accused. It is clear that peon Moonisamy was at the bottom of the whole case, and his antecedents are very much against him; see the evidence of the Police Inspector; he was an enemy of the accused; it is evident from the Superintendent's evi*dence and of the 1st witness that this peon* was intimately mixed up in this case.

I cannot bring myself to believe as true the statement of the Superintendent of Police, about the payment of the money by the 1st witness to the Jemadar at the temple; if the money was paid within a few feet of the Superintendent, why did not the Superintendent then and there arrest the accused. The *Superintendent was armed with a revolver*, he was accompanied by his brother-in-law; he had the 1st witness and three other ryots, as well as Peon Moonesamy, to help him; the obvious course to pursue was for the Superintendent to have discovered himself to the Jemadar and then and there got the money from him. I hesitate to believe the story of the Jemadar having thrown the rupees into peon *Moonesamy's hands; if he had done so*, several of them would have been spilled on the ground; further, peon Moonesamy was cognizant of and was taking an active part in the plot to catch the Jemadar. See the evidence of the 1st prosecution witness and of the Superintendent. Why did not Moonesamy at once make over the money to the Superintendent? Why should he have run upstairs with it and thrown it amongst the records? This part of the story is quite incredible.

There is one fact which strengthens my suspicions that peon Moonesamy was the *decoy ex-machina* in this case, and that is, that though his prosecution was ordered by the Inspector General, the Superintendent took on himself, not only to back the prosecution, but to reinstate the peon who had been as a blind, I believe, suspended by the Superintendent.

I am of opinion that the numerous grave and material discrepancies in the evidence of the chief prosecution witness render that evidence wholly unreliable. I would quash the conviction of the accused and direct that the fine be repaid to him.

It is strange that, in the memo "A" the Inspector *General should have suggested* the suppression of fact recited therein, viz., that the Superintendent pointed his revolver at the accused. I do not understand the reason for the suggestion.

It was reported to us at the hearing, that it was the practice of Mr Mahomed Ali not to read out the depositions, in open Court, but to send the witness out of Court with a goomastah, who presumably read out the depositions to the witnesses. This practice, we were informed, was followed by Mr. Mahomed Ali in the present case; it was a most grave irregularity of procedure, and Mr. Mahomed Ali's conduct is deserving of severe censure.

T. R. A. Thanka Chetti Esq.

The evidence adduced for the prosecution is so replete with discrepancies, discrepancies which are irreconcilable, and which tend to impeach the veracity of the witnesses examined for prosecution, that it is quite unsafe *to act upon such evidence and to convict the* appellant of the serious offence of extortion. The most improbable part of the complainant's story is, that he had Rs. 20 with him, when he was shut up in the Lock up on the night of 17th of October last, and when the promise to pay a bribe of Rs. 25 was extorted from him. If the complainant had actually Rs. 20 with him at the time, why did he not pay the *amount at once to the Jemadar (the Appel*lant) and ask to be let off on condition of paying the balance? If the complainant had any money at all that night, it would not have escaped the notice of the Jemadar, who would have been only too glad to get hold of what the complainant had then and there. This part of the case for the prosecution is as improbable as it is incredible. The other im*probabilities of the case are so fully set forth* in the judgment of the learned Chief Judge that is it annecessary for me to refer to them. I will only add that there appears to have been a regular plot to entrap the Jemadar and to bring him to trouble.

I therefore agree to the conviction being reversed and the fine, if recovered, being refunded to appellant.

(Signed) J. CLAPHAM,
Regis ter.

General Summary.

THE ANNUAL EXODUS TO THE HILLS.—We learn that instructions are to be issued that in future the official stay at Ootacamund is to be limited to the three hottest months of the year, and that the establishment to be taken up yearly by the various departments is to be restricted to one senior, and one junior clerk and one *copyist*, as the *business conducted* at Ootacamund will be confined only to very urgent and important work.—*Mail*.

The attendance at the second day's sale at Messrs. *Hamilton and Co.'s of Burmese gems* property and rare jewellery from Baghdad was something more numerously attended than the first day's. The Large room in which the sale was held was crowded, especially with Marwaree dealers of *Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces*, who competed with each other for the possession of the rare and valuable articles offered for sale. Some of the jewellery fetched wonderful prices, *especially a nath* containing two very fine pearls of splendid colour, faultlessly round and of very great size, with one ruby, which brought Rs. 14,300. The bidding for this lot was very brisk between two rival factions, headed by the well-known Calcutta dealer, Bhaktri Dass, on one side, and by Fakeer Chand, the Delhi dealer, on the other. The bidding became quite lively, both sides getting excited in *the contest. Eventually the lot fell to Fakeer* Chand. The next lot which caused great excitement was a rare and magnificent ring, set with a splendid emerald, half an inch square, of most perfect colour and unsurpassed brilliancy The competition for this was also very keen, and the bid, which started at Rs. 1,500, soon got up to the sum of Rs. 5,000, at which amount the hammer fell after some brisk bidding. A pair of *nathe*, containing two large emeralds and four large emeralds and four large pearls of *splendid lustre*, was knocked down for Rs. 4,850, after some excited bidding. A very curious gold chik thee and dilpa, splendidly enamelled and incrusted with fine old Indian diamonds, fetched Rs. 3,800, and a splendid gold chandjaru or pavilion, richly enamelled and studded with Indian diamonds, fell for Rs. 2,000. A pair of nose ring tubjes fell to the hammer for Rs. 1,500, and a pair of gold enamelled dingan bangles Rs. 310. A fine jiggah serpitch, set with diamonds, a very fine large ruby, a large lahre and 4 lahre drops, was purchased for Rs. 800. A handsome *nath*, containing *two very fine large pearls* of good shape had some brisk bidding, and eventually fell to the hammer for Rs. 1,700. Among neck ornaments may be mentioned a handsome two-row necklace containing 172 pearls, 2 emeralds, and 4 rubies, for which there was great competition, and was knocked down for Rs. 1,250; while a chick containing 14 emeralds, 35 pearls, 32 diamonds, and pearl gooseties, in gold setting fetched Rs. 525. There was great competition and was knocked down for Rs. 1,250; while a chick containing 14 emeralds, 55 pearls, 22 diamonds, and pearl gooseties, in gold setting, fetched Rs. 525. There was great excitement over a necklace containing 76 fine pearls, 3 rosettes and 2 ends set with rubies and crystals. The bidding for this was very brisk, and fell to the hammer for Rs. 1,150. A similar necklace was knocked down for Rs. 1,100. The Mandalay jewelled and other watches were an knocked down for more or less fancy prices. *One very small* gold watch (about the size of an eight annas piece) with a gold chain, key, and 5 charms, went up to the sum of Rs. 210, simply owing to its having been worn by ex-King Theebaw, whose name was engraved on a nail attached to the watch and chain. A lady's gold keyless English lever half-hunting watch, elegantly enamelled and set with pearls and diamonds, fetched Rs. 350. A string of 26 *rubies fell to the hammer for Rs. 300, and a* drop pearl and 2 emeralds on gold wire for Rs. 125. A large number of other sundry jewels very, ear ornaments, &c., were sold at very good prices through the competition of the two rival Marwaree dealers of Calcutta and Delhi. There will evidently be great excitement at to-day's sale, when the "Hope Collection of Pearls" will be brought forward. They consist in all 32 lots, and *will no doubt be competed* for with great zeal by the Marwaree dealers. There were also *nathi* containing pearls and other loose stones of great value, neck ornaments, jewelled attardans, serpatches, dookdoki s, and diamond bracelets, rings, &c., of rare calue and antiquity. The sale will also comprise some lots of Burmese golden vases, watches, and gold chains from Mandalay, which would attract *special attention*.

SALE OF BURMESE PRIZE PROPERTY.—The third day's sale by Messrs. Hamilton and Company, Government jewellers, of the above property, as also of the rare jewellery forwarded from Baghdad took place on Wednesday at their spacious hall, which was again densely crowded by jewellers, both from Calcutta and from the Upper Provinces, chiefly from Delhi, and the excitement was still greater than on the previous days. There was a very keen competition between the two factions, and the excitement that prevailed throughout was remarkable. Among the lots disposed of, some exceedingly handsome neck ornaments and loose stones were of special importance and value. A handsome pair of diamond, emerald and ruby kors, realised Rs. 600; an exceedingly fine bangle, containing 15 large brilliant diamonds and 15 emeralds, fetched Rs. 1,610; a magnificent emerald of splendid colour and enormous size, was knocked down for Rs. 2,750, after being eagerly sought for by the jobarrys; three fine large polished and drilled emeralds, one of which was beautifully engraved with an inscription from the Koran, fell to the hammer for Rs. 1,400; a necklace of 65 fine pearls was sold for Rs. 1,650; a very handsome chick, containing 17 rubies, and numerous rose diamonds, was bought for Rs. 800; a very handsome Albert chain, containing nine very fine Zabbee-Jat (Peridot) and a large number of diamonds, having treble drop with jewelled charms attached, silver setting throughout realised Rs. 825; a very fine necklace, containing 24 very large melon-cut emeralds and two pearls, dook-dookie attached, formed of a very large carved emerald, one-and-a-half inches square, with carved emerald drop, nearly one-and-a-half inches long, fell to the hammer for Rs. 2,250; a portion of a necklace containing 44 fine brilliant diamonds, was sold for Rs. 2,300 again; and a third portion containing 35 fine Indian brilliant diamonds, was knocked down for Rs. 5,150. The above three lots formed one complete diamond necklace over which there was a very brisk competition. A splendid pair of solid gold attardhans, beautifully enamelled all over and richly set with diamonds and pearls over which there was much eagerness and excitement, fetched Rs. 3,900. A torrah, containing 100 emeralds and 90 fine pearls, cup enamelled and set with diamonds, realised Rs. 3,400. At the latter and three Burmese golden vases or stands were sold, and realised handsome prices. The first was a very massive gold compotier or centre ornament, elaborately chased and ornamented with green crystal glass elephant trunk decorations, which realised Rs. 4,150; the second a compotier, with richly chased gold foot and top and green stem was knocked down for Rs. 1,300; and a third, which was a *handsome* chased gold compotier fetched Rs. 1,375. Two photographs were taken in the inner show room of the massive gold prize property which will doubtless attract particular attention. A fifth day's sale will be added, which will dispose of the remaining lots.—S.

The fourth day's sale of the above property as also of the rare jewellery forwarded from Baghdad, by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Government jewellers, took place on Thursday in their spacious shall, which was again densely crowded

by Joharrys, who very keenly competed against each other. The excitement was still greater and the lots were of greater importance and value. The Joharrys who competed on the second, third, and yesterday's sale for the principal lots were representatives of rajas. Yesterday's sale contained the most valuable lots, embracing the massive gold Burmese prize property, which were sold very advantageously. A splendid *tarrak*, containing 154 fine pearls, 100 silver rosetts, set with diamonds and 11 emeralds, was knocked down for Rs. 2,600; a beautifully made *pugree* ornament in the form of two peacocks and enornated all over with diamonds realised Rs. 500; a pair of sphen lid solid gold golnb passes, beautifully enamelled all over and richly studded with Indian diamonds, fell to the hammer after being eagerly sought for for Rs. 4,150; a pair of enamelled *bajoo bands* fetched Rs. 1,400; a very fine Benares Kincob coat, worked with precious stone-border, and diamond neckpiece realised Rs. 725; a magnificent violet velvet coat of very great beauty, splendidly embroidered with very large pearls, emeralds, and diamonds, an exceedingly rich article of apparel, was knocked down after a brisk competition for Rs. 3,100; a massive solid gold *gumlah*, with chased border, 23 inches in diameter 13½ inches high, net weight in tolahs 775, fell to the hammer after great excitement for Rs. 16,700; a handsomely chased solid gold washhand basin, 15 inches in diameter, net weight in tolahs 137, was knocked down for Rs. 3,100; the Royal Gumlah, which was very expensive and of massive solid gold 29 inches in diameter and 17 inches high, net weight in tolahs 1,160 fell to the lot of a rajah and was bought by his representative for Rs. 22,000, the starting bid being Rs. 15,000. The clamour and excitement were great, indeed considerable amusement being afforded by the brisk competition between the fractions. Two handsomely chased solid gold *kalmes* were sold for Rs. 2,000 each; a handsome solid State chair, upholstered crimson velvet, was knocked down to the Raja of Naldauga, in the district of Jessor, for Rs. 830. Over this there was also a keen competition one of the bidders being the Maharaja of Durbanga. The next sale, which is the final one, will include very rare and magnificent diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, as also some splendid and valuable articles of jewellery, chiefly from Mandalay.—E.

Extracts.

THE HILLS QUESTION.

The *Bombay Catholic Examiner*.—If the agitators in Calcutta would confine themselves to the economical aspect of the question they would command a certain amount of sympathy from without; but they insist upon treating the pecuniary question as one of quite secondary importance. The primary evil is that, by resorting to the Hills, the Government of India escapes from the control of public opinion. Against this we might urge that the public opinion of India is not identical with the opinion of Calcutta; that a Viceroy, who cared not for the opinion of the Babu press, could not be constrained to attend to them by the simple device of locking him up in Calcutta and that in Bombay we do not find our Governors indifferent to public opinion, though they spend very little time in their capital. Objections to the annual migration on the score of public expense are alone worth taking into account; and it is to be hoped that the Finance Committee will go into the question thoroughly, with a view to discovering how the exodus of Government to the Hills may be made least burdensome to the country. Probably a reduction can be effected in this direction as well as in others. It would undoubtedly produce an excellent effect throughout the land if the various Governments would for a time, not only preach the gospel of retrenchment and economy but also practise some self-denial in proof of their earnestness. They might for instance, *so long as the present* financial crisis lasts, withdraw to the Hills only once in every two years; but such a matter ought to be left to their own discretion.

THE SIMLA QUESTION.

The *Indian Planter's Gazette*.—There is some prospect that the Hills Exodus is likely to be placed on a footing which will commend itself to all moderate men, or at all events which will curtail the scandal within the limits of ordinary common sense. His Excellency Lord Dufferin is one of those gentlemen who have a wholesome regard for the utterances of the Press; for during the long years of his public career he has on several occasions, very vividly realized the influence which a Press, actuated by the purest and most unselfish motives, may be able to effect. His Lordship, *no doubt, feels keenly that the Exodus as at* present managed in is not only indefensible, but that it is scandalous, and while he is prepared in loyalty to his subordinates to make the best defence possible for the grievous waste of time and money implied in the annual Hills migration he is also prepared to listen and to recommend any fair measure of curtailment which may bring these yearly ton a more within the limits of common-sense than they have been in recent years. One of the gentle scribes who browses round the slopes of Jakko even goes the length of informing the people that dwell in the plains that there is already gathered together in Simla Secretariats a fairly large collection of Hill literature which His Excellency the Viceroy is only waiting for a favourable opportunity to fire off at the Press of India. So far as the Press of India is concerned, with the exception of the All-Indian Flunkey, there is a united front shown against the Government.

The *Advocate of India*.—The result of the Calcutta meeting to protest against the periodic removal of the Government of India to the Hills has, we fear, been disappointing to the public. The unexpected very often occurs, and surely the people of Calcutta never expected the turn that events have taken. What the meeting expected was, that the justice of their complaint would be everywhere recognised, and that the Government of India would be marshalled back to the City of Palaces, preceded by the Volunteer Band, the Chamber of Commerce, and the legal profession. Nothing of the kind has happened, and, judging from the point of general opinion, a very different answer to the demand is possible. Calcutta and the Viceregal court, Calcutta and the Government of India, are preparing to bid each other an eternal adieu. To Calcutta the separation seems preposterous; and the people of that choleric city are shrieking their patriotism, and insisting on their first-cousinship to the Government of India. But that Government makes no sign of acknowledgment, and exhibits no symptoms of returning affection. It skips and dances round the knobs of Simla with innocent glee, showing a hard-hearted indifference to the appeal to its kith and kindred in Calcutta. The press in this country—excepting the Calcutta press—has considered the question of the permanent residence of the Government in an impartial manner. That the Government should be permanently located somewhere is generally admitted. A flitting Government, here to-day and there to-morrow, does not suit the country or the people. The whole country is at one with Calcutta regarding this complaint; but on the question where shall and the permanent seat of Government be, opinion is not in accord. Although unanimity has not been obtained on this point, the views of Sir George Campbell, as set forth by him many years ago, have been received with wide approval. The Deccan is more in public favour at present than any other part of India.

CALCUTTA v. SIMLA.

The *Statesman*.—It is a purely idle dream to propose, in these days, any change in the seat of Government. The proposal has been repeatedly brought forward only to be dismissed as chimerical. For ourselves, if we saw any real advantage to be derived from a change, we should advocate it instantly. We see plainly that the proposal has nothing to recommend it, and that it would be attended with serious evils. In the first place the city has achieved its position as the capital from a series of causes that are weightier to-day than they ever were. Not only is Calcutta the natural port of entry and departure, for the vast and varied commerce of a hundred millions of the people but its situation is more central than that of any other place in the Empire. With the completion of the Railway system, Calcutta will be situated about half-way between the Punjab and the teeming populations of the extreme south, and about half-way between the Western Coast of India and the new Easter frontier on the borders of China. Not only is it the centre of the Empire from which all vital impulse must flow in emergency to its extremities, but it is so situated as to be free from all danger of hostile attack from an enemy. It has, moreover, the immense additional advantage of being situated in the midst of a population *of the most peaceful and loyal order*, and of the chief material resources of the empire. Its climate is upon the whole, and taking it all the year round, the least trying in all India, the European constitution. *Its vital statistics show that, in spite of the* condition in which the, masses of the people are still living, owing to our apathy and neglect—Calcutta is already one of the healthiest of the great cities of the world, while the reasonable outlay of two or three *millions of money on those structural improvements* which we have urged for years, would make it, we have reason to believe, the very healthiest of them all. We are conscious of no "special pleading" in what we are writing, nor is there any. We know Western India and the North-West as well as Calcutta, and after weighing all advantages which Bombay, Poona, Nassick, or Delhi to offer us, our judgment is clear and absolute that Calcutta is the natural capital of the Empire. It was never made so intentionally, but grew naturally, as almost all great cities do, into the position which it has attained. Were the Government wish, it would make Calcutta its constant seat of residence for about eight months in the year; the Viceroy, with a comparatively small surrounding, spending May and June in the Hills, and moving about the country when travelling, is pleasant in the rains, from July to mid-October. Residence at Simla should be restricted to the hot months, or until the rains fall, when the Viceroy should make a point of visiting the other provinces.

WOMAN: HER PLACE AND POWER.

Lecture by Mr. Raghunatha Rao.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Raghunatha Rao, Dewan Bahadur, delivered a lecture in the Hall of the London Mission School, Armenian Street, Madras, on the subject of "Woman: her place and power." There was a good attendance.

The lecturer began by stating that the first woman created was Shatrupa, who came into existence simultaneously with Manu, the lawgiver. She was the constant companion of her husband, Manu, and his confidential adviser. Nothing was done in the household without her sanction and consent. One of their daughters, Devahuti—a very learned lady—was quite a model of a wife. She was the head, or mistress, of a most magnificent household, which was the envy of even the Devas. The lecturer then proceeded to quote verses from Manu in support of his contention that women held a high position in ancient days. Women were also at liberty either to marry or not. Sulabha, a daughter of a Kshatrya, not having found a proper match for her, took to devotion and became a hermit. Intellectually great as she was, she had a debate with a learned King on esoteric philosophy, at the end of which she said, addressing the King, "Though not yet freed from ignorance or sins, you falsely imagine that you have been freed. I, as a friend, should point out to you that you are in a fool's paradise." This anecdote showed that both the sexes had the same privileges, and were of equal importance. Savitri was another highly educated lady. Having felt it difficult to secure a proper husband, she went abroad, and in the end chose a refugee's son. Her father, who came to know that the youth she had selected would not survive a year, tried to dissuade her from marrying him, but she would not change her mind. She consequently married him and was able to rescue her husband from death, and have him as her companion for a long time. Her biography had become so popular, particularly in the north, that whenever a girl under coverture saluted a matron, the latter said. "Become thou a Savitri." In the Court of Bhoja, there were a number of great Pandits, among whom was a lady. When asked by Sri-Rama to stay at Ayodhya, during his absence in the forests, Seeta, his wife, said that the husband alone was the friend, guide and philosopher of a wife, both in this and in the other world. Within the past 100 years, the name of the Maharani Ahalyabayee Holkar has been prominently before the world. Sir John Malcolm wrote of her in his "Memoirs of Central India," as follows "She held open durbars for several days in a period of turmoil and unrest; her first principle of government was moderate assessment. She heard every complaint in person, and was *always accessible.*" The lecturer then said that many attempts had of late been made, both by friends and enemies of Hindu Law to show that this law was partial to the male, and placed the female entirely at his mercy, so much so as to make her his slave to the end of time. He then quoted verses from Manu to show that such was not the case, and said that if the well-known ladies he had mentioned above—ladies who had fulfilled the duties which devolved upon women in so complete a manner as to immortalise themselves were slaves, slavery was a thousand times preferable to anything which might be styled liberty now-a-days. By some peculiar misfortune, women lost their position in the later civilization of Greece and Rome, and after the advent of the Pandavas in India. During the first ten centuries of the Christian era, their position was miserable. There had been many famous females in this Bharata Varsha. Avyar's moral teachings and her pure conduct had made her contemporaries and those of generations since, remember *many of the Aryan virtues.* Damayanti was a famous Queen, immortalized by various authors for her many virtues. The lecturer then said that, in their own time, there was an Aryan lady in the West setting a noble model to the whole world. She had been an accomplished girl, a prudent bride, a loving and affectionate wife; and now she was a caressing but disciplinarian mother; a matron of highest social and moral virtues; a huge subject of the Heavenly Father; a sovereign governing the most enlightened but, at the same time, a very troublesome people, not solely by the sword, but by securing a deep seat in their affections; a peaceful ruler at home and contributor of peace in the neighbourhood; and one who always relied on God's grace for success. The name was before them all, and it was a pleasure to utter and hear the name of Queen Victoria. (loud cheers). In India there was a lady well-worthy of being mentioned after that they had just heard, viz., Maharanee Surnomoyee, c. i., of Cossimbazar. She was a true Aryan lady. Thus it was that the position of women in India was not inferior to that of men. A woman's social position was high; her influence in politics was only curtailed in certain instances, where it was necessary to do so. On other occasions, she ruled kingdoms, advised kings, took part in wars, sometimes even led armies to battle. In the house, she was subordinate to none. She was the home instructor until the boys were put to school, and until the girls were placed under tuition. Woman did not know the key of the Vedas, for the simple reason that she was often found incapable of keeping secrets. She was the custodian of that part of religion which made one a good and pious citizen. The decline of the Aryans commenced from the date they began to neglect their women. If they would apply themselves with earnestness to the task of restoring their women to their former position, they would once more become a great moral and religious nation. The lecturer concluded by praying for the prosperity of *the British nation*, and for the *long life*, health, and happiness of the Queen-Empress of India, of her children, Feudatories, Ministers and Viceroys.

The Rev. Mr. Cobban, in thanking the lecturer, hoped that his instructive illustrations would encourage Hindus in the good work that had already been begun—of elevating the position of their females. He was sure that any Englishman who had read the histories available to him, of women in India, would find that there was enough in them to show that their position in the past was a highly honorable one. He asked his hearers to work earnestly in the cause of restoring their women to their former status.

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1886. No. 35

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THE RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Bangalore,

28th August 1886.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Sofia, 22nd Aug.—The greatest excitement prevailed here yesterday. The royal palace was surrounded by Bulgarian troops and large masses of the people, who compelled His Highness Prince Alexander to abdicate the throne, and he was thereupon compelled to leave, and was escorted out of the country. A meeting was then called of the revolutionists, at which it was resolved to implore the goodwill of the Czar towards the people of Bulgaria. The resolution was presented to the Russian agent here by a deputation on bended knees. In reply the Agent assured the revolutionists of the good feelings of the Czar towards Bulgaria.

The revolution, which has been unattended by bloodshed, was instigated by M. Karaveloff, the Premier, and M. Zankoff.

The proclamation issued by the Provisional Government says that Prince Alexander has abdicated, as he was convinced that his reign was fatal to the Bulgarian nation. The Grand National Assembly will now decide as to the future Government of the country. Bulgaria, it adds, relies on the powerful protection of the Czar.

London, 23rd Aug.—The Times of to-day, in discussing the deposition of Prince Alexander regards it as a triumph of Russian diplomacy, but the reverse to the diplomacy of the British Government.

London, 21st Aug.—In the House of Commons last night, the debate on the Address was resumed.

Mr. O'Conor denounced the proposals of Government in respect to Ireland, and denied that the verdict against Home Rule was irrevocable. With respect to Government upholding official rents, he said it was impossible to pay them.

The Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt condemned the Government proposal to deal with social disorder in Ireland without redressing grievances there. He ridiculed the idea of dealing with the question of local Government similarly in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Dr. J. W. A. Hunter suggested that the *British Government should put a native prince* on the throne in Burmah.

The debate was adjourned until Monday.

Chicago, 20th Aug.—The trial of the Anarchists who took part in the late riots here has resulted in seven of them being found guilty of throwing the bombs that killed the Police, and the Court has sentenced them all to death.

St. Petersburg, 20th Aug.—The *Journal de St Petersburg* denies that there is any truth in the statement that Port Lazareff in Corea has been occupied by the Russians.

London, 23rd Aug.—A telegram received from St. Petersburg asserts that the Ameer of Bokhara has written to Arthur Rahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, claiming Khoja Saleh.

Berlin, 23rd Aug.—An article in the *Berlin Post*, Prince Bismark's organ, says that the situation in Bulgaria, which has become dangerous, has been solved by the deposition of Alexander, in which Germany, Austria and Turkey acquiesce. The article adds that the overthrow of Prince Alexander has frustrated England's hope of a solution of the Eastern Question by a duel between Austria and Russia without any sacrifice on the part of England.

St. Petersburg, 23rd Aug.—The *Petersburg Novosti* says that direct intervention by the Russian Government in Bulgaria is probable, in order to establish a new regime there.

London, 24th Aug.—The debate on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was resumed in the House of Commons last night.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach said that within the limits of the Union the Government would do its utmost to promote the prosperity of Ireland.

Lord Hartington said he approved the Commission of Enquiry which the Government proposed to appoint next Session. The country, he said, required rest. He promised to fairly consider the Government measures.

Sofia, 23rd Aug.—Prince Alexander is proceeding to Bucharest. There are symptoms of a revulsion in the Bulgarian Army in his favour.

London, 23th Aug.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell, in moving an amendment to the Address, to suspend evictions in Ireland during the winter, warned Government that its policy would lead to disorder, and ultimately to the renewal of coercion. Mr. Gladstone criticised the plans of Government, which he said were dilatory and futile.

Mr. Gladstone starts from England to-day for Bavaria.

The Karmadec Group, in the South Pacific, which comprises the Meculty, Sunday, Curtis and Esperance Islands, has been annexed by Great Britain. The group is situated about four degrees south of New Zealand.

Tarnova, 24th Aug—It is reported that Prince Alexander has landed in Russian Bessarabia.

Sofia, 24th Aug—The Government here has been overthrown, and M. Zankoff and others have been arrested.

London, 26th Aug,—The news of the overthrow of the rebel Government at Sofia, and the arrest of the leaders, is confirmed.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Samuel Smith gave notice of an amendment to the Address, regretting the extension of operations in Burmah, and hoping that India will not solely have to bear the expenses.

The reported murder by Bechuanaland Kaffirs of Lieut. Bethell is untrue, as news has been received that he has arrived at Mafeking safely.

Tirnova, 25th Aug.—M. Stamboloff, in the name of His Highness Prince Alexander, has proclaimed martial law and appointed Colonel Mutkuroff to the command of the Bulgarian army with full powers.

The exact whereabouts of Prince Alexander is still veiled in mystery.

Berlin, 25th Aug—A meeting will take place between Prince Bismark and M. de Giers to morrow, at Franzonbad.

London, 28th Aug.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that Prince Alexander had been detained in Russian territory, until orders had been received from St. Petersburg for his release. He has now started for Darmstadt, being ignorant of the revulsion of popular feeling in Bulgaria in his favor. Telegrams had, however, been despatched to him from Tirnova urging his return

Sofia, 27th Aug.—A Regency has been formed, with M. Karaveloff as the Premier. The statement made that M. Karaveloff had joined M. Zankoff in effecting the revolution was incorrect.

London, 27th Aug.—Prince Alexander, in his farewell speech at Reni Russi, to the escort which had accompanied him over the frontier, said that he hoped Bulgaria would choose another Prince to govern the country.

Berlin, 27th Aug.—Prince Alexander has arrived at Lemberg, where he has received a perfect ovation. A torchlight procession took place last night in his honor, and the town was illuminated. The authorities paid him a visit to-day. From Lemberg the Prince proceeds to Breslau.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1886.

MYSORE AND TRAVANCORE.

COMPARISONS are not always odious, and to draw unfavourable contrasts should not always be considered as discourteous, because to compare men and their actions with other men and other actions will, as a general rule, tend to instil salutary lessons and work reform where reform is needed. The poet Burns says :—

> Oh! would some power the gift'e give us.
> To see ourselves as others see us,
> It would from many a blunder free us,
> And foolish notion!

But unless we are at liberty to institute comparisons with and draw contrasts of each other, we shall not be able to free ourselves of the foolish notions we have on ourselves and our belongings, and to reform the blunders and errors we are all so liable to commit. It is on this principle that we propose to compare the two Native States of Travancore and Mysore, though the latter may proudly boast that it is "the second Native State in India," and the former be considered but a little one, and

though there may be some who may consider such a comparison odious, and, to themselves, personally distasteful "A Travancore Patriot,' writing to the *Hindu* of Madras says —" His Highness the present Maha Rajah of Travancore ascended the musnud about a year ago His Highness is very well educated and possesses several excellent qualities rarely found in men of his position He is just and amiable and sincerely solicitous of the welfare of his subjects Though young he is thoughtful and sober in his judgment and action His Highness has been till now following in the footsteps of his predecessors in all that is good He conducts business exactly like his two late uncles In fact, Travancore has not for many years possessed a Sovereign more suited to his place I cannot here omit to mention that the remarks occasionally appearing in print about His Highness's Private Minister are not founded on any substratum of fact, for, while His Highness is ever ready to reward faithful and devoted servants, he is as diligent in restricting their powers and keeping them in proper check" It gives us much pleasure to affirm that the Maharajah of Mysore is no less amiable in his temper and conduct, that His Highness desires to be just, and is sincerely solicitous of the welfare of his subjects, but we regret to say that these good qualities seem to be only in the abstract as His Highness takes hardly any active part in the administration of his state, that he does not conduct business personally, as the princes of Travancore and Baroda do. In the Mysore State, all power and authority have been delegated to the Dewan, who is all powerful in the state Our Maharajah is not even President of his own Council It would, indeed, be a happy day for the subjects of His Highness if it can be said of him, as it is said of the prince of Travancore, that the state has not for many years possessed a sovereign more suited to his place While there is life, there is hope Our Maharajah is young yet, and we hope that, in a few years' hence, he will have rid himself of the thraldom of interested advisers by whom he is surrounded, and strike out his own line in the administration of his state It is only then he will be a prince *de facto*, as he is now *de jure* The same correspondent of the *Hindu*, writing of the Dewan of Travancore, Mr V Ramiengar says — "It is to be regretted that the strings of journalism are not directed where they ought to be Mr Ramiengar has now for nearly six years been holding the office of Dewan, and we have had ample opportunities to judge of his administration There is no need to hide the fact that a more unpopular man never filled the Ministerial chair in this country His name is now mentioned everywhere as the destroyer of the very foundations of Travancore society The popular voice is universally against him A continuance of his administration is likely to produce hereafter disturbances even among such a law abiding population as the subjects of His Highness There is the more probable as the Dewan is dead against the natives of the country in general and against the educated public in particular In a State where the happiness of the people depends more upon the character of its servants than the correctness of its laws, the distribution of patronage is regulated by unprincipled favoritism Mr Ramiengar's showy reforms are telling very seriously upon the agricultural population who form the back bone of the State Business in the Huzur Cutcherry is greatly in arrears in spite of the appointment of two Assistants. Strong rumours are afloat as to certain burdens being imposed upon the people in addition to what is directly paid in the shape of taxes on account of the salaries of men who do little service in return Above all, the relation between His Highness and the Dewan is suspected to be rather unfriendly—a result not to be wondered at when Mr Ramiengar's undue love of power and of self-glorification is known. His Highness has been shrewd enough to see the man in his true colors and is trying to give him every possible check in his career of revolution This has touched the man's heart to the quick, and it is doubtful whether he will view the matter in the true light and prove himself loyal to the throne It is an open secret that even towards the late lamented Maharajah who did him so much good he sometimes behaved in a manner that tended to shake the old friendship that subsisted between them Under these circumstances, the retirement of Mr Ramiengar from the Dewanship will be hailed with universal satisfaction Let us hope that His Highness will ere long see the way to do this piece of service to his people and secure for himself and his subjects peace, contentment and happiness"

The passage above quoted is strong in its language, but not without justification We have heard the same about Mr Ramiengar's conduct of Travancore affairs, but it was not our part to visit him with public censure We have a Dewan here who is so much like Mr Ramiengar, and he needs looking after, through the medium of the columns of the local press In the administration of Mr Sheshadri Iyer, we have almost all the evils complained of in that of his brother Dewan of Travancore The happiness and prosperity of the people of Mysore, like those of the people of Travancore, depend more on the character of the servants of the state, than on the correctness of the laws but where state patronage is distributed to favourites, what character can the administration bear? The leading characteristic of this administration is favouritism It was the bane of the administration in the time of the first Dewan, who was supported in it by the first British Resident, and is the bane of the administration of the second Dewan, who apparently does not care for public opinion and the unpopularity he has acquired, simply because there is no one to question his acts, not even the Maharajah The Dewan of Travancore is said to be on unfriendly terms with the prince of Travancore, because the latter endeavours to check the arbitrary acts of the former The Dewan of Mysore is on the most amicable and friendly terms with the prince of Mysore, because the latter is unable or unwilling to use his power of check and veto on the acts of the former As for the favouritism of which we speak, of which we have spoken so many times in these columns, and which every body but the Maharajah sees and deplores, it is a well known fact that, within the past six months, half a dozen Madrasees, who have not the smallest claim, have been appointed to subordinate places in the state service, for which intelligent and sufficiently educated Mysoreans might have been easily found It appears to us that just as Ramiengar of Travancore, a Madrasee, is dead against the natives of the country as Mr Sheshadri Iyer of Mysore, also a Madrasee, is dead against the natives of this country It seems to us, in fact, that the race of Dewans in Native states are no longer wanted Their day is done and over, they have become anachronisms and expensive nuisances, and the native princes would do well to abolish the race altogether, and rely for advice and guidance on the members of a well selected council of all classes of their subjects, of which they themselves should be Presidents, personally taking part in and directing the deliberations Certainly, such an experiment is worth trying, if native princes are to continue to obtain the services of Dewans only like those of Travancore and Mysore

THE PETTA BRANCH DISPENSARY

This institution, with a little judicious management, can be made far more useful than it is It stands, as it were, a half way house between the hospital and the residents of the town, and is mainly resorted to by those who are not sufficiently injured or indisposed to render the superior aid of the hospital necessary The applications for assistance are confined to those who require a purgative or a plaster, as a correct cure for deranged systems, or a cure for superficial ills If prompt remedy cannot be given for such trifling ailments, then are the functions of this Branch Dispensary misapplied, or not applied at all Lewis not so many days ago, an old man applied for some dressing for a severe wound he had received below the knee, and failed to obtain the required attendance He was told to come the day following which he did, he was again requested to come the following morning, only to be asked to come in the evening and on the following morning again when luckily his friends did the needful, in time to save him from another fruitless application for relief at the Branch Dispensary This neglect of the old man can only be laid down to a want of sympathy on the part of the dresser in charge of the Dispensary for suffering humanity, and for which he should be taken to task The dresser does not even appear to have examined the patient, to see if his wounds required immediate attention Even if he did so and found them not serious, surely it was his duty to have given the required medical aid, instead of telling him to come another day, and mother day, just as the man was a lug of wood, without sensibilities of any kind *Epic Healer* To one knows what it will be hard to say how many cases of a similar nature pass without notice because no complaints are made about But we might take it for granted that neglect of the kind is more the rule than the exception in this Branch Dispensary There could have been no motive, as there was no cause for the man having been so often turned back without obtaining the relief he sought, nor could discourtesy have been a necessity It was said, by the man's friend for medical aid was not present but not such unpardonable for the dresser to have put himself out to attend to him at once, or even the day after, and so he was told to come again What does all this prove? The want of proper supervision of institutions of the kind, by responsible authorities Poor, ignorant villagers are not aware that their wants must be attended to at public medical institutions, and their obtuseness is taken advantage of by those placed there by the municipality to minister to the necessities of the indigent among His Highness' subjects Complaints have been frequent of the way in which the work of this Branch Dispensary is conducted, and the incident we have noted above affords a happy illustration of how work is done in the departments of the State, and more especially in departments where, above all others, punctuality and prompt attention to duties constitute the soul of business We many family take it that those better off than the ryots are not treated, as carelessly as the old man has been, and why? because they dare not be so treated, without unpleasant consequence to the dresser The medical man in charge knows this, and he acts accordingly, but it is time he were made aware of the fact that there is not one law for the poor and another for the rich, even in the matter of pills and plaster and the sooner the authorities set about putting matters straight in this respect, as far as this Branch Dispensary is concerned, the better it will be for the public generally There should be no precedence or favouritism in a medical institution like the above, unless, indeed, in cases that imperatively demand that the last comer should be served or attended to before others, in all others it should be the aim of the medical man to attend to patients on the principal of first comer first served An hour's delay may in some cases prove fatal, or an injury may be beyond remedy, and a medical man knowing this, should not be remiss in attending to patients according to their needs, and if he will not act up to this home truth, or does not understand the same, he should be made to, by those set in authority over him

THE BANGALORE MUNSIFF'S COURT

It is difficult to understand why, since the transfer of Mr J W Knight to Mysore the Bangalore Munsiff's Court should be presided over by two successive unpopular Munsiffs Mr Knight was a most popular Judge, and the utmost cordiality and good feeling prevailed between the Bench and the Bar, and the public resorting to the Court were highly satisfied After Mr. Knight came Mr Annaya Rao, one of the most unpopular Munsiffs who have presided over the court, between whom and the members of the bar, there was no love lost and whose treatment of the advocates and pleaders was not relished by them at all To Mr Annaya Rao, succeeded Mr Sooryajee, who has proved himself to be the *alter ego* of his predecessor We regret to say that between him and the members of the bar practising before him, there is too obvious a want of good feeling, and this is not the fault of the latter, who, as a body, are respectful and courteous to all the judges and magistrates before whom they appear, and they are not less so to the present Munsiff of Bangalore The effect of this undesirable state of things is, that parties seeing the most in which the Munsiff carries himself on the bench, are compelled to compromise their cases and go home, though a case properly and even contested may have Natives of India of all classes, are intelligent enough to gauge the temper of a presiding judge or magistrate, by the manner he displays towards professional men, whose services they may be employed in any given case, and hence it is that a lazy or careless judge makes pretty short work of his file, by the parties compromising out of court, or withdrawing their suits, if they happen to be plaintiffs, and this, as we have said, people suits loss and damage There is a code of procedure adopted by the present Munsiff, which, we think is illegal, and that is, that while the witnesses of the parties are about to be examined, Mr Sooryajee forbids the defendants or defendant's entry of Court We have never heard of such a procedure before, and as we have said, it is illegal Defendants in a suit, like plaintiffs have every right to remain in Court from the beginning to the end of each hearing of a case It is only the witnesses who remain out of court, till they are called in for examination, one after another This is the common, very common—rule of procedure in all suits and processes, throughout the courts in British India, and in the native states, where British law and procedure prevail, so common and well known, indeed, is the procedure, that we stand to with much surprise at either the Munsiffs ignorance or perversity, for his adoption of exactly the contrary mode of proceeding that arises from one of these two causes We think in conclusion, that the Chief Court would be but justice to the members of the bar and the public resorting to the Munsiff's Court, if it will enquire into the matters which we have thus briefly brought to public notice

Occasional Notes

A Bengali paper, to be called the *Mandalay Pioneer*, is about to be published at Mandalay

The last accounts of Sir Charles Macgregor's health which have reached India are of a very distressing character

The Nizam has mentioned the proposal to substitute Hindustani for Persian in all communications between the several departments of the Government

The Bolan Railway will be re-opened about the same week as the Sind Sagar line The Dera Ismail Khan road is expected to be ready about October

It is understood at Simla that the Hon C A Elliot, President of the Finance Committee, will succeed Sir Stewart Bayley as member of the Viceregal Legislative Council

In distributing the prizes at the Baroda College, the Gaekwar announced that a scheme is under consideration for raising the status of the College by opening science classes for the degree of Bachelor of Science

Dr Turner's Institute at Wynaad shows great promise During the past week the State of Pattiala has given the indefatigable Doctor Rs 25 000, for the advancement of his scheme, while the Nabha State, some months ago, contributed Rs. 16 000

The Transcaspian Railway was opened for traffic on the 11th ultimo, as far as Merv, and 1,000 Turcoman horsemen, headed by Colonel Alikhanoff, met Generals Komaroff and Annenkoff, who arrived on the first train

The *Englishman* understands that Mr C A Elliott will succeed Sir Auckland Colvin as Finance Minister and that the latter will succeed Sir Alfred Lyall as Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces

It has been proposed instead of lighting Poona by gas as was at first mooted to make use of electricity for that purpose, the water power of the Bund Falls being utilised to develope the requisite electricity

The Viceroy leaves Simla at the end of October, on tour, which includes Baroda, Bangalore, Mysore Ootacamund and Negapatam At Lahore the Chief's College will be opened and at Karachee the proposed Harbour extension will be examined

The *Pioneer Correspondence* mentions a rumour that the Russians have suggested to the Porte the cession of Batoum, as a suitable equivalent for the terms of the war indemnity due by Turkey The Turks have not forgotten Prince Russian lessons to use it as a commercial centre so she says

The Chinese have ways of their own of intimating to a visitor that he is not popular Recently a placard was taken off the walls of Canton, which referred to the Viceroy as follows—"When you came to Yunnan (city of rams) all people blessed heaven and earth Now, among the way you conduct business, all people curse heaven and earth

A local paper states that a gentleman resident in Sydney has invented an electric machine gun, capable of firing lead to any point of the compass, at the rate of no fewer than 120 rounds in every few seconds It carries its own ammunition, is portable, and capable of being moved with great rapidity on the battle field, and can be fired in any position

300 Carrier pigeons were started on the 17th ultimo, by the Vienna Carrier Pigeon Society, for flight from Vienna to Cologne The first pigeon arrived in Cologne on the 18th, having covered the distance of 781 kilometres in 22¾ hours—that is, much faster than the quickest express train The other birds arrived on the 18th 167 on the 19th, and 123 on the 20th and two succeeding days

It is stated that a Commission to delimitate the frontier between our newly acquired territory in Burmah and the Chinese Empire is in prospect, and as Mr Macaulay has shortly had experience of diplomatic dealings with China, he may be fittingly compensated for the disappointment of the Thibet Mission falling through by having given the post of political officer with the Chino Burmese Boundary Commission

The Judgment in the case of the "Empress" v. F W Gibbons' is, says the *Englishman*, "calculated to produce a profound sensation It concludes as follows—'It is difficult to conceive a grosser case The helplessness and ignorance of the labourers and the superior intelligence and position of the accused aggravated the offence, which but for the intervention of the Inspector would have entailed grievous injustice on the labourers.'

A London Correspondent says that "Lord Randolph's appointment has not met with much favour from the great bulk of the Conservative party, and, until he has achieved some marked success, his nomination will be regarded as a concession to his own personal wishes rather than as the selection of the best man for the post Yet, leaving Sir Michael Hicks Beach out of the question, Lord Salisbury would have found it difficult to discover a suitable person for the post"

A London correspondent says that "upon the suggestion of the Conservative Chief Her Majesty wrote an autograph letter to Lord Hartington pressing him to join the new Government, it was supposed that the required co-operation could be secured But not even the Royal wishes, thus formulated, could suffice to overcome the obstacles placed in the way by the force of things Lord Hartington could not consent to become member of an amalgamated Cabinet even to oblige the Queen"

The Rajkumar College is now quite full, there being nearly fifty princes as its inmates, and there is a talk of still further extending the buildings to provide for an increased number of students Kumar Harbhamji, the brother of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, who had gone to England after finishing his studies at the Rajkumar College, and who was called to the Bar last year, has been offered an appointment under the Government of the Nizam, through the good offices of the British Government

Mr Gough, Professor of Philosophy in the Presidency College here, wrote a dissertation in which he attempted his best to prove that the Indians did not belong to the Aryan stock Mr Gough, perhaps, aimed at making a name by starting a novel theory But, poor man, his ambition has not been satisfied Baboo Nilmani Mazoomdar, a Professor in the Dacca College, could not forbear an absurd theory like that going into the world unrefuted So he has written a masterly essay proving the utter worthlessness of Mr Gough's theory So we have narrowly escaped being turned non Aryans

The *Pioneer* says that rumour from England conveyed by letter of last week's mail says that the new Knighthood of the Indian Empire will be entirely in business with a batch of some fifty names By far the greater part of these will be Knights of the Star of India, selected, we may suppose, more to give a tone to the Indian Empire than honours upon its merits, for the sake of enabling them to add another group of local to distinguished names However it is believed that there will be at least half a dozen new names too in the first Chapter

The Tibetans, it is now clear, says the *Pioneer*, had never the least intention of allowing Mr Macaulay's Mission to cross the frontier They occupied the Jelap La Pass, and have since pushed outposts as far as the Lingtu Pass, in Sikkim territory within ten miles of our own border at Rhenok We have always maintained and repaired the road from Rhenok to Jelap La, but our road party have actually been compelled to leave their work by reason of the Tibetans' movements It is believed the Llamas will now order their troops to retire as the Mission has been broken up

His Majesty's Government is going to bring out a newspaper The venerable *London Gazette* will continue its career, and the new comer, for which no title has at present been selected, will be the bantling of the Board of Trade The journal is to tell us all about tariff changes, movements in foreign markets, foreign port and harbour regulations, and foreign commercial legislation Mr Gillen, of the Board of Trade, may be regarded as the probable editor

Sir Lepel Griffin leaves Indore to-morrow for Gwalior, where the new administration sanctioned by the Government of India is to be inaugurated and brought into working order It is understood that Sir Ganpat Rao, the present Minister, will, in accordance with the wishes of the late Maharajah, be the President of the Council and maintain a general superintendence over all departments of the State, assisted by seven members chosen as being the most representative men, either as landed gentry, military leaders, or competent officials.

A case was recently tried in Assam in which a tea planter was charged with forgery by making crosses purporting to be coolies' signatures to agreements. The planter was acquitted by the unanimous verdict of a jury consisting of three Europeans and two natives, but Mr Lutmann Johnson, the presiding Judge, differed, and reported the case to the Calcutta High Court The matter came before Justices Pinter and Grant when they convicted the defendant and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,000, with six months' further imprisonment as the alternative The defendant admitted making the crosses, and said it was the usual custom in Assam

Local and Provincial

The Maharajah of Mysore Serving Mites as the "Bangalore Spectator"—The appeal which was filed by the plaintiffs in the suit on the 15th instant in the Court of the British Resident against the finding of the Civil and Sessions Judge, has been admitted, and fixed for hearing on Saturday the 11th September 1886

An Execution —Timothy, a horse keeper of the First Mysore Lancers, who was sentenced to death, on the 10th instant, by the Sessions Judge of the Cantonment of Bangalore, for the murder of Jumma Shaik Hussain of the same regiment, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Thursday next, at the Central Jail, Bangalore

Sunday Evening Lecture —The Reverend F E Slater will delivered his Lecture (postponed from last week) in the London Mission Lecture Hall Petta, next Sunday evening, September 5th, at 6 30 Subject "In what sense is the Bible the word of God? The other will be taken by A Rungaswamy Ayengar, Esqr, B A, B L, Comptroller

Prince Dase Urs —The *Spectator* is glad to note that this promising young scion of the Royal House of Chamarajendra, who was attached to the 3 d Madras Lancers, having volunteered for field service in Upper Burmah, His Excellency the Commander in Chief has graciously requested Prince D Se Urs will join the 1st Madras Lancers in Bangalore, prior to the regiment's departure for Burmah

The Fort Murder Case —The Fort Murder case, as it is called, in which two men Govindoo Gooloo Modelly and Venkatasawmy are charged with the murder of one Moonsamy Modelly, whose dead body was found tied up with ropes, in the Karanjee tank, in the Fort, came on for hearing before Colonel Hill, Sessions Judge, Cantonment Bangalore, on Monday last, and continued (with the exception of Friday) till Saturday evening last, when the prisoners closed their defence The arguments of counsel on both sides will be heard on Thursday next, to which day the case has been adjourned The Judge will probably deliver judgment on Saturday next The same Counsel appear for prosecution and defence, namely, Mr J C S Lawrence, M A, LL, Advocate, and Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr A M Gorman, Advocate, for the prosecution, and Mr J W Hayes, Jr Barrister at law, and Messrs Murugesam Modelly and Parthasarathy Iyengar, Advocates, for the prisoners

Departure of the Maharajah —His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani, with the children, and accompanied by their respective suites, left Bangalore for Mysore, by special train at 12—10 at noon, on Sunday last The Dewan, the Chief Secretary and other officials accompanied His Highness There was a very large attendance of officials, native and European on the platform Mr J Bowlyall, the British Resident, Major General H Rowlands, commanding the Bangalore Division, the Chief Judge of Mysore Mr C G Plumer, Justices Thumbu Chetty and Ramachandriah, were amongst those on the platform Usual salutes for their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani were fired on the royal party leaving the palace on the High Ground The usual escorts of Silladar Horse and Guards of Honor of Barr sepoys were in attendance.

The Hindu Elections —A meeting presided over by Major Maltby, Municipal President, C and M Station of Bangalore, was held on Wednesday morning at the Mayo Hall, to elect four Commissioners. Mr Krishna Singh proposed and Mr Narrain Chetty seconded, that Messrs. A R Subbiapathy Moodliar and V. Gangadharam Chetty ar be re-elected, and that Mr A Singaravelu Moodliar, B A, and Mr P Mudaliar Moodliar be elected as Commissioners. Major Maltby enquired whether the two new candidates possessed all the qualifications required by the rules. He remarked that by some mishap a Hindu Commissioner had been allowed to sit on the Board for the past two years, although he did not possess the necessary assessment qualification It was intimated by those present that this Commissioner had not been proposed for re-election, and that the two newly-proposed members were duly qualified There being no further nominations, the four gentlemen proposed were declared duly elected under the provisions of section 7 of the election rules. The arrangements for this morning's meeting were good

General Summary.

The First Prince of Cochin —His Highness Vira Kerala Varmah has intimated to Government that he intends visiting Burma and Ceylon leaving Shoranur on the 31st instant. His reception at Madras and Mannad, and return at the Calicut on the 2nd of October His visit is a purely private one

Forms of Address —The Government direct that correspondence between tahsildars, deputy tahsildars, and shekeddars magistrates and the chairmen of municipalities be carried on by letter where the tahsildar knows English, and where this is not the case, the Tahsildar in his address shall use the vernacular form, the English being by letter in English and if in a vernacular, by as last

Mr P Ramchendra Rao —The Governor-General in Council, taking into consideration that Mr P Ramchendra Rao, of the Statutory Civil Service, being Head Assistant Collector, besides being graduate in Law of the Madras University, has authorised his exemption from passing the departmental examination, either the Lower or Higher Standard, but Mr Ramchendra Rao will have to be attached for the prescribed period to a talooq and Survey parties to undergo the usual training in those branches of work

English law in India —The Chief Justice, fresh from England, maintained on Monday that it is his business to administer the law of England, except where it is modified by enactment in India But England is not India, or vice versa So at least thought the author of a note in the Edinburgh Review (1869) of Mr Justice Holloway's translation of Savigny's "System of Roman Law" He said with special reference to Indian Judges, British and Natives —

"We old English hands only learn law instead of *English law*, would they distinguish principles from mere rules and forms, would remember that the form of the law of England, and many, though not all, of its principles, are the growth of English habits, English rule, English prejudices, and in an English climate; would see that these can no more be forced on natives of India with ultimately any less oppression than a tight coat and trousers, if Englishmen would study deeply the laws and customs of natives, realize their character and habits, if they would seek carefully the natural development of law in India and to foster it,—then indeed they would doubtless, with their superior energy and intelligence, do the work of legislation far more quickly and effectually than in our most sanguine moments we can expect that it will be done"

Extracts.

ENGLANDS DUTY AT THE PRESENT CRISIS

The *Indian Mirror*—"England's position in the East seems to be becoming more and more difficulties which we probably at present imagine, and it will be well that the highest wisdom should now be exercised in the administration of her affairs in Asia. It is not only Russia that England has to con-

aged with in the Eastern hemisphere but also Germany. We have no idea, as yet, perhaps of how fast the influence of Germany is growing in China Of all European nations the Germans are now mostly in the confidence of Chinese It will be remembered that a German Syndicate has offered to advance a large sum to China to be invested in the construction of Railways in the land of the Celestials It is with the aid of the Germans also that the Chinese could cope with the French so successfully Prince Bismark's statesmanship has not failed to establish German prestige in China on a wide scale In the present Anglo Chinese Convention, we see clearly the hand of Germany to a large extent China having Germany to back her, England cannot be too careful in all her dealings with Pekin. The Pioneer may find cause for congratulation in the conclusion of the Convention between England and China We do not We look upon it as the first step towards a misunderstanding between the two Powers hereafter China always knows well how to maintain her ground, and to wield her powers When to the sagacity of her statesmen is added the machinations of Germany we can easily understand the position of China in her relations to England England may take pride in her alliance with China, but the growing influence of Germany in the Celestial Empire cannot for a moment admit of a doubt

We are living in most critical times While Russia is fast establishing her power in Central Asia and marching rapidly towards our North-Western Frontier Germany is extending her influence in China, far and wide, with the ultimate object, perhaps, of asserting her to strengthen her position on the South Eastern frontier Thus between Germany and Russia, at two opposite and extreme points of her Empire, England finds herself very fairly hemmed in

This is just the time when England should call to her aid the valuable lessons taught by history, and abstain altogether from indulging in that earthhunger, by which she has lately been overpowered Annexation is a dangerous policy, and is the sure road to ruin and destruction Let her consolidate her Empire in the best way she is able, let her ensure its stability on the rock of the loyalty and defences of the Empire, both external and internal Let her introduce at one measure of such a pacific kind as to make the Princes and people of India doubly attach to her and let her see that the attachment is rendered so strong that it will be sufficient to deter Germany, Russia or any other Power from invading the British Empire in India"

A DEWAN AND HIS TROUBLES

The *Bombay Gazette*—The affairs of the State of Cambay have again been brought into notice by a petition which four hundred of the Nawab's subjects have submitted to the Political Agent, the Collector of Kaira, calling for the dismissal of the Dewan, Mr Shamrao Imad Cambay history is repeating itself, and the agitation against the present administration recalls the events of the early part of 1883, when the Government of Bombay intervened in the interests of order and good-government in the State On that occasion, *it will be remembered*, it was the same Dewan who was alleged to be the cause of mischief A large exodus from the State of people who alleged that they were the victims of oppression, misgovernment and tyranny of every kind gave a dramatic aspect to the protest of the Dewan's enemies, and until the other side of their story was told, half persuaded a partially informed public that a tyrant of the first water was ruling the roost in Cambay In a petition which the aggrieved Cambayans employed an eminent firm of Bombay solicitors to draw up for them they stated that "rather than renew their lives in Cambay, these thousands of fugitives have been since that time and are now living in Ashapuri and Kimrea, near Potland, houseless living under trees or such natural shelter as they can find, and in many instances only obtaining one meal a day, and for that depending on the bounty of his High ness the Gaekwar and others" There seemed something affecting in the picture of these thousands of oppressed people wanderings thousless and penniless through a strange land, subsisting on charity, and all because life had been made intolerable for them by the high-handed proceedings of Dewan Shamrao Imad Not less did their story challenge sympathy when the memorialists set out the catalogue of Mr Shamrao's oppressions He had removed the old officers of the State, he had confiscated the estates of *intestates* and families who had been in possession for generations, he had taxed crops twice over, he had turned poor men out of their houses without compensation, in order that he might carry out public improvements, his police had been guilty of violence and oppression and he had by his conduct in general shown himself unworthy of public confidence The agitation was not without result, though an inquiry into the allegations in the memorial which was instituted by Mr Spry on behalf of the *Government of Bombay* showed that it was largely made up of instalments and exaggerations The Nawab was so impressed by the exodus that of his own motion he dismissed the Dewan and a number of other officials placed his brother in law, Mr. Mahomed Nubi Bakhsh, at the head of the administration, and to show that there was no ill feeling, himself rode out half-way to Kaira, returning to the capital, like a forgiving father of his people, at the head of his self-banished subjects and so there was peace in Cambay once more The same Dewan is now made the object of almost the same allegations as in 1883 His banishment from office, notwithstanding the Nawab's pro mise that none of the dismissed officials should be readmitted to the State, was but a temporary measure Dewan Mahomed Nubbi Khan, though the *Bombay Government described him as* "a gentleman of great respectability and good character," who had lived many years in Europe, turned out a failure, quarrelled with the Nawab, and after a brief reign was dismissed to make way for the return of the much-offending and for ever banished Administrator, Mr Shamrao Dant In any case not once Mr Shamrao's position on re-assuming the Dewanate must have been uncomfortable The Mahajans who had organised the revolt against him at the beginning of 1883, had done this with a skill which even the inventors of boycotting might admire During the exodus to Kimrea they had compelled the shopkeepers to close their shops and had most effectually prevented trade of all kinds in the city They had even set up authority over the mob before which the Darbar was helpless and the ordinary life of the city had been suspended until they had withdrawn their prohibition Mr Shamrao, despite his reinstatement in the Nawab's favour, could secure by hope for a quiet time so long as the occult power of the Mahajans remained He was never popular in the State, and there is reason to fear that he has not made much progress since his return in his attempts to overcome the hostility of the Nawab's subjects The present revival of the agitation against his rule, though we should be careful after what transpired in Mr Spry's inquiry three years ago not to exaggerate its significance, seems to show that neither the voluntary exile of the memorialists of 1883, nor the compulsory exile of the Dewan has taught wisdom either to them or to him

HINTS TO INDIANS PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND FOR LEGAL STUDY

Mr Stephen Ands, Barrister At Law writes —As a great number of Indians now-a-days proceed to England for the purpose of qualifying themselves for admission into my honourable branch of the profession and honourable society of "the gentlemen of the long robe" a few words of information regarding the expenses of the passage, stay in England mode of life, enrolment in one of the Inns of Court course of study, &c., will, I think, be not unacceptable to those intending to do so I will, therefore commence with

(1) *The Passage*—Good 1st class accommodation may be had on the B I S N Co steamers from Madras and Calcutta to London for £52 10 0 Length of voyage from 35 to 40 days Good 1st and 2nd class accommodation on P and O steamers from Madras Calcutta and *Bombay* for £68 and £47 respectively The shortest voyage is that from Bombay by the Overland route, in 13 days the journey from Bombay to Calais being by train, the across the Channel in a couple of hours to Dover and thence on to London by train, the whole occupying about 2½ days

(2) On arrival in London the first thing would naturally be to look out for lodgings For young Indians wishing to perfect themselves in "English as she is spoke," to learn the mode and manners of English life, and at the same time study the pocket, a Boarding House is the most desirable Here one has at the same time, both the freedom of an hotel and those slight restrictions consequent on living in a family Highly respectable ones may be found in the vicinity of Russel-square (not far from the Inns of Court and Colleges) where first class accommodation may be had, and good society found The terms for full board and residence and all the comforts of a home, vary from 25 shillings to £2 2 0 per week according to the size and position of the room required Miss E A Manning the Secretary to the National Indian Association, will gladly find a suitable place if application be made to her She takes a special interest in India and Indians

(3) *Mode of life*—There is a saying to the effect that 'while you are in Rome do as the Romans do Pers, while you are in England do as the English do However do not intend that this should be acted up to, literally, and that one should go into them in their vices and other failings Though there are Vegetarian Restaurants and Temperance Leagues, Vegetarianism and total abstinence will never do for life in so cold a climate as that of England Beer is cheap and half a pint with one's dinner will further do the least harm, produce the contrary effect

(4) (a) *Enrolment*, &c—There are four Inns of Court, viz, the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincolns Inn and Gray's Inn (all close to one another) The Inner and Middle are mostly resorted to by Indians Having selected your Inn and enrolled yourself at the Treasurers Office the next thing is to keep terms A term is kept by eating, (or attending) a certain number of dinners—in the case of Indians who are not members of any Oxford University or of the Hall of the Inn to which you belong Twelve terms (i e 3 years) must be kept in this way but sometimes the Benchers of the Inn grant a dispensation of two or three terms to Indian students The student is also required to pass a *satisfactory* examination in *Roman Law Common Law, Equity* and *Real and Personal Property* He may appear and pass in Roman Law, after keeping four terms, but he may not appear in the other three subjects till after his enrolment The following are the books recommended for the various subjects *Hunter's Introduction to Roman Law* and *Sandar's Justinian*, *Smith* or *Browne Smith's Equity*, *Underhill on Torts* and *Pollock on Partnership Broom's Commentaries on Common Law Underhill on Torts, Smith on Negligence, Harris* or *Stephen's Criminal Law, Stephen's Evidence Smith* or *Anson on Contracts, Cockburn's Real Property* and any book on *Personal Property*

The student need not purchase all these books, as they are all to be had at the Library attached to the Inn The cheapest and wisest would be to belong to Stevens Law Lending Library in Bell Yard, next the Royal Courts of Justice There are lectures delivered in the Inns free to students, but these will only be of use to those going in for Scholarships, and not to those going only preparing for the "pass" Examination It would be better to attend the Tutors classes, also free to students belonging to the Inner Temple For those intending to practise *out of* England being in Chambers with a Barrister will be of but little use *Any student possessing a* Matriculation certificate of any of the Indian Universities is exempt from any Examination on admission Others must pass a Preliminary Examination

(5) *Cost of Enrolment, &c*

	£	s	d
Form of application for admission	1	1	0
Law Lectures in the Inns	5	5	0
Stamp duty	25	1	3
Fees to the Inn	10	5	2
Deposit of £100 (by those who are not members of any English University from which payment for Commons and dues, &c, is deducted on "call to Bar and Balance returned)	£100	0	0
Total	£141	12	5

The fee for dinners is about £1 1 0 per term There are also other minor expenses

(5) *Entire Cost for 3 years stay in England*

	£	s	d
Inn fees and Books—say	200	0	0
3 years Board and Residence	300	0	0
Clothes, Boots, Hats, &c	150	0	0
Passage there and back	105	0	0
Other expenses	245	0	0
Total	£1,000	0	0

Madras, 18th August

A PEEP INTO THE ATTEMPT IN SUPPORT OF INFANT MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD

The opposition to social reform among Hindus, which has so far been confined to paper controversy, is about to assume a dramatic form in Bombay But there is, we fear, every likelihood of the drama turning into a melodrama farce Our information about the matter is derived from a unimpeachable source and we challenge contradiction *from the parties* concerned Our only desire is that they should behave in such a manner as not to become a laughing stock in the eyes of the enlightened public by bringing ridicule on the Hindu community and discrediting their claim on and promotion to political aspirations We have no wish to deprecate or oppose the movement *merely because* it is directed against reform Against my opinion namely bold and boldly and publicly asserted we have not a word to say But we suspect we cannot say this of the attempt that is now being made to collect a number of people in Malbar Hill and agitate against social reform

We shall place before our readers a short history of this attempt In the first place, we have very good grounds for believing that the movement is under the active advice of two high's educated English knowing, politicians among us—the Hon Mr Mandlik and Mr Justice Umashankar One at least of them—Mr Mandlik—while actively supporting the movement, has so far expressed his unwillingness to sign the requisition convening the meeting He ground for advising Mr Virjeewandas that a meeting should be called to protest against Government passing a law to put down infant marriage is no matter at all, brought in the circumstance that since the Hon Mr Melvill and Messrs Justice West and Scott have taken on the subject and the first two have sent to Mr Mandlik's draft bills for his advice there is reason to fear that Government may at their instance introduce measures Now speeches are to be made at the meeting but simply a resolution condemning Government interference is to be mildly passed Here is procedure has been suggested for the purpose evidently of showing opposition at the meeting and of avoiding the necessity of electing at it whether, apart from the question of Government interference, the sentiment described opposite of condemn the customs which all these years in their debut moments perceive as evils. This is a very cowardly course A meeting which is to be held under the auspices of two cultured gentlemen who are also leaders of political thought ought certainly to be expected to deliver its verdict on the real and issue the moment that question arises—namely, that is either approves or disapproves of infant marriage and enforced widowhood, and if it disapproves of them, what remedies it would suggest to check the evils, if Government interference is bad Every one knows that Government have not yet contemplated and are not likely to contemplate passing any law on the subject, and hence if by any portion of the public The Hon Mr Melvill has written clearly on it, and so has M Justice West but Dufferins views were enunciated only a year ago It is, therefore, amusing, to find two educated gentlemen of Mr Mandlik's and Mr Justice's intelligence trying to put on an irrelevant and unnecessary issue before the public dox masses of the Hindu community and also guilty misinterpreting the Hon Mr Melvill's letter about the Hon Mr Mandlik, as we certainly may has observed, we need only say that his views and conduct on the question of adoption among Hindus—a question which regarded from the point of the Hindu *shastras*, as important as the question of infant marriage and enforced widowhood—put him out of court in this controversy His hostility to evil in generally is well known But we would not expect to see Mr Justice among the active advocates of the opponents of reform, for, though not known as a friend of it he was not known as hostile to it

For these gentlemen, if they are true to themselves, boldly come forward and take a leading and public part in calling the meeting and also during its proceedings, instead of laying to put others to the front and allowing themselves to be their active advisers from behind the screen There will be at least manliness in such a course, if no other merit But them by all means deprecate Government interference if they think, as most people do, that it will be injurious, but at the same time they should, as intelligent and educated men with a due sense of their responsibility, either couple their protest with a declaration of what they would do themselves or suggest to the community to do to check the evils or they should say distinctly that in their opinion they are no evils at all and on this principle try to see the customs are enforced on all classes. Like men having the courage of their opinions and not ashamed to own them publicly, they must come forward in their own names and persons to vindicate their position, instead of merely pulling strings from behind Should they, on the other hand, abide by their present resolve not to put themselves in evidence publicly, afraid of what the civilized public may say of them while anxious to lead the orthodox party, we should they merely good on others to the force of an imbibing to protest against something that is imaginary and passing silently and in a cowardly manner ambiguous resolutions, they will be doing great injustice to themselves, and the enlightened public will know how to value movements got up under such ridiculous circumstances—*Indu Prakash*

BANGALORE—Printed and published at the *KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.*

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1886. No. 36

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 31st Aug.—In the House of Lords last night, Lord Salisbury said he was unable to hold out any hope respecting the re-opening of the case of Sivlar Prithi Rao.

In the House of Commons a discursive debate took place on Mr. Samuel Smith's amendment to the Address regretting the extension of the operations in Burmah, and hoping that India would not have to bear the whole of the expenses connected therewith, and also on an amendment of Mr. W. K. Cromer (Member for Haggerston) condemning the continued annexation by the British Government.

Sir J. E. Gorst (the Under-Secretary for India) declared that both Liberals and Tories concurred in the necessity of the war in Burmah, and there was no precedent or reason for charging England with the expenses. It is intended, he said, at the beginning of the cold season to mass a force of 30,000 men with a flotilla which will suppress all organized resistance in Upper Burmah. He quoted a minute of Lord Dufferin, shewing that complete order in Burmah was simply a question of time. An amendment of Mr. Cromer was rejected by 201, against 125 votes, and Mr. Smith's amendment was rejected by 199 against 126 votes.

Berlin 31st Aug.—The *North German Gazette*, in an article to-day, reports that Germany is not affected by events transpiring in Bulgaria, and says that German armaments are due to the constant arming of France, who alone is answerable for the present situation in Central Europe.

Sofia, 1st Sept.—M. Karaveloff, Premier having been suspected of complicity with M. Zankoff, in the late attempt to overthrow Prince Alexander, has been arrested and imprisoned.

Tirnova, 1st Sept. His Highness Prince Alexander has ordered the release both of M. Karaveloff and M. Zankoff.

Sofia, 2nd Sept.—Prince Alexander has telegraphed to the Czar, assuring him of his gratitude and devotion, and stating that he is ready to resign the Crown of Bulgaria to its giver. The Czar, in reply, says that he cannot approve of Prince Alexander's return to Bulgaria, foreseeing the sinister results. His Majesty also adds that the intended mission of Prince Dolgorouki to Sofia has become ill-timed, and that he will abstain from intervening in Bulgaria while Prince Alexander remains on the throne. He concludes by saying that he will judge what his father's memory about the interests of Russia, and the peace of Eastern Europe require of him.

The Press anticipate that Prince Alexander will abdicate in consequence of the rebuff he has received from the Czar.

Tientsin, 31st Aug.—In consequence of fears entertained by the Chinese Government, that Russia had designs on Corea, a fleet of nine Chinese iron clads was despatched there, and on its arrival off the coast, a force of Chinese soldiers indisguise was landed. The Coreans, however, objected to the Chinese landing, and attacked them.

Tirnova, 31st Aug.—His Highness Prince Alexander arrived here to-day, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

The Russian Council at Sofia, who was implicated in the late overthrow of Prince Alexander, has been recalled by his Government.

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1886.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is with much reluctance, but with the sincerest regret, that we have to say the few following words to our Subscribers, and we trust that what we are about to say will be read, laid to heart, and carried into immediate practice. The *Karnataka Prakasika* is the only independent native organ in the Mysore Province to represent native opinion on the current topics of the day, to record popular grievances and suggest remedies, to watch and criticise the acts and measures of the Government, to overlook the judicial administration of the country, in order to see that justice is done as between man and man, in short, to perform all those public duties which appertain to the honest and independent members of the Public Press. We have been doing our duty by the people manfully and to the very best of our ability for very many years now, and we are glad to say that our services have been highly appreciated by the public. There is one thing, however, which very greatly discourages us, and makes us think that almost the very best course we can adopt is to close our journal altogether. The discouragement to which we refer is the conduct of a large number of you, amongst the public of the Province, who have honoured us and shewed your appreciation of our existence as a journal, by putting your names down on subscription list. We say putting your names down advisedly, because it is one thing to put one's name down as a subscriber, and quite another thing to pay up your *promised* subscription. The subscription to this paper is so small, so very small, that it quite astonishes and discourages us, that you who have honoured us with the patronage should be in continuous arrears for months and years together. Eight annas a month, or six rupees, a year, for each edition are all that is asked for and cheerfully given—on paper, but every time we look at our subscription list, we repeat, we are quite surprised and disheartened at the *large amounts of arrears* that stare us in the face. There are amongst you even those who are *in arrears for two and three years at a stretch*, at eight annas a month! And the worst of it is, that most of you will not condescend to notice the frequent demands in writing which we make on you. It is all very well to say that the *Karnataka Prakasika* is conducted very honestly, very independently, and very ably, and that its articles are widely read; but what is the use of all this, which is but empty praise, when you, defaulting subscribers, will not pay the paltry sum of eight annas a month for what you profess to appreciate so highly? We have thus strongly entered our protest with you; it is for you now to see—it is quite easy for you to see—the exceedingly painful position in which you have placed us, a position from which there is only one mode of escape, namely, that of ceasing to publish the journal an act which will deprive the Province of the only independent native journal which has been in existence for so many years, and to which we cannot but resort with the deepest and most lasting regret.

THE CROLE CASE.

In another column of our this morning's paper, will be found the despatch of the Secretary of State for India (Lord Kimberley) in the matter of the memorial of Mr C. S. Crole of the Madras Civil Service, that victim of the combined official malice of Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, the Governor of Madras, his trusty henchman, the Honorable Mr. H. E. Sullivan, the Senior Member of Council, the Honorable Mr. C. G. Master, the next member, Mr. E. F. Webster, the Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. H. S. Thomas, the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. J. H. Garstin, the second member. We have named all the above high placed and powerful officials of the Madras Government, because really it is a most substantial and tremendous triumph to Mr. Crole that he should have been able thus to overcome his enemies, for, that all these gentlemen were Mr. Crole's enemies, there cannot be the slightest doubt. This episode (one amongst many such) in the career of the Grant-Duffian Government of Madras reminds one of the conspiracy against Julius Cæsar, wherein all the conspirators were all personal friends of Cæsar. The difference, however, is very much to Mr Crole's credit; Cæsar got killed; Mr. Crole has "scotched," if he has not actually killed, his opponents, who are (at least most of them) about to quit Madras (on retirement) for the good of Madras.

This Crole Case excited much interest in the public mind, not only in Madras, but throughout India, wheresoever there is a Presidency Division or Local Administration, under the British Government, and in the Native States, where there are organs of public opinion, and amongst the Anglo-Ver-

lacular Press of India. You see, the Government of Sir Grant-Duff was so remarkable for its Public Scandals, that this big Crole Scandal, in which all the great officials, including H. E. the Governor and all his lieutenants, were concerned, attracted special attention and watchfulness on the part of the public, which was being continuously supplied with the most authentic information on the subject of the scandal, through the columns of the *Pioneer*. But it seems to us that of all the great officials we have mentioned as having taken part in the persecution (for it was nothing but persecution) of Mr. Crole, there are only two who will "look blue" and "feel small," as the phrase go, at the unexpected turn—certainly unexpected by them—which their case against Mr. Crole has taken, and those are H. E. the Governor of Madras himself and the Senior Member of his Council. They two stand in the conspicuous position of Brutus and Cassius in the conspiracy against Julius Cæsar, to which we have made allusion above. As for the Honorable Sullivan, we do not know what he will do, or intends doing. His friend and patron, Sir Grant-Duff will soon leave Madras and all the worries and scandals it has caused him; for by the end of the present month, his successor in the governorship will have arrived, and the place that knows him so well now will know him no more; but it is not so with Mr. Sullivan. He has but two alternatives left him, under the discernable circumstances of his connection with this Crole Scandal and the conspicuous part he has taken in it. He must either stay out his time as a member of the Madras Civil service and Senior Member of Council, and try to bear and live out his unenviable position, or he must retire from a service which of late years has been full of thorns and briers for him, though they are, for the most part, the produce of his own sowing. We should say that the latter alternative would be the better of the two, for it would be more advisable to leave Madras and go into retirement in company with his staunch friend and patron, the Governor of Madras, than that he should remain behind and try to face the storm of public censure and reprobension which has already gathered over his head, and endeavour to live under a perpetual cloud. We would advise Mr. Sullivan, therefore, and, no doubt, others of our contemporaries will give the same advice, to go back to his native land as soon as he can; if possible, in the same steamer with H. E. Sir M. E. Grant Duff. The simultaneous retirement and departure of the two to their native land will be a sort of official parallel to the clinging of Ruth to her mother-in-law Naomi, when the latter left the land of Moabland, and returned to her own country. We cannot more appropriately close these remarks than by quoting the concluding remarks of our contemporary of the *Bangalore Spectator*, in his article on the same subject. In these remarks we heartily concur; they are as follows:—

"There is also always the impairment of the fame and authority of Government to be taken into calculation. No good citizen can regard Mr. Crole's successful appeal to the Secretary of State without regret; such a citizen, while rejoicing that justice has been done to Mr. Crole, will ment the discredit which has been caste on the Madras Government. Only those who coquette with public abuses and with principles allied to anarchy and confusion can regard the weakening of Government authority with pleasure or even equanimity. We want our Governor it to be always in the right. How does the Madras Government stand now? The people believe that it is composed of men who consider themselves above their own rules, who will even persecute and drive out of the service those men who have the courage to expose their shortcomings, and those who hold the honour of the service above all personal cosiderations. A victory over a Government, won on personal grounds alone, in a public contest where the private transactions of the men who compose that Government are the points contested, is nothing short of a humiliation. We do not care whether Mr. Crole's victory be a partial or complete one, whether he has to get his arrears of pay or not. Very great mischief has been done, and Sir M. E. Grant Duff is the author of it. He leaves the Madras Civil Service much worse than he found it, and his successor will have a difficult task to restore confidence in that Service, between one member and another, and between the public and the Government. We are heartily glad Sir M. E. Grant Duff is leaving Madras."

PRIVILEGE OF COUNSEL.

What is now known as the Sullivan-Norton Case, it is to be hoped, has settled the question, once and for all, of how far counsel, in conducting the case of a client, is justified in animadverting on the conduct of a third party in the suit. The judgment passed by a full Bench of the Madras High Court, consisting of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Kernan, Mr. Justice Muthusawmy Iyer, Mr. Justice Brandt and Mr. Justice Parker, may be reasonably considered as final, at least as far as Southern India is concerned. There has hitherto been some haziness on the point, not only in the lay mind, but among the legal profession itself, and the decision has, therefore, interest for the public as well. The Advocate-General would appear to have argued that this privilege, which is given to the counsel of saying, sometimes, unpleasant things, should be circumscribed to some extent, where persons of position are concerned, especially if the person happens to be, like the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Sullivan, C. S. I., a European and a first member of Council. In support of his contention, the Advocate-General submitted that there were certain circumstances in this case which made a great difference, inasmuch as the statements complained of involved very grave charges against a gentleman of Mr. Sullivan's position, and it, therefore, behoved Mr. Norton to have ascertained the truth or otherwise of the instructions, he stated, he had received from his client, before he ventured to make such serious allegations. This of course, is absurd, for a person of position is quite likely, in some cases, to be guilty of questionable practices as persons of humbler positions, and in slower walk of life; and, in fact Mr. Sullivan does not come out quite without taint in the matter of the Rechings estate business, as the verdict of the Secretary of State would show. "It is now shown," Her Majesty's Indian Minister remarks, "that Mr. Sullivan had, in truth, a substantial interest in the estate in question;" yet Mr. Sullivan denied having any concern in the estate whatever. With these wounds on his official probity, it seems unreasonable for him to have attempted to haul Mr. Norton over the coals for having stated, in the course of his speech for the defence of the Zemindar of Bodinayakanur, that he, Mr. Sullivan, knew that the case against the Zemindar was a concerted one.

The Chief Justice very properly remarked that the privilege of an advocate is bound only by his sense of duty, that is his duty towards his client. An advocate receives certain instructions from his client towards the conduct of a case, and he has no alternative but to receive the information given as given in good faith, and to act on the same. Even if the Counsel had reason to think—which seldom, indeed, is the case—that the information is not quite accurate, it is not for him to go out of his way to satisfy himself on this point, before proceeding with the case. Just as the duty of a printer is to "follow copy if it goes out of the window," the duty of our Advocate is to accept the instructions he receives from his clients, in good faith, and to ask no questions. No counsel, we think would care to take up a case, if he was compelled to prove at every step the accuracy of statements made by clients to him for his conduct of the suit; and an advocate, therefore, is rightly not held responsible for anything he may say under instructions. This privilege, it must be said to the honor of the Bar, is very seldom abused, and in case counsel should, in, exceptional instances, abuse their right to say what they like of those in the suit against them, little, if any, importance is attached to these attacks on the moral rectitude of the counsel's opponent, because it is pretty generally known that an Advocate's aspersions of one, are done simply to strengthen his own case by discrediting the testimony of a witness, without the least personal bias or ulterior malicious motive whatever. We must, therefore, look elsewhere for the *motive* which induced the institution of the action against Mr. Norton, and we find it in the fact that Mr. Norton's injury was sought because it became known to Government that there was a possibility of the Zemindar of Bodynaikanur bringing a suit against them, for heavy damages for false arrest, false charges and imprisonment, through Mr. Norton; and what more natural than that they should desire to prevent the consummation of the last act in the name of a discredited Government? But the result of their disingenuous move has been the most effective "farcer" from a full Bench that has fallen to the lot of any Government to receive. Good laws are said to come out of bad cases; the Government, of which Sir Grant-Duff is the head, has made a bad case out of which has come a good law, namely, a precedent, which has the force of a law firing the privilege of counsel.

Occasional Notes.

The cash balances in the treasuries and the Presidency banks of India on the last day of July amounted to 1,437 lakhs, as compared with 1,236 lakhs at the corresponding date last year.

The Judges of Bombay High Court have written to the local Government stating that, in their opinion, the proposed abolition of the Small Causes Courts at Surat, Poona, and Ahmedabad should not be carried into effect.

It is estimated that of the nine thousand square miles of territory which were in dispute between Russia and Afghanistan, when the Boundary Commission commenced operations, seven thousand have now been conceded to Russia. Two thousand remain to the Ameer.

At the Calcutta High Court, on Monday, an application was granted for the postponement of the *Statesman* lible case till next Sessions. Another application was made on behalf of Mr. Knight for liberty to inspect certain books and papers of the Burdwan Raj. The Judge requested that a list of the books and papers should be submitted.

Local and Provincial.

Sessions.—The September Criminal Sessions of the Nundydroog Division will begin this day, Monday, before Mr. Justice T. R. A. Thumbu Chetty.

Hussur.—Mr. Speechley and others have brought Sugar-cane Mills and have started an industry in that Branch that gives employment to many willing workers.

Shikarpur.—Silk worms are reared in places from Chuppi to Mirdhur, and the industry is lucrative. Cannot some enterprizing man come forward to develop this industry in the province?

Chamrajpatna.—A correspondent writes:—Paddy is grown in this place in abundance, and any one who brings the Husking Machines will be starting a good industry. A man of means sees enough of scope here.

Mysore State Railway.—The employes belonging to the Way and Works Department are awaiting the arrangements to be made regarding them in about the beginning of October, when Col. Lindsay the Chief Engineer of the S. M. Ry., is expected.

Private Funds.—The Proprietor of a Fund has come to grief at Mysore, as the Police have taken him into custody as he embezzled some money. Those who subscribe to the death, marriage and other funds are lending their money to private companies, and those who lend on bad security are unwise.

Mysore State Railway.—The raising of the First and Second Class Fares has decreased the traffic of the higher classes, and many a man who was travelling in second class now goes by the third class. To keep up to their position some passengers exchange their tickets for that of a higher class at the nearest station.

Pettah Municipality.—A correspondent writes:—The Vice-President who is bent upon improving the sanitation of the town will do well to remove some of the shady trees in the Municipal Garden that give shelter to some birds that cause a great deal of nuisance unpleasant to pleasure-seekers in the garden.

The war in Upper Burmah.—It is stated that, on or about the 15th Instant, the 1st Madras Lancers (late 1st Light Cavalry) now forming part of the garrison of Bangalore will be despatched to Upper Burmah to take part in the war against the Burmese there which the Government of India will still persist in calling on "extensive dacoity."

The Fort Murder Case.—On Thursday last, in the Sessions Court of the C. and M. Station of Bangalore, before Colonel Hill, and the two assessors, Messrs: W. Grieveson and T. Khader Pasha, the hearing of the prisoners in the Fort Murder case was resumed. Mr. Lawrence (Public Prosecutor) and Mr. Corner, advocate, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Hayes, Jr. barrister-at-law, and Messrs. Moorcegasa Moodelly and Parthasarthy Iyengar, advocates, for the prisoner, Govindoorajooloo Moodelly and Venkatnaswamy, who are charged with the murdering of young man named Monniswamy Moodley, formerly a servant of the 1st prisoner. The whole day from 11 A. M. to 5. 30 P. M. was occupied in hearing the speeches of the advocates on both sides.

News Letter.

Mysore, 1st *September* 1886.—Since my last letter three important events have happened. The first in order is the exposure of the great swindling practised upon many poor persons by the Managing Director of a certain Bank named as "Pushpavati Sahayanidhi" in the Fort of Mysore which was started only a year ago. A Sivachar lady seems to have been the guiding genius of this institution which had for its objects the payment of a sum of money, not exceeding Rs. 500, to each shareholder on the attaining of puberty of his daughter or other relation for whose benefit the shares were taken. On this domestic event happening and information given to the Bank within 3 months, each shareholder was to be called upon to pay half a Re. on each share, and from the amount so collected the sum of Rs. 500 to be paid to the shareholder whose daughter came of age, and the balance to go towards what is called a "Reserve Fund."

Within the first two months there were a civil suit and a prosecution against the Madappa, the former for the recovery of money due and the latter for defrauding the Government by not affixing stamps to receipts granted by the Bank. This ended in the being fined Rupees fifteen, while the civil case, in which it was expected the whole fraud would come to light, was, owing to the great exertions of the Advocate who appeared for the Bank, compromised, and thus the evil day put off for a few days more. It is believed that a sum of nearly Rs. 80,000-0-0 was collected from the thousands of credulous shareholders but where all the money went is still a mystery. The Directors convened, about ten or twelve days ago, a general meeting in which certain new Rules having been proposed—the shareholders were asked to sign them when they in a body refused to do so, and the next morning went to Messrs. Doo and Ananda Rao, and placed in their hands the whole matter. Numberless persons of both sexes had come from the surrounding Taluks, and the number may fairly be estimated at not less than 1,000. An application was filed, by the Advocates on behalf of these shareholders, in the District Court under the Companies Act to wind up the Company. The District Judge, on hearing the application passed an order appointing Mr. Subrayer, Public Prosecutor, Official Liquidator. This gentleman proceeded to the Bank the same day, and on examining the chest found only two thousand and odd Rs., while the Balance sheet duly signed by the Directors and Auditor showed a sum of Rs. 15,000 and odds as balance on that date. The accounts and the ready money forthcoming were taken possession of by the Liquidator and brought away. The next day the whole property was attached and the Director (managing) arrested under a warrant for Criminal Breach of Trust and is now in the Lock up. Thus the Pushpavathi Bank has suddenly come to a collapse, and if the whole money is not realised several will be ruined. I shall state now nothing more as the case is, as the Lawyers say, "*Sub Judice*."

The next thing which is talked of everywhere is the approaching visit to the Capital of H. E. the Viceroy in November next. I need hardly say that very grand preparations are said to be under contemplation. That august Municipal body has voted a sum of Rs. 7,000 from its funds towards the expenses of giving a fitting reception to the Representative of our beloved Queen Empress. A meeting of the inhabitants is called for. It is to be held in the Town Hall next Saturday, at 4 P. M. Mr. Basappaji Urs, it is said, will preside.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1886. No.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IN THE PRESS

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IN VI PARTS.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Sofia, 4th Sept.—Prince Alexander to-day announced to his officers, in a touching address, that the Czar requiring it, he must resign the throne of Bulgaria. Otherwise the Russians would occupy the country. His Highness added that before leaving he would establish a Regency. His Highness' officers were much excited on hearing his determination to abdicate, and are strongly urging him to remain.

Sofia, 5th Sept.—Prince Alexander has summoned the National Assembly to meet on the 11th instant, and will take his departure afterwards.

Berlin, 4th Sept.—M. de Giers, having interviewed Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William, returns at once to St. Petersburg.

New York, 4th Sept.—There have been fresh shocks of earthquake in the Southern States, and Charleston continues to suffer severely, the shocks there being accompanied by showers of pebbles. A perfect panic prevails.

Berlin, 6th Sept.—Prince Bismarck has advised Prince Alexander to abdicate.

Sofia, 6th Sept.—A Commission, consisting of five members, has been appointed here for the purpose of negotiating with Russia and the other Powers for the settlement of the existing crisis.

London, 6th Sept., Evening.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Randolph Churchill announced that Her Majesty's Government has decided to appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the silver question. He said he hoped to name the members composing it in a few days, and that he would to-night lay on the table of the House the terms of reference to be submitted to the Commission.

Bombay, 7th Sept.—At the infant marriage meeting at the Madhavbag the audience was not more than two thousand. It was noisy, disorderly, and not unanimous—an illiterate audience largely gathered from the bazaars. The procedure was irregular. Discussion was not allowed, speakers were stopped, and dissentients were unjustly treated, and their votes incorrectly reckoned.

Sofia, 7th Sept.—Prince Alexander took his departure from this capital this evening. His Highness has appointed a Regency, consisting of M. Stanbuloff, M. Karrueloff and M. Mutkuroff.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

OFFICIAL HARDSHIP.

A PETITION was presented to Mr. C. G. Plumer, the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, by three clerks of the office establishment of that Court, namely, Messrs. R. Kenny, T. Iyaswamy Pillay, and A. Venkatappiah. It will be seen that the [illegible] respectfully and humbly worded, the petitioners putting forth their grievance as if they asked a favour of the Chief Judge, and not (as they had a right to do) as if they had a claim to consideration. The curious part of the petitioners' case is that not one of them is yet 55 years of age, and, as such, they were entitled to [illegible] in the public service; at all events, if they were forced to retire (as they have been forced to do) they were fairly entitled to three months' notice or three months' gratuity in lieu thereof, in addition to any pension to which they may lay claim under the Civil Pension Code. By the rules framed under the latter Code, when an official is forced to retire before his time is up, that is, before he completes Thirty full years of service, he should get three months' notice, or three months' salary as gratuity, in addition to the pension to which his services may entitle him. In alluding to this provision, which is contained in clause 2 section 100 of the Pension Code, and was confirmed by Resolution of the Government of India, No. 20d, dated 28th April 1880, and by the letter of the Government, No. 10d, dated 10th June 1881, the petitioners put their case—a strong and good case—in very mild language, indeed. Indeed, they adopt a tone more deprecatory and entreating than as a matter of right and an act of justice due to them. The petitioners even go so far as to abandon the legal basis on which they have a right to stand, and ask the Chief Judge to grant them at least the privilege leave to which they are entitled as officials being compelled to retire. They say that even if this privilege to which they are justly entitled, is denied them, "it will be too hard on them," and with that expression of opinion they seem to be content. But, for our part, we think that the petitioners have every right to assert and stand by clause 2, section 100 of the Civil Pension Code, by which they should have had three months', notice, or three months', salary, before they were forced to retire from the service. It would seem that the Chief Judge holds that these officials have had sufficient notice under the Pen Code, and this is what the petitioners about this sufficient notice:—"It is that in August 1885, we heard a rising port in the office that the office establ ment was revised and a proposal was m to retire us. A month or two after we heard another report that His Ho the Dewan was pleased to order that t need be no compulsory retirement, that we would be provided for elsewh Towards the close of December, it rumoured that the revison would take from 1st January 1886. In the midd January it was talked of that it w come into force from 1st of April. In A it was stated that it was put off till end of June, and in June, we heard Mr. Hanmajee Row himself that there be no revision at all. As was stated Mr. Hanmajee Row, June passed and July also followed it. On the August, when we all attended the offi usual, Mr. Clapham, all of a sudde expectedly and to our suprise, for the time, announced to us your order o retirement, and we respectfully beg to that we were quite unprepared f [illegible] a formal written notice which shou duly served upon us as was done by s officers during the reductions. The and uncertain reports above referred t not operate as a notice against us. granting that the rumours were suf notice under the code, we beg to su they became nul and void, since we not relieved of our work either on th January, 1st April, or on the 1st Our having continued to do work t 1st August without knowing in the that we would all of a suddon be thro on the 2nd August, clearly entitles fresh notice."

It will be seen that the three petit have been the unhappy victims of m rial tyranny as exhibited in the offi tablishment of the Chief Court. Tha three clerks (including all the other should have been systematically d of the holidays during the annual v and should also be denied privileg and should, as a conclusion to all hardships, have *one* day's notice give before being compelled to retire, their time, in our opinion, shew the in which the little brief authority of Registrar of the Court was exercise now learn, from this petition, what w by the Revision Scale for the office e ment of the Chief Court. It meant that these three clerks, not one of fifty two years of age as yet, and of whom has completed his full term vice, have been forced to retire. It i hard case, this of the three clerks surprising that Mr. C. G. Plumer, known to be a just man, and wh it a point to look into matters connec the Chief Court Office himself, sho sanctioned the enforced retire these three clerks, without givi the privilege conferred by clause 2 100 of the Pension Code. We are to think that Mr. Plumer is acti a mistake, and will be only too amend it, now that it has been po to him.

LOSS BY EXCHANGE.

The *Indian Mirror, August* 12*th*.—The total revenues of India amount to about rupees seventy-two crores, out of which almost five and-a-half crore go for nothing, considering that the Government had recourse to Income Tax for the deficit of rupees eighty lacs. Had the rate of exchange been somewhat less there would hardly have been any deficit. Five and-a-half crore of rupees is not a small sum, and a matter not to be trifled with. Even the small amount of salt duty which Lord Ripon did reduce, and in consequence of which such unhappy effects have come to pass, did not yield before at any time more than six crores of rupees.

From the present state of things it does not appear that we will be enabled at any time to extricate ourselves from the loss by exchange. The returns of every year rather show an increased expenditure under that head. The subjoined table exhibits the charge under discount for the last thirteen years, and gives no prospect of any decrease in respect of *batta*.

Period.	Amount of *Batta*.
1871-72	47,34,000
1872-73	69,86,000
1873-74	92,24,000
1874-75	1,07,33,000
1875-76	1,40,94,000
1876-77	2,29,31 000
1877-78	2,16,80,000
1878-79	2,94,31,000
1879-80	2,94,30,000
1880-81	2,93,30 000
1881-82	2,97,23,000
1882-83	3,24,17,000
1883-84	3,43,58,000

So that most unhappy are the circumstances as we see at present. Formerly we had to make a remittance in all of about thirty-five or thirty-six crores of rupees to London Now although the remittance is forty to forty-two crores of rupees, it does not appear to be sufficient We have told before that the whole amount of revenues realised from India every year amount to about rupees fourhundred crores of rupees; i. e., the average income of every individual is almost rupees 20 (twenty) each year. Out of it four is paid to Government in the shape of tax. Hence to satisfy the cravings of the people of London, each of us is compelled to remit rupees two every year out of our annual income of rupees twenty Out of that sum again we pay an additional exchange of four annas each on account of *batta*. How horrible is the result! The more we think over the matter, the greater do we feel for the consequence, and no prospects lurks on the future.

THE CROLE CASE

The *Bombay Gazette* —The Indian Government—or the Government of India, for the document has been communicated to both—must not delay, publishing the text of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Crole case. It has been in the possession of the Supreme and the Local Government for more than a week, and the most conflicting accounts of it are still current One of the Indian papers gave out that it confirmed the suspension of Mr. Crole, while it expressed regret at Mr Sullivan's indiscreet relations with the Rishangs Estate. Another version gave out that the Secretary of State's verdict was entirely in Mr. Crole's favour. And now we learn from Calcutta that Lord Kimberley has ordered Mr Crole's reinstatement, with loss of pay, but not of service, censuring the Madras Government for removing him from his appointment. It would be curious to know how the Government of Madras would justify a withholding of the document from publication which leads to such mystification of the public as this. We have the best of reason for believing in the accuracy of the information which reaches us this morning But the public ought to have something more than the best of reasons for accepting even the most probable account that is given of a document of this sort. Everybody knows that the Secretary of State's letter has reached the Government, and though the matter concerns the public as much as it concerns the Government, and though the public have as much right to know its contents as the Government, they are told as much about it by the Madras Government as though it were one of Mr Grant Duff's tailor's bills There is something childish and unreal in the conventionalism which thus keeps from the public knowledge, for as many days as possible, information which the public have a right to receive. Napoleon and his agents kept back the news of a defeat for as long as they could, yet Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff must know that that is not an example which can be followed without bringing ridicule upon him and his Government. If he and they have beenconsumed the whole world must get to know all about it, and the sooner the truth and the whole truth is out the better.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The *Indian Spectator* —Twenty five years have now elapsed since the Indian Councils Act was passed It is time now for Government to go into the question and see if the great advance India has made within thisshort period in intelligence, patriotism and loyalty would not justify the placing of our legislature on a wider and more representative basis Is there any reason why, instead of official nominees, we should not have elective non-official members in our Councils? Government is going to give the North-West Provinces and Oudh a Legislative Council Suppose that Council is to consist of ten members Would it not be wise to have, say half of them from among the non-official classes? The great cities of Hindustan—Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, and Lucknow,for instance, might very well be given the right of each electing one member for the Council. No great revolution need be made to effect this. The municipalities of these great cities might be given the right of each electing one member. If Government would have more than ten members in the Council, it could appoint one or more official members, and confer the privilege of each sending up a member, on the municipalities of the same number of other cities, as, for instance, Meerut, Bareilly, Ghazipore, Fyzabad, Shahajahanpore, &c A representative system like this should be introduced into all the different provinces of India When we urge that the non-official member of our Councils should be elective members and that their number should be about as large as that of the official members, we do not want Government to part with its legislative powers Passing or not passing a Bill must, of course, remain with Government We want half the number to be elective and non official men, not because we want to outvote Government and annoy it, but because we want that all legislative measures may be thoroughly discussed from the Native and non official point of view. If Government passes some measure in the face of a unanimous opposition from the non official members they would, of course, as loyal subjects of Her Majesty, submit to it, but then if the measure afterwards proved to be a failure, or harmful, the Indian people could stand up and say that their representatives had been one and all opposed to it and Government passed it, in the teeth of that opposition It is also necessary that the Councils should have some sort of control over the budget. There is another privilege which should without delay be given to our councillors—it is the right of interpellation

THE HOARDED WEALTH OF INDIA.

The *Advocate of India*.—Never during its existence has India been so rich in jewellery as now The people are always adding to their stock Savings from nearly all sources are disposed of in this way, and these savings are being constantly made—often at the expense of clothing, sometimes at the expense of greater necessaries of life The making and the storing away of wealth in this form is the national peculiarity of this country. It is indulged in by all classes of Natives Jewellery is regarded as the most stable kind of wealth and fortunes are never counted without estimating the value of the stock of jewellery It can always be pledged or disposed of The market for its sale is never depressed. The most ignorant Native who wishes to sell a piece of jewellery knows its market value quite well. He can scarcely be cheated. Jewellery forms the greatest factor in the matrimony The most lowly bride has her *stridhan*, which is often equal in value to five years' income of the bridegroom. There is often a scarcity of clothing; sometimes a scarcity of cooking pots, generally not a particle of furniture, but nearly always a stock of jewellery. The wife that has no jewellery possesses nothing else, she cannot be robbed. The family that does not possess jewellery is absolutely indigent One of the greatest boast of the jewellery-owner is that his hoards cannot be taxed A man may own jewellery valued at a lakh of rupees, and pay no income tax. This is a source of great satisfaction. Jewellery yields no recurring income, but it is prized more than Government paper If it never increases it never diminishes, it is a national saying, uncommon amongst men and women alike No native marriage, except amongst the most impoverished, takes place without a transfer of jewellery, and very frequently of new jewellery So great in value is the new jewellery that is introduced into families by marriage, that we dare not estimate it? the amount would be so fabulous. Truly the investment of wealth in jewellery in India is the greatest and most remarkable institution in the country. Every other investment sinks into insignificance beside it. Under no native prince or raja of former times has jewellery accumulated as it has accumulated under the British Government in British India For a century past the sacking of towns has been unknown, the plunder of individuals has been greatly restrained; and wealth in the form of jewellery has accumulated. Now, if man set store by their wealth in jewellery, and if one man estimates another by his wealth in jewels, is it not manifest that this kind of wealth increases, and is found to be secure to the possessor, the people who gauge themselves as others gauge them—by the jewel wealth—must be contented, as far as the possession and security of this kind of wealth can content them? We can scarcely imagine the possessor of considerable wealth in jewellery being discontented There must be political contentment amongst the class of jewellery-owners, and one half of the people of India are jewellery-owners. It is only when the day of taking stock of the family jewellery comes round, such as the occasion of a wedding or a great gala day that a stranger can form the slightest conception of the amount of wealth in family in the form of jewellery Amazement at once strikes him as he is for the first time permitted to see the amount of accumulated wealth The investory day is, *par excellence*, the women's day. Gathered round the iron safes, the cash boxes, the metallic boxes, the neatly-carved wooden boxes, the delight of women is observed in their eyes as each pair of golden bracelets, studded with pearls, each pair of diamond or emerald, or sapphire earrings, each nose-ring with large pearls, massive gold chains and a large number of rings, expensively and even extravagantly gemmed, are handled round the family circle for admiration And great is the family delight The towns of India must be peaceful ones, and the laws of India must be good laws, where jewellery wealth, amounting in value to crores and crores, can be held secure by the meanest of the subjects of the great Empress Victoria

MAHOMEDAN SCHOLARSHIPS,

The *Statesman*.—We are pleased to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission, by sanctioning the foundation from the beginning of the next academical year, of twenty scholarships of seven rupees each, tenable for two years, at any college affiliated to the University, to be awarded to Mahomedan students who have successfully passed the entrance examination, without obtaining any more valuable exhibition; also twenty scholarships, tenable for two years—ten of rupees ten a month each, and ten of seven rupees a month each—to be quarterly given on the results of the First Arts examination to Mahomedans who previously had obtained scholarships in connection with the entrance examination. "These scholarships are not," the Resolution goes on to say, "to be regarded as permanent foundations," but are to be temporarily given to a class which at present requires special assistance. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with satisfaction the advance made in high education by the Mahomedan community within the last few years, as evidenced by the increasing numbers in which they now resort to the University. The Resolution from which we quote, forms part of the official *Gazette* of the 17th instant, but by an oversight we suppose, from which apparently our contemporaries did not suffer, it was not printed with our copy of the *Gazette*, and we only received it on Monday Sir Rivers Thompson has shown a wise generosity, we think, in this matter, and we believe it will be approved by the whole native community, without respect to creed

THE OFFICIAL EXODUS.

The *Englishman*.—Our London correspondent telegraphs that Sir Roper Lethbridge has put another question to the Government on the subject of the exodus to the hills, and has elicited the assurance that the Secretary of State is going into the matter. An enquiry is being made with the object of ascertaining the extent to which the system prevails, and more especially the cost to the country of the annual migration of the Provincial Governments. Such an enquiry, if fairly conducted, is all that the opponents of the system can desire. But the enquiry must be thorough,and must be conducted with the utmost publicity. Hitherto, the country has been left entirely in the dark. A vast change has been introduced into the method of conducting the administration—the whole system of Government has been revolutionised,—and yet there is not a single allusion to the subject on official record. Silently and insidiously this modern system has been called into existence; the country has been almost committed, before it knew of the matter, to a change which in the opinion of the non-official public and of many distinguished servants of the Government is calculated to expose our administration to the greatest danger. It almost seems, from the unwarranted silence of Government on the subject during the years when the system was being developed, that it was aware that its pernicious scheme would be frustrated were it dragged prematurely into the light of day. Now that the mischief is half done, we are told that matters have gone so far that Government is unable to retrace its way ward steps Enormous sums have been spent on the erection of public offices at Simla, while one pile of office buildings after another has been deserted at the capital, as Department after Department has been withdrawn from its post of duty The process is still going on, and money is being lavished on new structures at Simla at the very moment when Government never had put to it for revenue that it is moving itself to propose an increase of the Income-Tax On the score of expense alone the present system stands thoroughly condemned, and if the Secretary of State will look the facts in the face the Government of India may yet be saved, in spite of itself, from a painfully false position

MINERAL WEALTH OF INDIA.

The *Advocate of India*.—India possesses iron and steel at Jubbulpore, coal at Ranoogunge, and felspar and other minerals along the face of the Sybadree range. The country is full of undeveloped natural wealth, which requires to be worked The operations in progress in Mysore, in search of gold, however successful they might prove, are trivial compared to the industries awaiting the vivifying touch of the capitalist and the worker. It is everywhere admitted that education is the foundation of national greatness, an education which leads to national prosperity We have abundantly shown that India's prosperity is of the unavoidable kind, that is to say, all the prosperity that we see could not be helped It came because it was inevitable Even the very railways—such as they are, and they are 10,000 miles less than they would have been if India was not eating herself up—have been put down because it was impossible to prevent their being put down. There has been no administrative skill display'd in making a railway system in India. The system was inevitable It was at the headquarters of the Government of India that the obstructive policy of denying Western India the enough system of railways was beautifully played out for several years The Government of India appeared to be delighted that a third or one-half of the export produce of India could find no shipping pier, and the administrator who was at the head of this policy was regarded as by far the ablest man in the Government of India We say, then, that the railway policy of India is not entitled to be called a policy. The system has grown up with other inevitables. Then India has had an education system for fifty years Let us suppose that the Government did intend that the revenues which they would expend upon this system would add to the prosperity of the country. Having expended a great many crores of rupees of this education, they may be expected to show in what way the country has been made prosperous by it. We look in vain for the national prosperity which has resulted from this great expenditure, and it is easy to see that if the whole system is prolonged for another century, the country, will be brought to a condition of the utmost poverty. There will be no national prosperity, and will be overrun with lawyers, doctors, and unemployed B A'S. Viewing the educational policy of the Indian Government, we come to this conclusion—that the people of India are capable of being educated in thousands to the highest standard of the most advanced Universities, and that to provide this education large sums of money should be expended In the absence of profitable industrial or technical education, it seems to be taken for granted if not directly admitted, that the people of India are incapable of being educated for these purposes Hence their doom is this: to be shut off from ever trying to add to the permanent wealth of the country.

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road, Pettah.

The

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1886. No. 37

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IN VI PARTS.

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(Vol. VII, October 1885 to September 1886.)

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Sofia, 4th Sept.—Prince Alexander to-day announced to his officers, in a touching address, that the Czar requiring it, he must resign the throne of Bulgaria. Otherwise the Russians would occupy the country. His Highness added that before leaving he would establish a Regency. His Highness, officers were much excited on hearing his determination to abdicate, and are strongly urging him to remain.

Sofia, 5th Sept—Prince Alexander has summoned the National Assembly to meet on the 11th instant, and will take his departure afterwards.

Berlin, 4th Sept.—M. de Giers, having interviewed Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William, returns at once to St. Petersburg.

New York, 4th Sept.—There have been fresh shocks of earthquake in the Southern States, and Charleston continues to suffer severely, the shocks there being accompanied by showers of pebbles. A perfect panic prevails.

Berlin, 6th Sept.—Prince Bismarck has advised Prince Alexander to abdicate.

Sofia, 6th Sept.—A Commission, consisting of five members, has been appointed here for the purpose of negotiating with Russia and the other Powers for the settlement of the existing crisis.

London, 6th Sept., Evening.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Randolph Churchill announced that Her Majesty's Government has decided to appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the silver question. He said he hoped to name the members composing it in a few days, and that he would to-night lay on the table of the House the terms of reference to be submitted to the Commission.

Bombay, 7th Sept.—At the infant marriage meeting at the Madhavbag the audience was not more than two thousand. It was noisy, disorderly, and not unanimous—an illiterate audience largely gathered from the bazaars. The procedure was irregular. Discussion was not allowed, speakers were stopped, and dissentients were unjustly treated, and their votes incorrectly reckoned.

Sofia, 7th Sept.—Prince Alexander took his departure from this capital this evening. His Highness has appointed a Regency, consisting of M. Stambuloff, M. Karrusloff and M. Mutkuroff.

THE

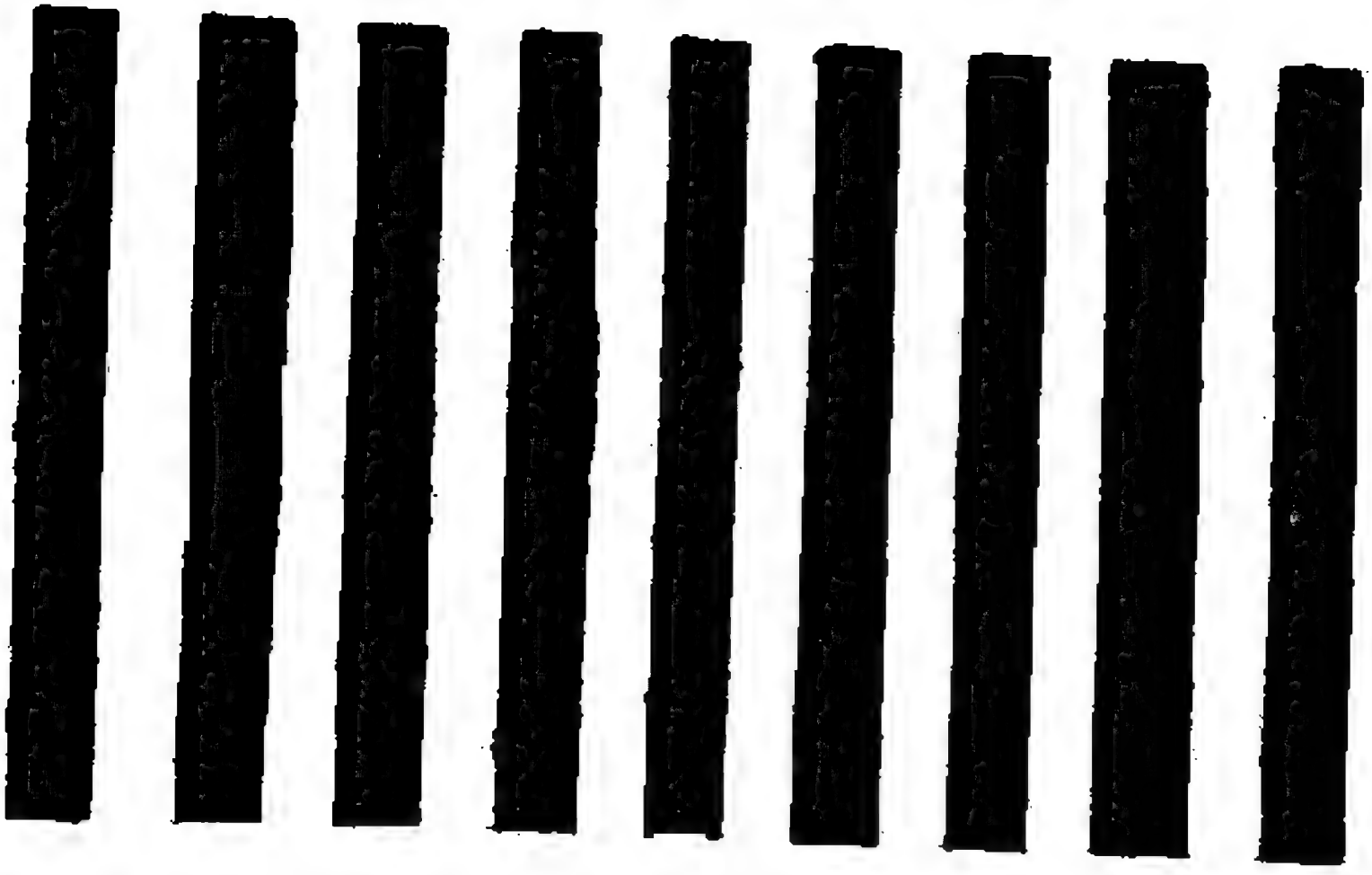
Karnataka Prakasika.

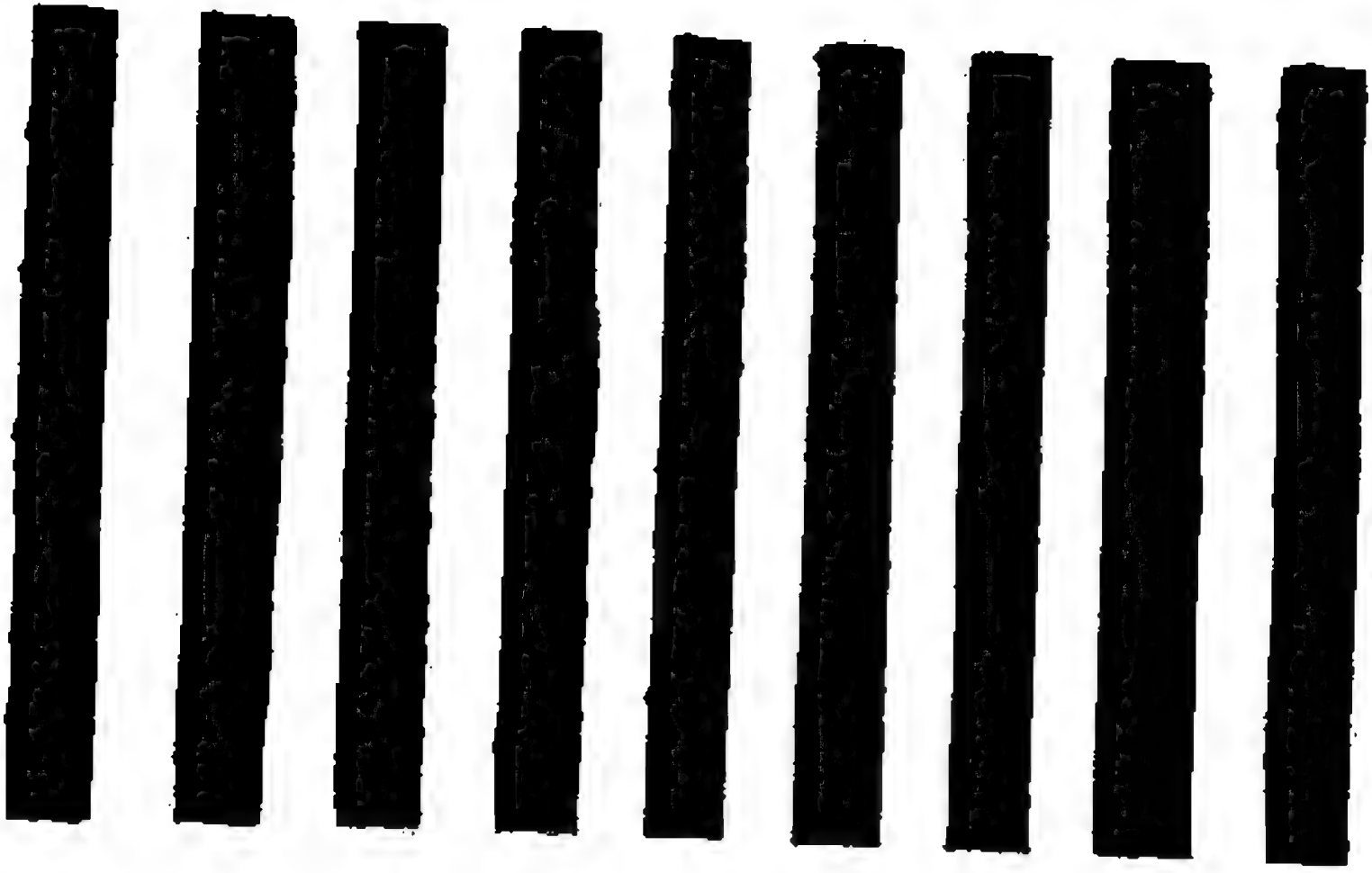
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

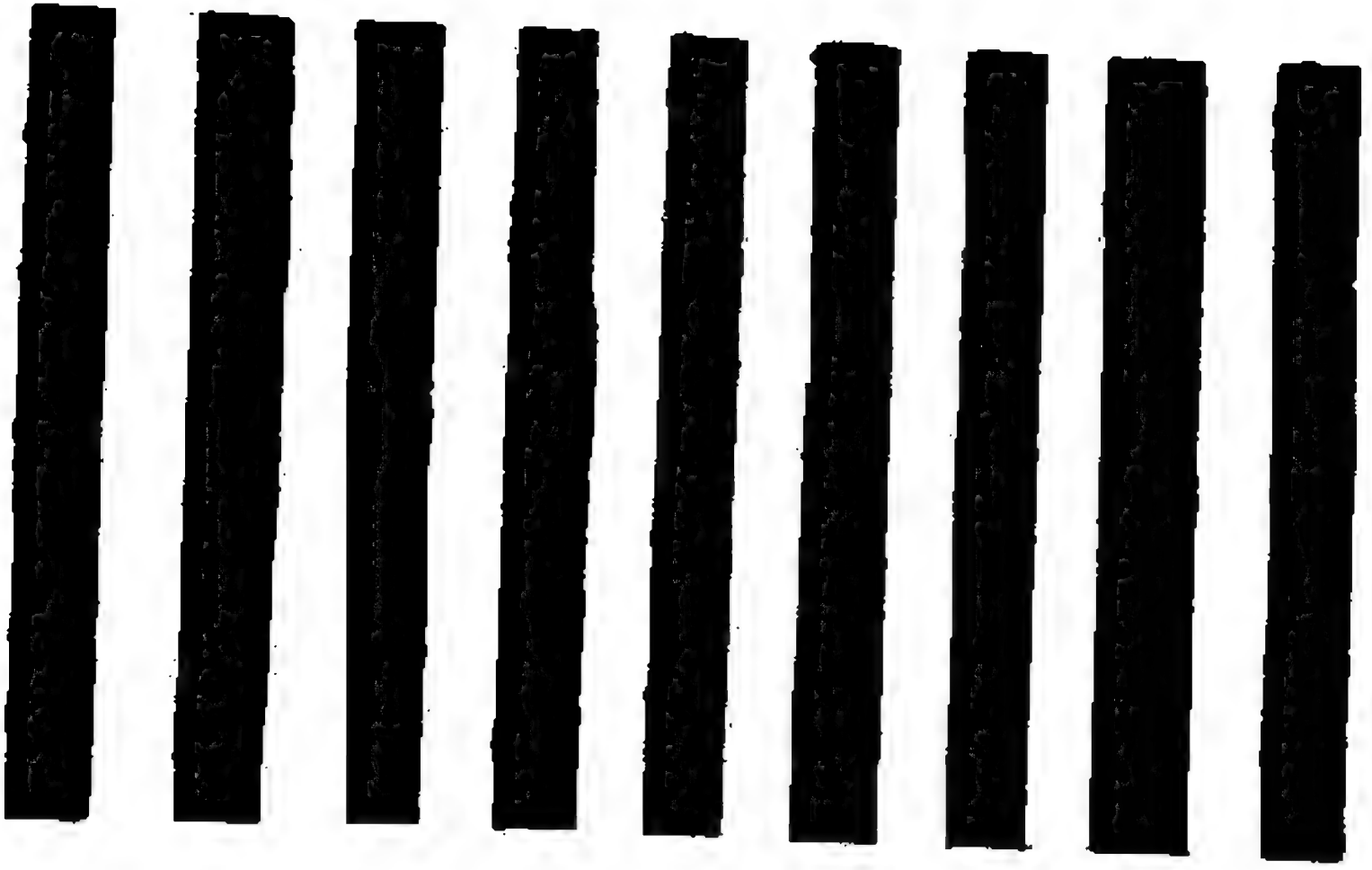
OFFICIAL HARDSHIP.

A PETITION was presented to Mr. C. G. Plumer, the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, by three clerks of the office establishment of that Court, namely, Messrs. R. Keany, T. Iyaswamy Pillay, and A. Venkattappiah. It will be seen that the [illegible] respectfully and humbly worded, the petitioners putting forth their grievance as if they asked a favour of the Chief Judge, and not (as they had a right to do) as if they had a claim to consideration. The curious part of the petitioners' case is that not one of them is yet 55 years of age, and, as such, they were entitled to remain in the public service; at all events, if they were forced to retire (as they have been forced to do) they were fairly entitled to three months' notice or three months' gratuity in lieu thereof, in addition to any pension to which they may lay claim under the Civil Pension Code. By the rules framed under the latter Code, when an official is forced to retire before his time is up, that is, before he completes Thirty full years of service, he should get three months' notice, or three months' salary as gratuity, in addition to the pension to which his services may entitle him. In alluding to this provision, which is contained in clause 2 section 100 of the Pension Code, and was confirmed by Resolution of the Government of India, No. 203, dated 28th April 1880, and by the letter of the Government, No. 105, dated 10th June 1881, the petitioners put their case—a strong and good case—in very mild language, indeed. Indeed, they adopt a tone more deprecatory and entreating than as a matter of right and an act of justice due to them. The petitioners even go so far as to abandon the legal basis on which they have a right to stand, and ask the Chief Judge to grant them at least the privilege leave to which they are entitled as officials being compelled to retire. They say that even if this privilege to which they are justly entitled, is denied them, "it will be too hard on them," and with that expression of opinion they seem to be content. But, for our part, we think that the petitioners have every right to assert and stand by clause 2, section 100 of the Civil Pension Code, by which they should have had three months', notice, or three months', salary, before they were forced to retire from the service. It would seem that the Chief Judge holds that these officials have had sufficient notice under the Pension Code, and this is what the petitioners say about this sufficient notice:—"It is true that in August 1885, we heard a flying report in the office that the office establishment was revised and a proposal was made to retire us. A month or two after this we heard another report that His Honor the Dewan was pleased to order that there need be no compulsory retirement, and that we would be provided for elsewhere. Towards the close of December, it was rumoured that the revison would take place from 1st January 1886. In the middle of January it was talked of that it would come into force from 1st of April. In April it was stated that it was put off till the end of June, and in June, we heard from Mr. Hamajee Row himself that there would be no revision at all. As was stated by Mr. Hamajee Row, June passed away and July also followed it. On the 2nd August, when we all attended the office as usual, Mr. Clapham, all of a sudden unexpectedly and to our suprise, for the first time, announced to us your order of our retirement, and we respectfully beg to state that we were quite unprepared for it. [illegible] a formal written notice which should be duly served upon us as was done by several officers during the reductions. The vague and uncertain reports above referred to cannot operate as a notice against us. Even granting that the rumours were sufficient notice under the code, we beg to say that they became nul and void, since we were not relieved of our work either on the 1st January, 1st April, or on the 1st July. Our having continued to do work till the 1st August without knowing in the least that we would all of a sudden be thrown out on the 2nd August, clearly entitles us to a fresh notice."

It will be seen that the three petitioners have been the unhappy victims of managerial tyranny as exhibited in the office establishment of the Chief Court. That these three clerks (including all the other clerks) should have been systematically deprived of the holidays during the annual vacation and should also be denied privilege leave, and should, as a conclusion to all these hardships, have one day's notice given them before being compelled to retire, before their time, in our opinion, shew the manner in which the little brief authority of the late Registrar of the Court was exercised. We now learn, from this petition, what was meant by the Revision Scale for the office establishment of the Chief Court. It meant simply that these three clerks, not one of whom is fifty five years of age as yet, and not one of whom has completed his full term of service, have been forced to retire. It is a very hard case, this of the three clerks. It is surprising that Mr. C. G. Plumer, who is known to be a just man, and who makes it a point to look into matters connected with the Chief Court Office himself, should have sanctioned the enforced retirement of these three clerks, without giving them the privilege conferred by clause 2, section 100 of the Pension Code. We are inclined to think that Mr. Plumer is acting under a mistake, and will be only too ready to amend it, now that it has been pointed out to him.







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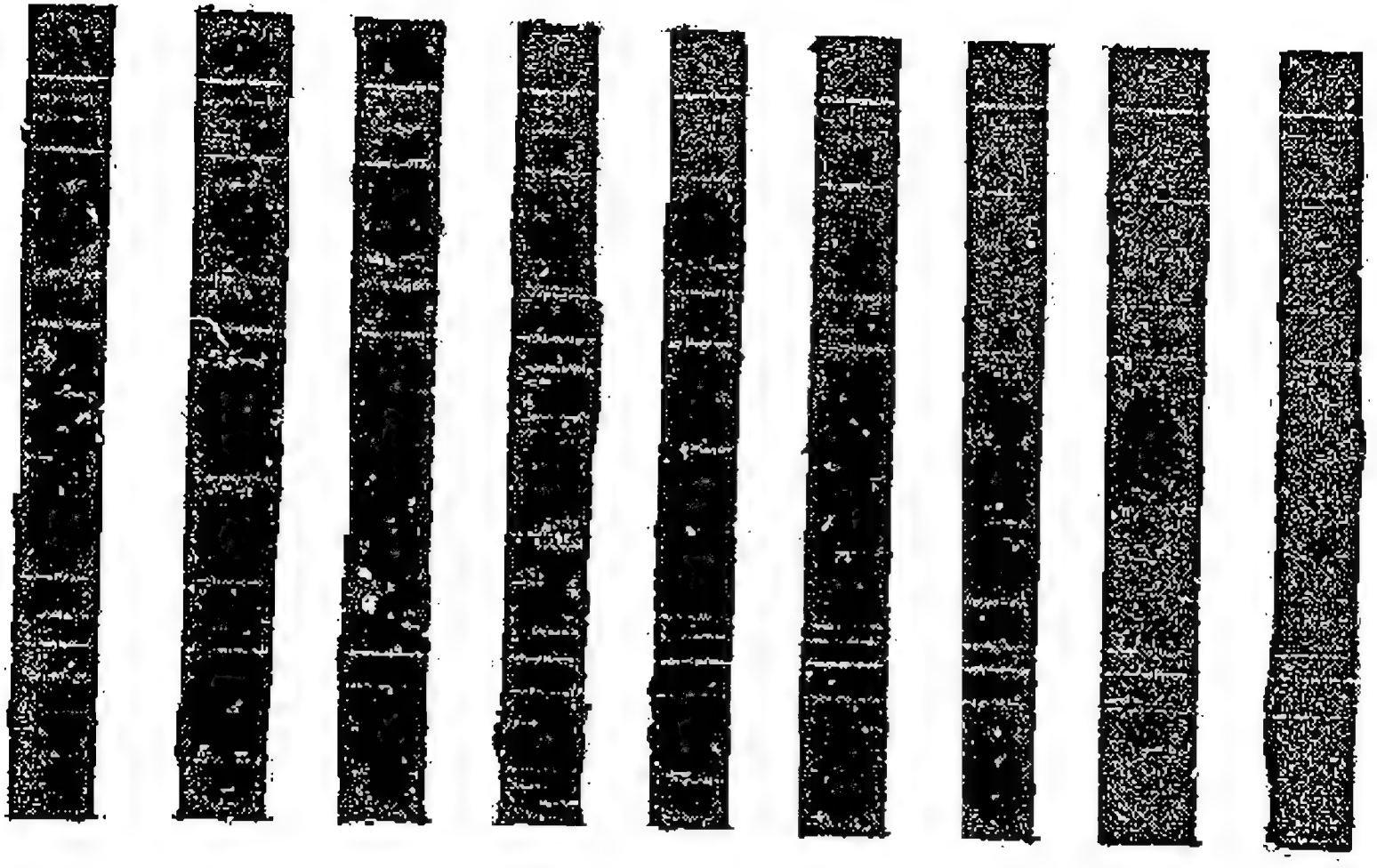

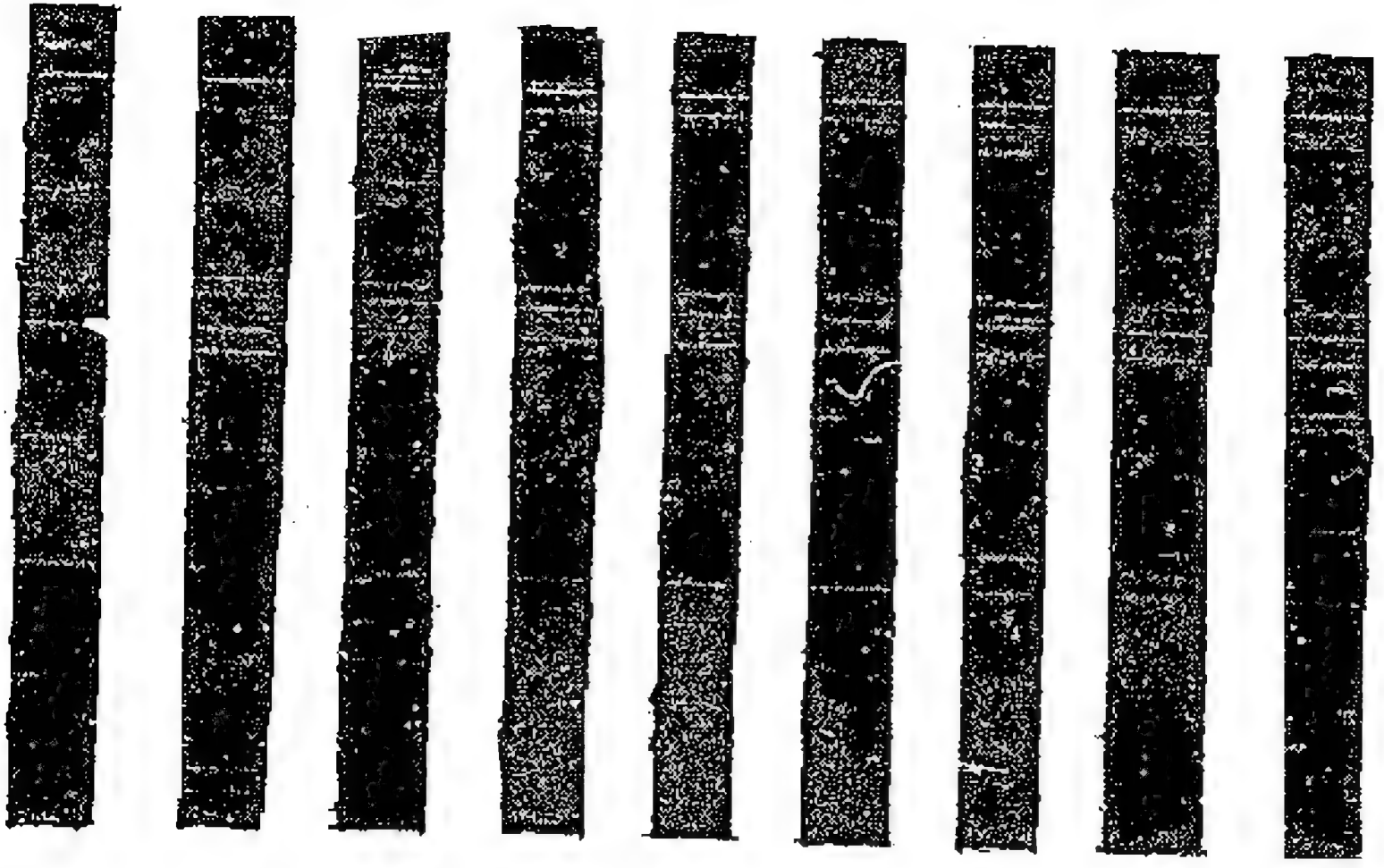

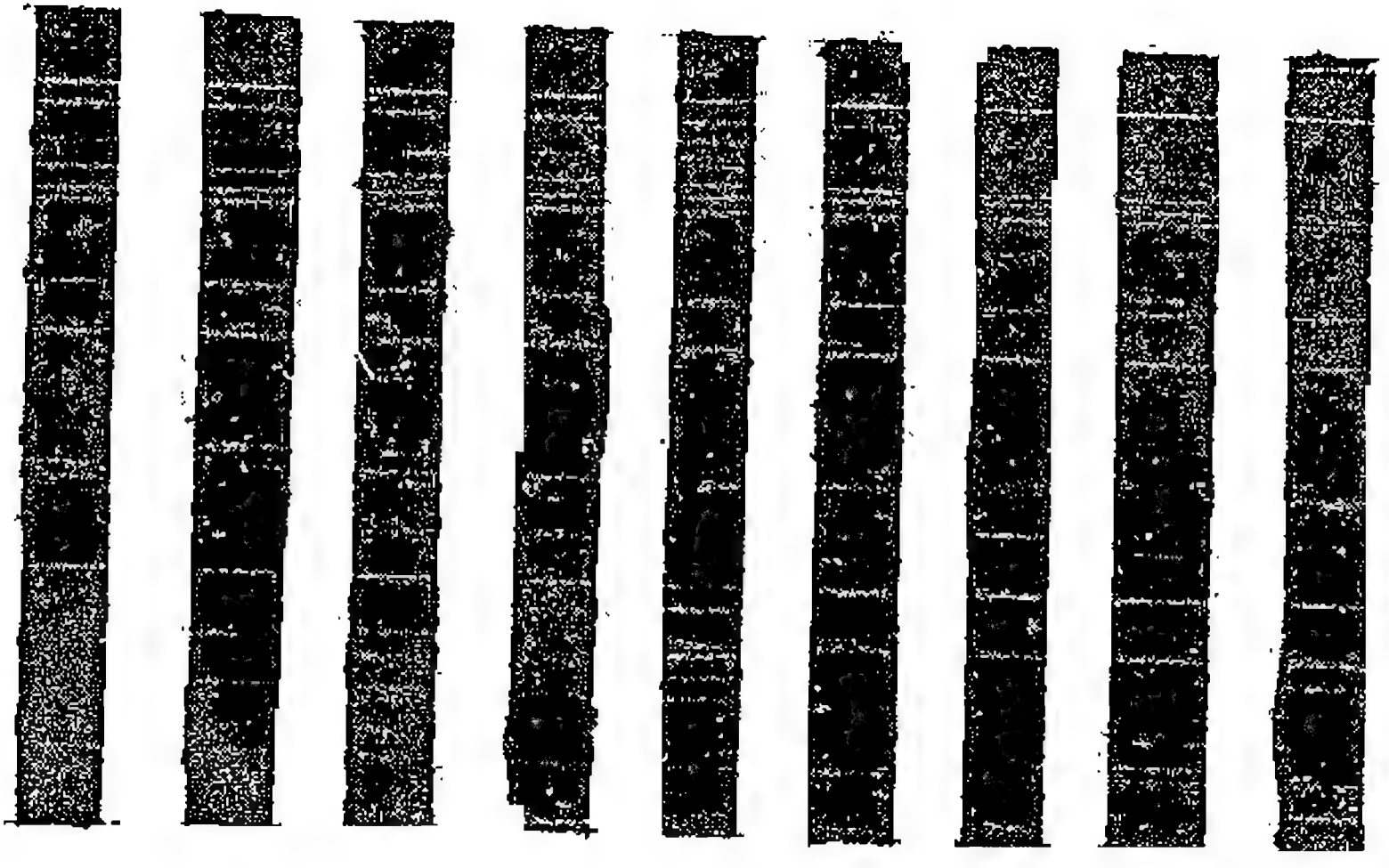

LOSS BY EXCHANGE

The *Indian Mirror, August 12th* —The total revenues of India amount to about rupees seventy-two crores, out of which almost five and-a-half crores go for nothing, considering that the Government had recourse to Income Tax for the defect of rupees eighty lacs. Had the rate of exchange been something less there would hardly have been any defect. Five and-a-half crore of rupees is not a small sum, and a matter not to be trifled with. Even the small amount of salt duty which Lord Ripon did reduce, and in consequence of which such unhappy effects have come to pass, did not yield before at any time more than six crores of rupees.

From the present state of things it does not appear that we will be enabled at any time to extricate ourselves from the loss by exchange. The returns of every year rather show an increase of expenditure under that head. The subjoined table exhibits the charge under this count for the last thirteen years, and gives no prospect of any decrease in respect of *batta*

Period	Amount of *Batta*
1871-72	87,34,000
1872 73	1,01,80,000
1873-74	92,21,000
1874 75	1,07,34,000
1875-76	1,10,98,000
1876 77	2,20,31,000
1877-78	2,16,80,000
1878-79	2,04,81,000
1879 80	2,14,80,000
1880 81	2,92,20,000
1881 82	2,87,25,000
1882-83	1,21,17,000
1883-84	1,15,58,000

So that most unhappy are the circumstances as we see at present. Formerly we had to make remittances in all of about thirty five or thirty six crores of rupees to London. Now although the remittance is forty to forty-two crores of rupees it does not appear to be sufficient. We have told before that the whole amount of revenues realised from India every year amount to about rupees four hundred crores of rupees, i. e., the average income of every individual is almost rupees 20 (twenty) each year. Out of it four rupees go to Government in the shape of tax. Hence to satisfy the cravings of the people of London, each of us is compelled to remit rupees two every year out of our annual income of rupees twenty. Out of that sum again we pay an additional ex pense of four annas each as account of *batta*. How horrible is the result! The more we think over the matter, the greater do we feel for the consequence, and no prospects darken on the future.

THE CROLE CASE.

The *Bombay Gazette* —The Indian Government —or the Government of India for the document has been communicated to both—must not delay, publishing the text of the Secretary of State despatch in the Crole case. It has been in the possession of the Supreme and the Local Government for more than a week, and the most conflicting accounts of it are still current. One of the Indian papers gave out that it confirmed the suspension of Mr. Crole, while it expressed regret at Mr Sullivan's indiscreet relations with the Binny Estate. Another version gave out that the Secretary of State's verdict was entirely in Mr. Crole's favour. And now we learn from Calcutta that Lord Kimberley has endorsed Mr Crole's reinstatement, with loss of pay, but not of service, censuring the Madras Government for removing him from his appointment. It would be curious to know how the Government of Madras would justify a withholding of the document from publication which leads to such mystification of the public as this. We have the best of reason for believing in the accuracy of the information which we have as this morning. But the public ought to have something more than the best of reasons for accepting even the most probable account that is given of a document of this sort. Everybody knows that the Secretary of State's letter has reached the Government, and though the matter concerns the public as much as it concerns the Government, and though the public have as much right to know its contents as the Government, they are told as much about it by the Madras Government as though it were one of Mr Grant Duff's tailor's bills. There is something childish and unreal in the conventionalism which thus keeps from the public knowledge, for as many days as possible, information which the public have a right to receive. Napoleon and his agents kept back the news of a defeat for as long as they could, yet Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff must know that that is not an example which can be followed without bringing ridicule upon himself and his Government. If he and they have bonâ-censured the whole world must get to know all about it, and the sooner the truth and the whole truth is out the better.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The *Indian Spectator* —Twenty five years have now elapsed since the Indian Councils Act was passed. It is time now for Government to go into the question and see if the great advance India has made within this short period in intelligence, patriotism and loyalty would not justify the placing of our legislature on a wider and more representative basis. Is there any reason why, instead of official nominees, we should not have elective non-official members in our Councils? Government is going to give the North West Provinces and Oudh a Legislative Council. Suppose that Council is to consist of ten members. Would it not be wise to have, say half of them from among the non official classes? The great cities of Hindustan—Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, and Lucknow, for instance, might very well be given the right of each electing one member for the Council. No great revolution need be made to effect this. The municipalities of these great cities might be given the right of each electing one member. If Government would have more than ten members in the Council, it could appoint one or more official members and confer the privilege of each sending up a member, on the municipalities of the same number of other cities, as for instance, Meerut, Bareilly, Ghazipore, Fyzabad, Shajahanpore, &c. A representative system like this should be introduced into all the different provinces of India. We have urged that the non official member of our Councils shall be elective members and that their number should be about as large as that of the official members, we do not want Government to part with its legislative powers. Passing or not passing a Bill must, of course, remain with Government. We want half the number to be elective and non official men, not because we want to out vote Government and annoy it, but because we want that all legislative measures may be thrown fully discussed from the Native and non official point of view. If Government should, in the face of a united native opposition from the non official members they would, of course, as loyal subjects of Her Majesty, submit to it, but then if the measure afterwards proved to be a failure, or harmful the Indian people could stand up and say that their representatives had been one and all opposed to it and Government passed it, in the teeth of that opposition. It is also necessary that the Councils should have some sort of control over the budget. There is another privilege which should without delay be given to our councillors—it is the right of interpellation.

THE HOARDED WEALTH OF INDIA

The *Theatre of India* —Never during its existence has India been so much in jewellery as now. The people are always adding to their stock. Savings from nearly all sources are invested of in this way and these savings are being constantly made—often at the expense of clothing, sometimes at the expense of genuine necessities of life. The making and the storing away of wealth in this form is the national peculiarity of this country. It is indulged in by all classes of Natives. Jewellery is regarded as the most stable kind of wealth and fortunes are never counted without estimating the value of the stock of jewellery. It can always be pledged or disposed of. The market for the trade is never depressed. The most ignorant Native who wishes to sell a piece of jewellery knows its market value quite well. He can scarcely be cheated. Jewellery forms the greatest factor in the matrimony. The most lowly bride has her *streedhan* which is often equal in value to five years' income of the bridegroom. There is often a scarcity of clothing, sometimes a scarcity of cooking pots generally not a particle of furniture, but nearly always a stock of jewellery. The wife that has no jewellery possesses nothing else, she cannot be ruled. The family that does not possess jewellery is absolutely indigent. One of the greatest boast of the jewellery owner is that his hoards cannot be taxed. A man may own jewellery valued at a lakh of rupees, and pay no income tax. This is a source of great satisfaction. Jewellery yields no recurring income, but it is prized more than Government paper. If it never increases it never diminishes, it is a national saying, uncommon amongst men and women alike. No native marriage except amongst the impoverished, takes place without a transfer of jewellery, and very frequently of new jewellery. So great is value to the new jewellery that is introduced into families by marriage, that we dare not estimate it? the amount would be so fabulous. Truly the investment of wealth in jewellery in India is the greatest and most remarkable institution in the country. Every other investment sinks into insignificance beside it. Under no native prince or rajah of former times has jewellery accumulated as it has accumulated under the British Government in British India. For a century past the wrecking of wealth has been unknown, the plunder of individuals has been greatly restrained and wealth in the form of jewellery has accumulated. Now, if men not seen by their wealth in jewellery, and if one man estimates another by his wealth in jewels is not manifest that this kind of wealth increases and is found to be secure in the possessor, the people who gauge themselves as others gauge them—by the jewel wealth—must be contented, as far as the possession and security of this kind of wealth can content them? We can rarely imagine the pleasure of consider this wealth in jewellery being disinterested there must be points of contentment in store for the class of jewellery owners, and one half of the people of India are jewellery owners. It is only when the day of taking stock of the family jewellery comes round, such as the occasion of a wedding or a great gala day that a stranger can form the slightest conception of the amount of wealth in family in the form of jewellery. An accountant on a strike from as he is for the first time permitted to see the amount of accumulated wealth. On necessary days, *pooja* days, the women's day. Gathered round the women's, the cash boxes, the middle boxes the mother and women boxes, the delight of women is boxes of rich that eyes watch pure liquid stones, studded with pearls, such pure of emerald or emerald, or sapphire earrings each one ring with large pearls massive gold clusters and a large number of rings expensively and even extravagantly gemmed, are hung round the family circle for admiration. And great is the family delight. The towns of India must be peaceful towns, and the laws of India must be good laws, where jewellery wealth, amounting in value to crores and crores, can be held secure to the meanest of the subjects of the great Empress Victoria.

MAHOMEDAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Statesman —We are glad to learn that the Lieutenant Governor has decided to give effect to the recommendation of the Education Commission, by sanctioning the foundation in the beginning of the next financial year of twenty scholarships of seven rupees each, tenable for two years, at any college affiliated to the University, to be awarded to Mahomedan students who have successfully passed the entrance examination, without obtaining any more valuable exhibition, also twenty such scholarships, tenable for two years each of rupees five each per mensem, and four of rupees three a month each, to be similarly given to the results of the Post Arts examination to Mahomedans who previously had been in scholarships in connection with the entrance examination. These scholarships are not, as Resolution goes on to say, "to be given in addition to any scholarship or exhibition from which they may be receiving the benefit at the time of the award, but they are to be given in lieu of such scholarship or exhibition." But some scholarships are temporarily given to assist such of poor parents as may be unable to afford the usual expenses. The Lieutenant Governor has acted with satisfaction the clearance made by the Mahomedan community within the last few years as evidenced by the increasing numbers who have risen to the university. In the Resolution from which we quote some part of the official *Gazette* of the 17th instant, but it is not right we suppose, from which apparently an extraordinary issue was made, as we are not printed with a copy of the *Gazette*, and we only received it on Monday. Sir Steuart Thompson has shown wise generosity we think, in this matter and we believe will be approved by the whole native community, without respect to creed.

THE OFFICIAL EXODUS

The *Indian Nation* —Our London correspondent telegraphs that Sir Rivers Thomson has put another question to the Government on the subject of the exodus to the hills, and has elicited the assurance that the Secretary of State is going into the matter. An enquiry is being made with the object of ascertaining the extent to which the system prevails, and more especially the cost to the country of the annual migration of the Provincial Government. Such an enquiry, if fairly conducted, is all that the opponents of the system can desire. But the enquiry must be thorough, and must be conducted with the utmost publicity. Hitherto, the country has been left entirely in the dark. A vast change has been introduced into the method of conducting the administration—the whole system of Government has been revolutionised,—and yet there is not a single allusion to the subject on official record. Silently and insidiously this modern system has been called into existence, the country has been almost committed, before it knew of the matter, to a change which in the opinion of the most official public and of many distinguished servants of the Government is calculated to expose our administration to the gravest danger. It almost seems, from the unwarranted silence of Government on the subject during the years when the system was being developed that it was aware that its serious scheme would be frustrated were it dragged prematurely into the light of day. Now that the mischief is half done, we are told that matters have gone so far that Government is unable to retrace the wrong ward steps. Enormous sums have been spent on the erection of public offices at Simla while one pile of offices built after another has been erected at the capital as Department after Department has [illegible] from year to year. [illegible] day the process is still going on, and money is being lavished on new structures at Simla at the very moment when Government is said to be in extreme distress, and is being taxed to its very utmost limit to increase the income of the Imperial Exchequer. On the score of expense alone the present system of hill-going is condemned, and if the Secretary of State will look the facts in the face the Government of India may yet be saved despite itself, from a painfully false position.

MINERAL WEALTH OF INDIA

The *Hindu of India* —India possesses iron and steel at Lohabjhar coal at Rana ganje, and Ishpur and other minerals along the line of the Sylhet range. The country is full of undeveloped mineral wealth which requires to be worked. The operations in progress in Mysore, in search of gold, however so careful they may be prove, meagre compared to the industries awaiting the vivifying touch of the capitalist and the whole is overshadowed that of education is the formation of a common system, an education which leads to material prosperity. Wealth so abundantly shown that India's prosperity is the unavoidable fact, that is easy, all the prosperity that we see could not help it. It could because it was inevitable. In the very railways such as they are, and they are 20,000 miles less or so they would have been if India was not acting herself up—have been put down because it was impossible to present their huge profits. Those two branches of administration shall clearly [illegible] ing a railway system in India. If system was inevitable. I was at the headquarters of the Government of India that the abstract wisdom of leaving Western India with a single system of railways was beautifully physical for several years. The Government of India is powerful to be delighted that a third of one half of the export produce of India could find a shipping [illegible] and the chief instrument who wrought the head of this policy was regarded less by [illegible] the clever statesman in the Government of India. We say, then, that the railway policy of India is not to be called a policy. Public education has grown up with other inevitable. The India has had an educational system for forty years. It was supposed that the Government did intend that the resources which they would expend upon the system would add to the prosperity of the country. Having expended a great many crores of rupees at first sight, they may be expected to show in what way the country has been the prosperous by it. We look in vain for the national prosperity which has resulted from this great expenditure, and it is easy to see that if the same system is prolonged for another century, the country, will be brought to a condition of the utmost poverty. There will be no national prosperity, and will be overrun with lawyers, clerks, and unemployed B. A's. Viewing the educational power of the Indian Government, we come to the conclusion that the people of India are capable of being educated in thousands to the highest standard of the most advanced Universities, and that to provide this education large sums of money should be expended. In the absence of profitable industrial or technical education it seems to be taken for granted if not directly admitted that the people of India are incapable of being educated for these purposes. Hence their dependence is to be shut off from even trying to add to the permanent wealth of the country.

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1886. No. 37

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AND WILL SHORTLY BE READY,

A GUIDE TO PANINI.

BEING AN

English Summary of Panini's Aphorisms on SANSKRIT GRAMMAR,

IN VI PARTS.

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(Vol. VII, October 1885 to September 1886.)

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Sofia, 4th Sept.—Prince Alexander to-day announced to the officers, in a touching address, that the Czar requiring it, he must resign the throne of Bulgaria. Only were the Russians would occupy the country. His Highness added that before leaving he would establish a Regency. His Highness, officers were much excited on hearing his determination to abdicate, and are strongly urging him to remain.

Sofia, 5th Sept.—Prince Alexander has summoned the National Assembly to meet on the 11th instant, and will take his departure afterwards.

Berlin, 4th Sept.—M. de Giers, having interviewed Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William, returns at once to St. Petersburg.

New York, 4th Sept.—There have been fresh shocks of earthquake in the Southern States, and Charleston continues to suffer severely, the shocks there being accompanied by showers of pebbles. A perfect panic prevails.

Berlin, 6th Sept.—Prince Bismarck has advised Prince Alexander to abdicate.

Sofia, 6th Sept.—A Commission, consisting of five members, has been appointed here for the purpose of negotiating, with Russia and the other Powers for the settlement of the existing crisis.

London, 6th Sept., Evening.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Randolph Churchill announced that Her Majesty's Government has decided to appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the silver question. He said he hoped to name the members composing it in a few days, and that he would to-night lay on the table of the House the terms of reference to be submitted to the Commission.

Bombay, 7th Sept.—At the infant marriage meeting at the Madhavbag the audience was not more than two thousand. It was noisy, disorderly, and not unanimous—an illiterate audience largely gathered from the Bazaars. The procedure was irregular. Discussion was not allowed, speakers were stopped, and dissentients were unjustly treated, and their votes incorrectly reckoned.

Sofia, 7th Sept.—Prince Alexander took his departure from this capital this evening. His Highness has appointed a Regency, consisting of M. Stambuloff, M. Karaveloff and M. Mutkuroff.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

OFFICIAL HARDSHIP.

A PETITION was presented to Mr. C. G. Plumer, the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, by three clerks of the office establishment of that Court, namely, Messrs. R. Konny, T. Iyaswamy Pillay, and A. Venkatappiah. It will be seen that the petitioners [illegible] respectfully and humble worded, the petitioners putting forth their grievance as if they asked a favour of the Chief Judge, and not (as they had a right to do) as if they had a claim to consideration. The curious part of the petitioners' case is that not one of them is yet 55 years of age, and, as such, they were entitled to remain in the public service; at all events, if they were forced to retire (as they have been forced to do) they were fairly entitled to three months' notice or three months' gratuity in lieu thereof, in addition to any pension to which they may lay claim under the Civil Pension Code. By the rules framed under the latter Code, when an official is forced to retire before his time is up, that is, before he completes Thirty full years of service, he should get three months' notice, or three months' salary as gratuity, in addition to the pension to which his services may entitle him. In alluding to this provision, which is contained in clause 2 section 100 of the Pension Code, and was confirmed by Resolution of the Government of India, No. 208, dated 28th April 1880, and by the latter of the Government, No. 106, dated 10th June 1881, the petitioners put their case—a strong and good case—in very mild language, indeed. Indeed, they adopt a tone more deprecatory and entreating than as a matter of right and an act of justice due to them. The petitioners even go so far as to abandon the legal basis on which they have a right to stand, and ask the Chief Judge to grant them at least the privilege leave to which they are entitled as officials being compelled to retire. They say that even of this privilege to which they are justly entitled, is denied them, "it will be too hard on them," and with that expression of opinion they seem to be content. But, for our part, we think that the petitioners have every right to assert and stand by clause 2, section 100 of the Civil Pension Code, by which they should have had three months', notice, or three months', salary, before they were forced to retire from the service. It would seem that the Chief Judge holds that these officials have had sufficient notice under the Pension Code, and this is what the petitioners say about this sufficient notice:—"It is true that in August 1885, we heard a flying report in the office that the office establishment was revised and a proposal was made to retire us. A month or two after this we heard another report that His Honor the Dewan was pleased to order that there need be no compulsory retirement, and that we would be provided for elsewhere. Towards the close of December, it was rumoured that the revison would take place from 1st January 1886. In the middle of January it was talked of that it would come into force from 1st of April. In April it was stated that it was put off till the end of June, and in June, we heard from Mr. Hunsjee Row himself that there would be no revision at all. As was stated by Mr. Hunsjee Row, June passed away and July also followed it. On the 2nd August, when we all attended the office as usual, Mr. Clapham, all of a sudden unexpectedly and to our surprise, for the first time, announced to us your order of our retirement, and we respectfully beg to state that we were quite unprepared for it. [illegible] a formal written notice which should be duly served upon us as was done by several officers during the reductions. The vague and uncertain reports above referred to cannot operate as a notice against us. Even granting that the rumours were sufficient notice under the code, we beg to say that they became null and void, since we were not relieved of our work either on the 1st January, 1st April, or on the 1st July. Our having continued to do work till the 1st August without knowing in the least that we would all of a sudden be thrown out on the 2nd August, clearly entitles us to a fresh notice."

It will be seen that the three petitioners have been the unhappy victims of managerial tyranny as exhibited in the office establishment of the Chief Court. That these three clerks (including all the other clerks) should have been systematically deprived of the holidays during the annual vacation and should also be denied privilege leave, and should, as a conclusion to all these hardships, have one day's notice given them before being compelled to retire, before their time, in our opinion, shew the manner in which the little brief authority of the late Registrar of the Court was exercised. We now learn, from this petition, what was meant by the Revision Scale for the office establishment of the Chief Court. It meant simply that these three clerks, not one of whom is fifty five years of age as yet, and not one of whom has completed his full term of service, have been forced to retire. It is a very hard case, this of the three clerks. It is surprising that Mr. C. G. Plumer, who is known to be a just man, and who makes it a point to look into matters connected with the Chief Court Office himself, should have sanctioned the enforced retirement of these three clerks, without giving them the privilege conferred by clause 2, section 100 of the Pension Code. We are inclined to think that Mr. Plumer is acting under a mistake, and will be only too ready to amend it, now that it has been pointed out to him.

TWO CASES OF DEFAMATION.

The restoration to the file by Mr. Justice Kernan of two rejected applications for summons for defamation, at Madras, has considerable interest for those in this province. It illustrates the pressing necessity there is for a competent High Court to curb judicial vagaries and incompetence, as well as to equalize all in the sight of the law. The applications for summons against Mr. J. H. Garstin and the minor Zemindar of Guntanaikanur by Mr. P. Kotaisamy Thavar for defamation, were set aside by Colonel J. Macdonald Smith, and Mr. Scharlieb, the Egmore Magistrate, respectively. In the first instance Mr. Garstin was asked to answer a complaint of having defamed the complainant, and in the second instance the minor Zemindar of Guntanaikanur was called on to do the same, and in both cases the application was rejected, on what the High Court has pronounced, insufficient grounds. We have a lively recollection of Colonel Smith as a Magistrate in Bangalore, and know that he could not have gone against his conscience, or a person in power, for his life, and it is well for the people of Madras that they have a High Court to appeal to in such cases. The Egmore Magistrate's disinclination to issue summons may also be traced to the same feeling.

We shall briefly lay before our readers the particulars of the applications and the grounds on which they were rejected. The application for summons by Mr. P. Kotaiswamy Thavar against Mr. J. H. Garstin were based on the fact that the latter defamed him by publishing words and imputations to the effect that complainant bribed Mr. Crole, and I wrote to the Zemindar of Bodanaikanur to give Mr. Garstin a beating. This the complainant stated had a tendency to defame him as it most decidedly does if it is true. It was contended for the Magistrate's decision in appeal that the publication of the libel against Mr. Thavar was done in good faith and in pursuit of public justice, and that Mr. Garstin having taken down the statements of the minor Zemindar relative to the dacoity committed on him, and read them out to Mr. Whitesido and Mr. Sewart, did so to prevent the Zemindar from going back from his word. It appears to us that if Mr. Garstin had no faith in the Zemindar's word, and thought it likely he might retract his statement, had no business to publish what the Zemindar said of another to curry favour. Yet Colonel Smith says that Mr. Garstin had acted with all due care and caution. The keeping of witness and then reading out the statements of another looks very much like forcing evidence. If any statement made by a third party against another is worth its salt, there can be no apprehension whatever that the person making it will retract, and all testimony of an opposite nature should be received with caution, and no one receiving it otherwise can be said to act in good faith, and with all due care and attention in respect to the reputation of another. At that rate any one can take down the unsupported testimony of another to the injury of a third party and publish it as true regarding the character of that person, on the *ipse dixit* of a probable foe, and yet not render himself liable for defamation. In the case of the minor Zemindar the Magistrate omitted from the recital of the Zemindar's evidence the fact that in such evidence it stated that the *rumour* was that Mr. P. K. Thavar had bribed Mr. Crole, which statement he reiterated before the High Court. The Magistrate would appear to say in effect, in passing his order refusing the application, that the Zemindar would have laid himself open to an action for defamation if he had not repeated the defamatory statement in the High Court. This would certainly be queer law if allowed to pass. It would be based in the unheard of principle that two wrongs make a right. Who ever heard of the preposterous assertion being entertained that a libel loses its effect by being repeated? What a monstrous ruling to set up. The Zemindar not only defamed Mr. Thavar by giving as true a rumour, which any street boy can set afloat regarding anybody, but he went further and added perjury to his offence by swearing to the facts of a mere rumour in a Court of Justice. Are no summons issuable against such a dangerous character, albeit he is a Zemindar? We can quite understand Mr. Garstin clutching at every scrap of evidence for smarting under the recent and severe castigation he had received from some *bâtonnistes*, it was only natural in him to seize on any evidence which told against another, and that other his possible enemy. For the time Mr. Garstin must have been in the position of Ishmael—his hand against every one and every one's hand against him—and he would have been glad to make any one suffer, even the innocent, as an atonement for his wrongs, and it is a good deal owing to this feeling that he not only took down the statement of the minor Zemindar in writing but he read it out to Mr. Whitesido and Mr Sewart and also sent a copy to the police for their information. It was contended in argument for the defence that the rumour was not proclaimed by the Zemindar in the *streets* to the detriment of Mr. Thavar; but the means adopted for doing so was equally, if not far more, effectual, and we can't quite see on what ground the summons were refused. As regards Mr. Garstin also the refusal to issue summons were based on false grounds, for Mr. Garstin's excitement at the time and his desire to get justice by having the wicked punished did not justify him in accepting random assertions from whatever motive given and publishing them to the world to the detriment of a probably innocent person; and it is in accordance with the fitness of things that both the Zemindar and Mr. Garstin should be put on their defence for their actions.

Occasional Notes.

[illegible] to give a dinner to the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji in November.

The programme of the Viceroy's tour has been partially modified. His Excellency will not visit Kurseachee as originally proposed.

Sinister rumours are again circulating in the Punjab as to the failing health of the Amir of Kabul. The latest reports, however, received from trustworthy sources, show, says the *Pioneer*, that His Highness is in his usual health, though still not altogether free from gout.

A despatch from the Secretary of State sanctioning the appointment of a fourth permanent Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, has arrived at Simla. It contains a stipulation to the effect that, if a native is ever appointed to the post, he should receive only two-thirds of the normal salary.

A vernacular notice, or proclamation professing to be anonymous, calls upon the natives of the Lahore Province to combine in throwing off the hated yoke of the Feringee "tyrants;" announces the arrival of a large Russian Army at Herat *en route* to India; declares that the Maharajah Dhu-Sing has joined, and is accompanying it as a leader; that the Ameer of Cabul has replied to the British call for help; that he is personally ready and willing to render it, but that his people are unanimously hostile to any British alliance! The *Pioneer* says there is good reason to believe that the proclamation is the genuine production of Duleep Singh, as he has in his communications with the India Office held language somewhat similar in tone to that employed in the document in question.

Local and Provincial.

Carriage Examiner.—The Southern Mahratta Railway Company has sent a man from Dharwar to examine carriages at Mysore.

Police.—The Police will be doing a world of good, if they keep a watch over the old offenders and persons of that class in the Pettah, as they sometimes become very obstructive.

Mysore State Railway.—The employes of the Locomotive Department have just now got their pay for July. This is really bad, and hope the Railway Authorities will remedy this evil.

Rain Reports.—Bangalore City 73 cents, French Rocks 1 inch and 30 cents., Hebbal 1 inch and 5 cents., Punkur 82 cents., Maddur 40 cents., Mysore 33 cents., Nidvanda 45 cents., Channapatna 25 cents., Mandnya 38 cents.

Puduvat Fund.—The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that the Puduvat Fund of Rs. 100 assigned by Anekere Ramaiya to the Kallahalli Venkataramanaswami temple, in the Kankankully Taluq for feeding purposes during the car festival of the temple may be accepted.

Theft.—A case of theft detected by the Police with the assistance of the Station Master, Bangalore City, in which some coolly pointers were concerned, was dismissed by the Amildar of Bangalore City Station. The want of a competent Prosecuting Inspector for the Mysore State Railway is much felt, and the Traffic Manager will do well to appoint a right man.

Hogg vs. "The Daily Post".—On Tuesday last, Major E. P. Maltby, the District Magistrate of the Central Station, refused to grant a summons in behalf of Mr. C. G. Hogg, late Manager of the Mysore Maharajah's Cotton Mills, against the Proprietor and the Manager of the *Daily Post* and Mr. J. G. Scott, of Bombay, on a charge of defamation.

The Fort Murder Case.—An appeal by the two prisoners Govindaraja Moodelly and Venkataswamy in the Fort Murder case was filed in the British Resident's Court, on Saturday last. It is to be heard on the 25th instant. It is said that Mr. Eardley Norton, barrister-at-law will appear for the prisoners, with Mr. J. W. Hayes, Jr., barrister at law, who conducted the defence in the Sessions Court.

Mysore Sev Races.—Return tickets for Horses between Bangalore and Mysore will be issued at the following rates available from 20th September to 25th October 1886, both days inclusive, over the Mysore State Railway.

For one horse	... Rs.	18	0 0
For each additional horse up to 4, the *bona fide* property of the same owner.	...	9	0 0

Railway Police.—The Southern Mahratta Railway Company are making arrangements for introducing the Company's System of Railway Police on the Mysore State Railway.

The "Spectator" Libel Appeal.—On Saturday last, in the Court of the British Resident of Mysore, before Mr. J. B. Lyall, the Resident, the appeal preferred by the directors of the Mysore Maharajah Spinning and Manufacturing Company against the finding of the Civil Judge of the C. and M. Station, in dismissing their suit for damages against the editor and proprietor of the *Bangalore Spectator*, came on for hearing. Mr. Willie Grant, barrister-at-law, of the Madras High Court, and Mr. J. W. Hays, Jr., barrister-at-law, appeared for the appellants, and Eardley Norton, barrister-at-law, and Mr. J. A. Lazaro, advocate, for the respondents. The hearing of the arguments of counsel on both sides, which began a little after 12 noon, continued till nearly half past six in the evening, when the Resident reserved judgment till next Saturday. The Court was crowded throughout the day.

Proceedings in the Fort Murder Case.—This day, on the conclusion of the Fort Murder Case, and before proceeding with the civil work of the court, Colonel W. Hill, the Judge, in the presence of Mr. J. C. S. Lawrance, the Public Prosecutor, Mr. A. M. Corner, Advocate, Assistant to Mr. Lawrance, Mr. J. W. Hayes, Jr, Barrister-at-law, counsel for the 1st prisoner, and other advocates and pleaders, made some observations regarding certain facts and circumstances that turned up in the course of the prolonged hearing of the case, and those observations were embodied in proceedings, in effect, as follows. Of the Medical officer, Dr. A. F. Dobson, who held the *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased Mooneswamy Moodelly, His Honour held that it was not conducted in a proper manner. For instance, the disposition of the rope with which the body was tied, the number of knots of the rope with which the hands were tied, &c., were not noted. He thought that the attention of the Medical Officer should be called to these serious omissions. Similarly, His Honour thought that the Coroner (Mr. Abdul Rahimon Sahib) had not made any note of the disposition of the ropes, the knots over the wrists of the deceased, &c., all of which were necessary to a satisfactory understanding of the case against the prisoners. Mr. Abdul Rahimon, as Second Magistrate of the Station, had also, in granting remands against prisoners, the approver Munigadu, and Pampaiah (one of the chief witnesses in the case) failed to record his reasons in writing for each such remand, as he was bound to do, under the Code of Criminal procedure, and to report his action for the information of the District Magistrate. His Honour said a representation would be made to the District Magistrate on this subject. His Honour, continuing his remarks, said, that he thought the examinations of witnesses in the case at night—at dead of night, between nine and two in the morning, which the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Hewetson, had acknowledged, was highly objectionable. It was true that there was nothing in the Criminal Procedure Code of India and in the practice of the English Police, prohibiting the practice of examining witnesses in a case at night; but the practice, for all that, was objectionable, especially where witnesses (as in this case) were taken away from their homes to a distance of three and four miles, at unusual hours, and then examined. Such a practice caused fear and annoyance to the witnesses and the members of their family. His Honour said he would make a representation on the subject to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police. Colonel Hill finally alluded to the fact, that when Mr. Soobroy Moodliar, the advocate, was taking instructions from Moonigadu, the approver, who was then his client, and a prisoner in the Central Jail, Kristna Murthi, a clerk in the Jail was close by and heard all that Moonigadu had to say, and then gave evidence of the same in the Sessions Court. His Honour deprored such a practice. It was unfair to the accused and to the counsel they might engage in their defence. What ought to be done, he thought, was, that the prisoner should be allowed free access to his counsel, without hindrance or espionage. Members of the police force, of course, there may be present, to see that nothing was given to the prisoner to eat, which might prove poisonous, but the police and others in the Jail, should stand at such a distance as to be unable to hear what the prisoner said to his legal advisor, by way of instructions. His Honour said he would make a representation on the subject to the Jail authorities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUNISHMENT FOR BEING A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

Sir,—If an article appears in a newspaper, the first question is who is the author of it? The persons who are concerned instead of referring to themselves guess a person and try their best to stand in his way. The latest method of punishing a newspaper correspondent is invented by a big sag's son in the Pettah, which is rather marvellous in this enlightened age. The Police have a chance of securing some drunken and slippery man, whom the model punisher seems to have engaged for his good work of punishing that noble class of men, who are connected with the press. Punishing a man whoever he may be is not easy, and those who have an idea of doing mischievous things may take note of the many assaulting cases in which many a man figures in some shape or other.

TRUTH.

General Summary.

NATIVE SCHOLARSHIPS.—In modification of the Home Department Resolution, dated 12th January last, establishing six scholarships tenable in England by natives of India, it is announced that the age limit for candidates for these scholarships will be raised from 21 to 22 years. This has been done as it has been represented to Government that the age limit of 21 years practically involved the exclusion of Mahomedans from the benefits of the scholarships. Each scholar will be provided with free passage to and from England instead of a hundred pounds cash for each journey. Scholars will be liable to forfeit the cost of free passage if, not being disabled by sickness, they fail to complete three years' residence in England or are guilty of gross misconduct, or disregard the orders of the Secretary of State.

A TAHSILDAR COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Our correspondent writes:—"The case of having made interpolations, &c., in the public records with the object of cheating Government of its legitimate dues under the Act III of 1873, against Mr. Tirumbaka Row, late Tahsildar of Anantapur, came on for hearing on the 29th instant, at Anantapur, before the Head Assistant Magistrate of Penukonda, Mr. P. C. Ananda Charlu, B. A., B. L., Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution and Pleader only; but the material witnesses for the defence came on for the higher tribunal. The case stands committed for the ensuing Hilary Session, and is creating great sensation in that District. I understand that a Barrister from Madras, very likely Mr. Willie Grant, is to defend the Tahsildar Magistrate at the ensuing trial."

STAMP REVENUE.—The revenue realised by the Madras Government during the official year 1885-86 by the sale of Court Fees and non-Judicial Stamps amounted to Rs. 58,93,199 against Rs. 56, 40,451 obtained in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 2, 48, 769. The cost to the State for the issue of stamps amounted to Rs. 3,18,089 divided as follows:—Establishment Rs. 24,000, commission to Stamp-vendors Rs. 1,27,000, cost of Stamps Rs. 83,000, and refunds Rs. 95,000. The cost during 1884-85, was Rs. 3,33,005. The Revenue during 1885-86 is the highest on record, and is ascribed to increased litigation and to the institution of new Courts at Pammallur, and Palghat. Seventeen districts, chiefly Godavari, Palghat, Kistna, Kurnool, show an increase in the Madras and Kistna, show an increase in the sale of Court Fee Stamps, and give a decrease, the lowest being in Chingleput. The increase in the sales comprised of the lower value, two-thirds of the loss being from the one-anna and eight-anna stamps. Non-Judicial Stamps show an increase in seventeen districts, chiefly in Godavari, Tinnevelly and Madura; and a decrease in five, Madras being foremost with a loss of over Rs. 21,000—of the amount sold Rs. 65,295 12 was issued in Coorg and Rs. 6:5,145 in Mysore.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT AT GWALIOR.—The Council of Regency, of which Raja Sir Gopal Rao is the President, was announced several days ago by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and many meetings have been held to discuss matters of importance. The members of the Council are all Sirdars and officers of the Gwalior State, and the Secretary is a Mahratta gentleman of experience. Two names of the members of the Council are—Bapu Sahib Sitolay; Bapu Sahib Jalar; Appa Sahib Angria; General Bapu Sahib, Avar; Sumsul Ulum Shumsh; Rai Bahadur Anund Persaud, and Subhadar Ghulam Ahmed Khan Ahmed. The Sirdars Sitolay and Jalar are near relatives of the Maharaja; Appa Sahib Angria, and Bapu Sahib, Avar, are military chiefs; and the others are distinguished officers. This morning (2nd September) Sir Lepel Griffin held a levee in the Durbar Hall of the palace for Military officers, between 200 and 300 of whom attended and were introduced by Generals Bapu Avar and Angria. In the afternoon a public Durbar was held in the great Durbar Hall, which was crowded, and the installation of the young Maharaja, which was commenced on the 3rd July, was completed. The *Khanta* of the Viceroy was read, the Government *khilhat* presented, and the return made received. The acknowledgments of the Maharaja were made by the Minister, after which Sir Lepel Griffin made a speech in Hindustani, announcing the appointment of the Council of Regency, and explaining their functions and duties as decided by the Government of India. After this *khilhats* were presented to the newly appointed members of Council, and then, *attar* and pan having been distributed, the Durbar broke up under the usual salutes.—*Pioneer.*

Extracts.

THE NIZAM AND SALAR JUNG.

The *Poona Observer*.—The *Deccan Times* says that "no sooner was it known that an estrangement had taken place between the Nizam and his Dewan, than the fire of intrigue, which has been smouldering during the year of concord, broke out into a fierce blaze. The breach was assiduously widened, the Nizam's anger was carefully fanned, until matters came to such a pass that the Minister had to throw himself on the protection of the Resident. "The intermediatory influence of the Resident has failed to bring about a reconciliation, so that it is not unlikely another crisis is near at hand. The Government of India is once again called upon to interfere, and this fact has created great excitement and anxiety. Speculation appears to be rife as to the result of Lord Dufferin's visit, and it is on all sides hoped that his lordship may be successful in effecting a more satisfactory and friendly understanding between the Nizam and his faithful though earnest and painstaking Minister. It is generally felt that something must be done to change the present condition of affairs, which is effecting wide-spread evil to the interests of the State.

NATIVE VIEWS ON ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

The *Shareshaat* says:—"As soon as the Russians find an opportunity they will march southward. No European Power will protest. England alone will have to fight Russia, and it is difficult to say which will win. In a war on the frontiers of India, Russia will have many advantages, and we do not believe that England will be able to achieve success. If Russia establishes herself in Persia, England is ready to lose her ascendancy in Asia. Russia is up and doing. It is indispensable necessary for England to check her. England should try to humble the pride of Russia." The *Dabbis Protest* says:—"Russia is on the lookout for opportunities and pretences. Our rulers should know whether she has evil motives, but it appears as though she has a design on India. The English would have had no reason to fear her had they accorded better treatment to the people of India. By better treatment the Russians have secured the people of Central Asia, to their side, and this has strengthened them very much. The English, who are the rulers of the Sikhs, the Rajputs, the Mahrattas and the Goorkas, are oppressing their own subjects. They are loosing by way of depriving the people of the use of arms. What can be more inconsiderate? Englishmen! if you still have your own good at heart, grant your subjects the power to defend themselves." The *Sahi Sar* says:—"We are under the impression that the Russian Government is enlisting Sikh soldiers. These Sikh soldiers will not be required to go to Central Asia. When the Russian troops advance they will retain them. This intelligence may not be true, but we do not disbelieve it. We therefore wish the Government to be more careful.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The *Hindu*.—The opinion of the London papers about our Governor-elect is favourable. They give him credit for tact, judgment, genial nature and honesty—qualities which have not been very prominent in the administration of Madras during the last few years. If Mr. Robert Bourke would display these qualities in the discharge of the onerous duties awaiting him in Madras, he would prove a different ruler from the poor man who has been nominated to succeed. As the people of India have learnt to be cautious in judging of coming Viceroys and Governors; and those of this Presidency have special reasons to do so. No Governor raised such expectations as Sir Grant-Duff when his nomination was first announced, and no Governor has so completely collapsed as this unfortunate Statesman. Moreover, Mr. Bourke is much advanced in years and the duties of an Indian Governor, when they are discharged conscientiously, make a larger inroad upon one's physical and mental resources than an Under-Secretaryship in the English Ministry. We may, however, predict with certainty that Mr. Bourke will come with a determination to make a clean sweep of that element of corruption and incompetency which have led to all the sickening crop of scandals of which Madras has been the scene since the death of Mr. Adam. At any rate, Mr. Bourke ought to be sent here with definite instructions to take every step necessary to purify the administration, to elevate the tone of the service, and to restore in the public mind that confidence and esteem which a statesman coming fresh from the influences of English political life ought to be able to command and has hitherto generally commanded.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRAVANCORE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

Correspondent of the Hindu.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Maha Rajah's College and High School took place on Saturday the 28th instant.

As usual, the Maha Rajah presided on the occasion. There were also present Mr. Haunyngton, (the British Resident). the Elaya Rajah, the First and Second Princes, the Senior Coil Thumbooran, the Dewan, and a large number of both the European and Native gentry. There was one who was really conspicuous by his absence—I refer to the well-known Sarvany—the Maha Rajah's Private Manager. Being highly gifted, he can estimate things at their real worth and will never deign to grace an occasion like this, with his illustrious presence, as it relates to such idle and sentimental frivolities as education, progress, &c. On the Maha Rajah taking his seat the Principal stepped forward a little and read the report for the past official year. Besides setting forth the educational result of the year, the Principal took occasion to pay a high tribute of praise to his predecessor Mr. Ross, whose valuable services have contributed in no small degree to the highly efficient condition of the College. The report closed with an appropriate reflection upon the real *raison d'etre* of institutions like the one under Dr. Harvey's charge. He observed that their duty was not to turn out graduates and under-graduates 'as brick from brick-kiln,' but carefully to mould the minds of the young students, and, above all, to set before them a high moral ideal. This was followed by the reading of an essay by a student of the Senior B. A. Class, on the Epic Poetry of England and India, compared and contrasted.' Though badly read, the essay was well received. But, unfortunately it suggested to several minds the desirability of having some more means of telling questions from original composition in anything that is read out. The Maha Rajah then distributed the prizes to the students.

The Maha Rajah was all along 'gracious souled' rendered more gracious now by a bow, now by a smile.

A brief address by the Resident brought the proceedings of the evening to a close. He urged with higher education, planned at the advantages of encouraging indigenous talent, redeemed the married hankering after public service of educated youths and wound up with wishing the students success, which every one cannot command, but every one can deserve. There was one remark of his to which is appended there was more than met the ear. It was many took in the direction of the Dewan who was courtesy in a corner, perhaps pondering over the late detective manners some of his darling maidis! Mr. Haunyngton said—"It is not proper to appoint strangers to high offices in the State as they certainly cannot enter into the feelings, the wishes and the wants of the people." At this the Dewan's countenance fell but before it could be generally observed, the Maha Rajah rose and the gathering broke up.

ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE.

In an order, dated 11th ultimo, the Madras Government reviews the Financial and Administrative Reports of the State of Travancore for 1884-85, and the budget estimate for 1885-86.

Financial.—The gross revenue for 1884-85, amounted to Rs. 66,78,705, or 2¾ lakhs over the actuals of 1883-84. It is the highest on the record. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 64,90,930, and exceeded the total disbursements of the previous year by 4 lakhs. The increase occurs principally under the following heads:—

	Increase
Household	Rs. 1,35,126
Survey and Settlement Departments	1,24,106
Cardamom crops, transport of salt, timber, &c.	1,12,398

The next result was a surplus of nearly two lakhs of revenue over expenditure. The budget estimate of receipts for 1885-86 amounts to Rs. 65,07,502, and presents no special features. There was a large fall under Cardamoms. Judicial fees and stamps show a slight rise and there were variations under land and miscellaneous Revenue due to exceptional causes. On the expenditure side, provision is made for an outlay of Rs. 10,93,00) on public works or nearly a lakh-and-a-half in excess of the previous year's expenditure. The increase is explained to be due to village roads and other works in charge of the revenue officers needing attention, and to the construction of a new palace for His Highness the Maharajah. The proposed outlay is nearly 17 per cent. of the gross revenue. Financial equilibrium is maintained in the budget estimate, the expenditure being calculated at Rs. 66,00,652 against a total revenue of Rs. 66,07,500. A statement of receipts and expenditure for a series of years, under detailed heads, with opening and closing balances, has been printed for reference as an appendix to these proceedings.

Administrative.—During the year under review, the lamented death of His Highness Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Maharajah of the State occurred. The event has been noticed in a suitable manner in separate Proceedings of the Government. It is unnecessary, therefore, to make further reference to it in this place. The late Maharajah has been succeeded by His Highness Rama Varma, the present ruler of the State.

Of the three legislative measures passed during the year, that providing for inquiry into the relations between landlord and tenant was the most important and will, it is hoped, make available sufficient evidence on which to base practical reforms. The work of the Police and Magistracy seems to have been satisfactory on the whole. The only point calling for remark is the duration of appeals, which, though showing an improvement compared with the previous year, is still greater than should be allowed. The Resident attributes the evil to defective system, and has suggested a remedy. His Excellency in Council will be glad to learn what action the Travancore Government propose to take in the matter. The improvement in the working of the Sessions Courts is noticed with satisfaction. The administration of civil justice has also made a commendable advance, and the Government are glad to observe the steady improvement in the working of the Munsif's Courts, the small cause powers of which will, it is understood, be shortly further extended. The measure lately one which may now, perhaps, be safely introduced and will doubtless prove beneficial to a large class of suitors. The working of the Zillah Courts will, it is hoped, receive the prompt attention which it seems to demand.

The statistics of trade show a steady advance, and testify to the increasing prosperity of the country. With an expanding revenue and a considerable surplus in the treasury, it will perhaps be possible to devote larger sums to useful public works for the further development of the internal resources of the State, as well as to carry into effect measures of sanitary reform which we apparently much needed. His Excellency the Governor in Council has pleasure in observing that much useful work has been done in several departments of the State, and that the results have on the whole, been such as reflect credit on the administration.

THE MYSORE CIVIL UNIFORM REGULATION.

The following copy of the Mysore Civil Uniform Regulation, sanctioned by H. H. the Maharajah, is circulated for the information and guidance of the officers concerned:—

The 13th August 1886.—General Rules:—1st. The coat to be of broad-cloth of dark chocolate color with lining of silk and white velvet collar and cuffs embroidered in gold and six gilt buttons in front in a single row with the Mysore Royal Arms.

(For size and pattren of buttons see plate I). The coat in the case of Native officers to be long enough fully to cover the knee in the standing position.

2*ndly*. The trousers to be of white kerseymere with gold lace down the side seams. (For pattern and dimensions of the width of the lace see Plate I).

And 3*rdly*. The *Kammarband* in the case of those not exempted from it, and the *uttariyam* in the case of those so exempted, to be of white cotton bleached or unbleached with gold lace border along the length. This rule applies for Native officers only.

Special Rules.—The details for uniforms of the various classes shall be as follows:—

FOR THE DEWAN.—The coat to be embroidered in gold according to the pattern appended (*vide* Plate No. II). In other respects the coat, *trousers* and *uttariyam* to be the same as for 1st class uniform.

FIRST CLASS.—*Coat*.—The collar and cuffs to be embroidered in gold according to the pattern and dimension of width given in Plate No. III. *Trousers*.—The gold lace to be 2 inches wide. (See Plate I). *Kammarband*.—The gold lace border to be 2 inches wide.

SECOND CLASS.—*Coat*.—The collar and cuffs to be embroidered in gold according to the pattern and dimensions of width given in Plate No. IV. *Trousers*.—The gold lace to be 2 inches wide. (See Plate I). *Kammarband*.—The gold lace border to be 2 inches wide.

FOURTH CLASS.—*Coat*.—The collar and cuffs to be embroidered in gold according to the pattern and dimensions of width given in Plate No. VI. *Trousers*.—The gold lace border to be 1½ inches wide. (See

(Plate I). *Kammarbund.*—The gold lace border to be 1½ inches wide.

FIFTH CLASS.—*Coat.*—The collar and cuffs to be embroidered in gold according to the pattern and dimensions of width given in Plate No. VII. *Trousers.*—The gold lace to be 1 inch wide. (See Plate I). *Kammarbund.*—The gold lace border to be 1 inch wide.

SIXTH CLASS.—*Coat.*—The collar and cuffs to be embroidered in gold according to the pattern and dimensions of width given in Plate No. VIII. *Trousers.*—The gold lace to be ½ inch wide. (See Plate I). *Kammarbund.*—The gold lace border to be ½ inch wide.

The undermentioned officers are entitled to wear the uniform of the class specified opposite to their names hereunder:—

CLASS I.—Chief Judge: Members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja: and Puisne Judges of the Chief Court.

CLASS II.—Public Works Secretary and Ex-Officio Superintending Engineer, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Inspector-General of Police and Forests, Chief Secretary to the Dewan and Educational Secretary.

CLASS III.—District Judge, Government Advocate, Deputy Commissioners, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Legislative Secretary, Comptroller, and Under-Secretary to the Dewan.

CLASS IV.—Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Executive Engineers, Civil Surgeons not in Her Majesty's Military Service, Conservator of Forests, and Khajana Bakshi.

CLASS V.—Sub-Judges including Registrar of Chief Court, Assistant Commissioners, Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Assistant Superintendents, Revenue Survey, Attachés, Private Secretary to the Dewan, Amrut Mahal Assistant, and Anche Bakshi.

CLASS VI.—Probationary Assistant Commissioners, Apprentice Engineers, Probationers in the Revenue Survey and Forest Department, Munsifs, Amildars, and Public Prosecutors.

(3). The Chief Judge and other Judges of the Chief Court are at liberty to wear the robes of their office instead of the uniform above prescribed.

(4). Officers of the British army are at liberty to wear the Military uniform of their rank instead of the uniform prescribed above for the offices they hold.

By command of H. H. the Maharajah,
K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore

A NATIVE GENTLEMAN ON INDIAN POLITICS.

Russia's intense desire and ultimate object is to conquer India. It is for this reason that she is advancing at all hazards. It is high time, therefore, for the Government of India to secure the frontiers by strong forts and garrisons. The Government lately requested the Maharaja of Kashmir to allow a military post to be placed towards the western frontier of his dominion. His Highness declined, and asked the Government to supply him with money and ammunition instead. This answer was ill-advised. He ought to have offered to part with a portion of his territory in exchange for as much land from the British possessions on the safer side of his territory; which he might reasonably ask for, because the income of his State is barely sufficient to meet his private and public expenses. It is certain that the forces of Kashmir can offer very little resistance to the progress of the Russians. The contrary is the case with Kabul, whose inhabitants, though unwilling to see the English in their country, are deadly enemies of the Russians, and if helped by the former can offer almost insuperable resistance to the advance of the latter.

The newspapers conducted by my countrymen are severe upon Lord Dufferin, and unanimously approve of the Maharaja's reply holding that there is a design to swallow up Kashmir sooner or latter. They consider it patriotic to abuse the Government and the Anglo-Indians, to fall upon them with the full force of their pen, and to paint their characters in the most horrid colours. The native editors generally believe, and spread it abroad, that the indigo and tea planters cruelly ill-treat the coolies; that there is a failure of justice whenever an Englishman and an Indian are parties in a law-suit before a court of the nationality of the former, and that in Native States the Rajas are puppets in the hands of the Political Agents, who, as a rule, entertain evil designs. I pray my native brethren to be a little more moderate in the expression of their opinions. It is true that the planters do not treat the coolies like so many Babus, but manage them with some severity to make them work properly. But good Heavens! how do our zemindars treat their ryots? My humble belief is that an Englishman, of whatever harshness of disposition, is much milder than an average zemindar. As to the partiality with which an Englishman decides a case in which his countryman is a suitor, I should like native editors to say how we should act were we conquerors, and the Chinese our subjects.

Say, my countrymen, with your hands on your breast, could you keep to the absolutely strict path of justice under circumstances? You say that the Political Agents are all in all Native States and the Chiefs mere cyphers. My cousin, Babu Kanti Chandra Mukherji, fills the Prime Minister's post in Jaipur. I asked him whether the general report against the Political Agents was well founded; but he said that the opposite was the fact; that Political Agents take great interest in the well-being of the state, give good advice, and suggest useful measures. I asked him how could he venture so say so in the face of the general denunciation of Political Agents. He replied that his impressions were formed by having had to deal with the many Political Agents who came to Jaipur during his long career, and who, without exception, were very good gentlemen, and behaved very well to the Maharajas. *Then I understood how we all pay the* penalty of the unjust remarks with which our pseudo-politicians of the press fill their columns, and of the gross revilings of our pseudo patriotic orators in being condemned as most ungrateful subjects. The English have many just grounds for complaining of the unthankful attitude of the natives; who, soley owing to their aid, are enjoying redemption for the bad rule of the Muhammadans.

We should remember that only half a century ago we were in mental in darkness. Our intellectual range was limited to our own district, and in imagination we saw the abodes of airy spirits beyond the Himalayas and beyond sea. By British rule we have been elevated almost to the level of the civilized nations of the West. We ought to remember that we fell into the abyss of ignorance and that the British took pity upon our fallen state and helped us to rise. Some Babus cherish ridiculous hopes of being a Thompson or a Temple, or even a Gladstone or a Salisbury, and, finding difficulties in their way, fall upon the English Government. The result a that we, the poor and honest subjects of the Queen, suffer for their unreasonableness.

MR. HANNYNGTON AND THE DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

The *Hindu.*—In his recent address to the students of the Maharajah's College, Trevandrum, Mr. Hannyngton, the British Resident, is reported to have said that 'it is not proper to appoint strangers to high offices in the State, as they certainly cannot enter into the feelings, the wishes and the wants of the people.' Mr. Hannyngton cannot have chosen a better time or a more fitting occasion to make the observation he has made, which is the result of his long connexion with Travancore and a close study of her history. It was a warning to the new Maharajah, that no amount of revenue to his predecessors should make him blindly adopt their policy appointing a foreigner to the high office of Dewan, and that no morbid sentiment or false delicacy should stand in the way of his getting rid of the Dewan of his predecessor's nomination. It was a warning to the Dewan that his presence there was an anomaly and that in justice to the population of Travancore, he ought to have resigned his appointment long ago. It was a warning too to the rising generation of Travancore, whom Mr. Hannyngton had the honour of addressing that no feeling of loyalty to their sovereign, however genuine and however deep, should prevent them from protesting against the appointment of a foreigner to the highest office of the State; to the sovereign who forgetful of his country's good and against the interest of his subjects, summons a pensioned dignitary of Southern India, to fill the much-coveted post of Dewan. With the elevation of Mr. N. Nanu Pillai, the late lamented Dewan of Travancore, the days of foreign Dewans, were counted to be past. But that was not to be. The dreaming doctrinaire of a Maharajah, wanted one of his own school, to fill that responsible post and Mr. Raviengar, was summoned all the way from Madras and duly installed as the trusted lieutenant of his master. Fresh importations followed. Coercive acts were resorted to. British codes and British laws were imported root and branch into the country and passed off as reforms. The wishes of the people were not consulted, their privileges were unheeded and their feelings unregarded. The Dewan lived up in a baboon, far above the reach of ordinary mortals, and the people had to wait with upturned eyes and uplifted arms to catch a glimpse of him, in his fortnightly visits to *terra firma.* All on a sudden the Maharajah passed away, cruelly leaving behind him his trusted lieutenant to bemoan his master's loss and his fallen glory in an indifferent English magazine. The first impulse of the Dewan was naturally to resign. With the people he is enormously unpopular. With the British Resident he is at loggerheads. With the Maharajah, anything but friendly. From one end of Travancore to the other, he is disliked and he himself has thought his person unsafe without a sentinel to mount guard over his bed-room. But the chink of thirty thousand a year, is too great a temptation for ordinary mortals to withstand. The present Maharajah is out of the temperament of certain of his predecessors and some delicacy of feeling stands in the way of his issuing a mandate to Mr Ramiengar to quit the capital within twenty-four hours. But, a sovereign who has the welfare of his subjects at heart, must have no such scruples. It was no personal animosity or prejudice against all foreigners, that *made Maharajah Scindia write a letter to the* British Government, a few months before his death, protesting against the appointment of any such foreigners as Sri Dinkur Rao or Sir Madhava Rao, to the Dewanship of his State. Personally, he had the highest respect for them; and if he had the alternative of choosing only a foreigner for the place, it is very probable, he would have laid his hand on either of them. But, shrewd as he was, Scindia knew that he will be doing great injustice to his subjects, by allowing a foreigner to intrude, while there are able officers in his State. Let the young Maharajah of Travancore take a lesson from the noble example set by Maharajah Scindia. Let him consult his own feelings. Let him consult the feelings of his subjects. Of all the foreign Dewans of the State, Mr Ramiengar has least consulted "the feelings, the wants and wishes of the people." His retirement will be hailed with an exact satisfaction by the population of Travancore as the approaching departure of Sir Grant Duff, by the people of the Madras Presidency; and let us hope that with the disappearance of the 'Satrap of the South' the 'Satrap of the Still South' will also disappear.

MORAL COURAGE.

A lecture on 'Moral Courage' was delivered by the Rev. W. Monk Jones, of Coimbatore, in the London Mission Chapel, Salem, on Thursday last.

Mr. Jones said,—The importance of the subject will be recognised by all earnest and right and right-minded men, when it is remembered that the people of India are, at the present day, passing through a crisis which demands, in their highest interests, an exceptional display of moral courage. New ideas are presenting themselves for their acceptance, new theories are being put to the test of experience, while on every hand the authority of tradition and custom is being increasingly called in question. It is thus true that "The old order changeth, yielding place to new. Now the problem to be solved is how to preserve all that was best in the old, consistently with adopting all that is best in the new? Men may be divided into three classes, according to the attitude they assume in regard to this problem. Here is the orthodox conservative party, who strive to uphold the former state of things and resist every innovation. Directly opposed to these are the radical party, who show an indiscriminating preference for all that is new, and an equally indiscriminating contempt for all that is old. Between these are a third set of men, who, by patient endeavour, try to effect a reconciliation between the past and the present that shall preserve and carry forward into the future the best elements of both. The hope of the country lies with these men, and their success depends upon the amount of moral courage they display. Such men there are at present among the Hindus, and it is therefore desirable to enlist the sympathies of all in their behalf. If the lecture contributed, however little, to this result, his object was gained. The lecturer then proceeded to distinguish between moral courage and that other lower form of courage, which man shares with the brute creation, and which, by of contrast, may way be termed "physical courage." This latter is displayed by the soldier, the sportsman, and the adventurer, and is often conjoined with higher qualities, which give it a worth and dignity to which alone it is not entitled. The mere possession of animal courage reflects no credit on a man any more than the want of it, implies blame, but it can only secure for him, praise or blame in so far as he either subdues it to high and noble uses or allows it to degenerate into fierceness and cruelty. The lecturer next spoke of the mistake that is frequently made of exalting animal courage itself into a virtue, and remarked that the courage which is able to subdue the fear of danger at the call of duty is far nobler than the courage which is a stranger to such fear. This latter, the lecturer said, is not to be compared for a moment with the former, which is the distinguishing prerogative of one moral or spiritual nature. Natural timidity may be suppressed by other and less worthy motives than loyalty to duty, and in such case the courage displayed differs from either of the two kinds above refered to, and may be appropriately termed reflective, or prudential courage, having, as it does, its origin in the intellectual part of our nature. This last may also be conjoined with still higher qualities, and invested with a moral worth and dignity. If not controlled and regulated, this also degenerates *into self-interest.* Prudential courage is largely dictated by the fear of man. Moral courage acts as entirely free from such fear by substituting for it the fear of God. Moral courage is inspired by a loyal obedience to the dictates of conscience, which is, forsooth, the voice of God. It is the outcome of an imperious sense of duty, which ignores all appeals to selfish claims and interests, and seeks to conform its actions to the requirements of God's eternal laws of truth, rights to ness and justice. The lecturer admitted that a sense of duty exists sometimes in men professedly destitute of religious faith. Such cases, however, are only the exception which prove the rule; and in such cases we may look upon it as a survival of habits formed under more favourable conditions, or we may see in it merely a reflection of the prevailing tone of society. Men who live to please themselves change with the changing circumstances, and are brave when it suits their interest to be brave. Truth and falsehood, honesty and dishonesty, virtue and vice are mere outward habiliments to be put on or off as occasion requires. Duty has no meaning for them. Expediency is the law of their life. It would be vain to look for moral courage in the lives of such men. Conscience is the voice of God within man demanding man's complete subjection to His will. When once a man has thus recognized God's voice, and yielded himself up to its authority, he has learnt the secret of true bravery. Nelson knew this secret, when he gave the watch-word "England expects every man to do his duty." Cromwell, when engaged in reorganizing the forces under his control, would only consent to enlist as recruits men "who made some conscience of what they acted." The deaths of Christian martyrs are also to the point. But the courage to die bravely is, perhaps, more easy of attainment than the courage to live bravely. Many men are willing to fight in a good cause who are not willing to suffer. But he alone is truly brave who dares everything for duty's take. Such a man was Martin Luther, the great Protestant reformer. His life is one of the noblest exhibitions of moral courage the world has ever seen. This man more than any other was instrumental in effecting that mighty revolution, known as the Protestant Reformation, which has liberated the mind of Europe from the degrading bonds of superstition by which it had long been fettered, and set it free once more to pursue, in a thousand new directions, its sacred quest of truth. The lecturer then said that the people of India are being brought under the same influences. The spirit of enquiry roused by the study of western thought and literature is abroad in these midst, and no subject is safe from its searching scrutiny. This state of feelings results in a prevalent feeling of doubt and uncertainty. Many men have no earnest convictions on any subject, but treat all questions of importance as matters of comparative indifference. There are others who think it safe to blindly adhere to the old standards. But the lecturer said he would have his hearers be of the number of those who, avoiding both these extremes, seek to follow wherever the light of truth may beckon, and to tread wherever the path of duty may lead. The lecturer then exhorted his hearers to cast in their lot with men who are willing, if needs be, to suffer and die for their opinions.

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1886. No. 38

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NOTICE.

City Municipality.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission, to be held at their office premises (District Office Buildings) on Friday the 24th September 1886, at 7-30 A. M.

I. Cash account current, progress report of works and mortuary returns for the month of August 1886.

II. Letter No. 5 dated 14th September 1886, from the Honorary Secretary, Friend-in-need Society, enclosing a statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the Girdlestone Ward for incurable paupers from 7th April to the 13th August 1886.

III. Copy of Proceedings of the Meeting of the Members of the Government Girls' School Committee, together with Vice-President's letter No. 322, dated 17th September 1886, to the address of Government, Educational Department.

IV. Proposed arrangements for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

V. Purchase of additional lamp-posts.

VI. Application from Mr. Syed Salar Sahib for a peace of land to the north of the grazing land near the Barr Lines for building purposes.

BANGALORE, 17th Sept. 1886. } A. SRINIVASACHARLU, *Vice-President, City Municipal Commission.*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 11th *Sept.*—In the House of Commons last night, a Bill for revaluing judicial rents, and suspending evictions on payment of three-fourths of the rent, which has been introduced by Mr. Parnell, was read the first time.

Darmstadt, 10th *Sept.*—Prince Alexander arrived here to-day, and received a perfect ovation.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are passengers by the S. S. *Bengal*, which left Malta yesterday.

Sofia, 21st *Sept.*—The Bulgarian National Assembly meets to-morrow. A meeting of Deputies has been held, at which it was resolved to combine, and avert the Russian occupation of Bulgaria, and secure the return of Prince Alexander to the throne.

London, 14th *Sept.*—Mr. Parnell's Bill, now before the House of Commons, empowers Land Courts to abate rents for two years, and stay evictions when the tenant deposits a half in court.

Sofia, 14th *Sept.*—The Bulgarian National Assembly was opened yesterday. The Address of the Regency appears to support all parties and religions, and announces the early summoning of the great Assembly for the purpose of electing a Prince of Bulgaria. The Russian Government, replying to the address, agrees to recognise the Regency, if order is maintained, and to promote the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria. The Russian Government advises the Assembly to delay the election of a Prince until the public mind is calmed.

Constantinople, 14th *Sept.*—The Sublime Porte has accepted the abdication of Prince [illegible]

Sofia, 14th *Sept.*—The Czar, replying to the congratulations of the Bulgarian Government, has promised his protection if order is maintained.

London, 16th *Sept.*—In the House of Commons the Irish members continue to obstruct the progress of supply, and protracted and heated sittings of the House are in consequence daily taking place.

A serious encounter has taken place between the Police and a mob in Galway. The police, who were escorting to goal a number of tenants who had resisted evictions, were furiously attacked by the mob and had to make repeated charges with the bayonet. One woman was killed, and many rioters were injured.

The Great Powers, in reply to a note of the Porte requesting them to prevent military intervention in Bulgaria, have replied that no Power will occupy Bulgaria.

London, 17th *Sept.*—Mr. Gladstone has announced his intention of returning to London from the Continent, to take part in the debate on Mr. Parnell's Bill.

Sofia, 16th *Sept.*—The Bulgarian deputies, in their address to the Czar, expressed the hope that the relations between Russia and Bulgaria will improve, and that Russia would promote the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, and defend their liberties and freedom.

General Kaulbars has been appointed Russian Agent in Bulgaria.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1886.

THE TRAVANCORE AND MYSORE STATES.

In a recent issue of our paper, we drew a contrast between the Native State of Mysore and the Native State of Travancore, in which article we compared the qualities and conduct of the one native prince with those of the other, not much to the credit of His Highness Chamrajendra Wodier, and we also, in the same article, drew attention to the qualities, character, and conduct of the two Dewans, the Dewan of Mysore and the Dewan of Travancore; but we did not find much difference in these two great officials. In our opinion there seems to be "much of a muchness" between the two, and if we were put to the test, we should be in the position of what is known as "Hobsons' choice." In this our present article, we regret to say that we are constrained to institute a fresh comparison and again to contrast the two Dewans. The occasion which gives rise to these remarks is the Anniversary of the Travancore Maharajah's College and High School, at which His Highness the Maharajah himself presided, the British Resident was present, and the Dewan (Mr. V. Bashyam Iyengar) "sat demurely in a corner." The report of the proceedings, taken from our Madras contemporary the *Hindu*, appeared in our columns last week. It will be seen (from a perusal of the report from the *Hindu*) that everything was carried out in a fine style, and everything was done which could shew that education was highly prized in the Travancore State.

It would seem that the proceedings at [illegible]rajah's College concluded with a speech by by Mr. Hannington, the British Resident, whose speech appears to have been a wise and practical one, and the wisest is this, that he is reported to have said, "It is not proper to appoint strangers to high offices in the state, as they certainly cannot enter into the feelings, the wishes, and the wants of the people." This is a very great truth, which has yet to be realised in the appointment of a Dewan for the Mysore state. The first Dewan was a Madrasee; the second Dewan is a Madrasee, whose nomination was simply tolerated by the Government of India. Neither of these fortunate Madrasees can be said to have understood the wants, the wishes, and the feelings of the people of Mysore. It stands to reason that there could be no such understanding between those who are in the relation of foreigners to each other. If only the physical wonder of the leopard changing his spots, or the Ethiopian his skin, then might we hope to have a foreign Dewan who will succeed in satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the people of Mysore. There seems, however, a good time coming for this Province, when we shall have a Dewan who will be a native of this country, and understand the wants, the wishes, and the feelings of the people, and thus understanding them, serve His Highness the Maharajah loyally and faithfully.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH MYSORE.

THE position which the British Resident at Mysore, as a Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, bears towards this State is that of a guide and counsellor, in fact, it is clearly set forth in the *sunnad* that the Maharajah of Mysore "shall at all times conform to such advice as the Governor-General in Council may offer him with a view to the management of his finances, the settlement and collection of his revenues, the imposition of taxes, the administration of justice,

the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, and any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness' interests, and the happiness of his subjects." This desirable state of affairs can only be brought about by His Highness taking counsel of the British Resident from time to time, which we regret to find he does not do at all, but leaves the sole management of affairs to his present guide, philosopher and friend, Mr. K. Shashadri Iyer, the Dewan. We do wish we felt ourselves in a position to say that the Dewan interests himself to that degree in matters of the public weal which would tend towards the happiness of His Highness' subjects. For instance, in the matter of taxes, the incidence of some of them is oppressive and falls on those who are least able to pay. The tax on firewood offers a fine illustration. This tax is levied on all carts brought into the Town, whether for local consumption or for sale in the Cantonment, so that in the latter event a tax is levied on goods passing through Mysore territory against the express provisions of the *sunnad*, which says that all goods intended for military use shall be exempt from all taxes whatsoever, for we must suppose that the military are large, if not the largest, consumers of firewood. But it is not this we wish to point out. Our object is to show that the duty paid on firewood makes that indispensable commodity very dear, indeed, both in the Pettah and the Cantonment as well, and bears heavily on the poor. Wood for fuel is much dearer in Mysore than in any other town that can be named in Southern India, and to tax it is to place a handicap on the lower classes of the people which their poverty renders unjust and burdensome. The value of wood for fuel is best shown by its being *weighed* out, yet an article of domestic need, which none can do without it renders still more precious, and therefore dearer, by the heavy charge placed on it. The price of a cart load has risen to twice its former value, and there seems every probability of its getting up much higher, what with middlemen, dalals, and Forest officials having their hands on the cartmen. This is a measure, then, regarding which the Maharajah may take advice with a view to its removal, for it is, of a truth, a sore burden on the poor. As regards the other portions of the para from the *sunnad*, which we have quoted above, as to the Dewan "will not admit our dealing with at length. There have been no indications as yet that under the present *regime* anything has been done towards the "extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture and industry. The only industrial undertaking has been the starting of the now famous Mills, the success of which is still in the bosom of the distant future. Commerce is languishing with a beggared population, and as for agriculture it is still carried on on the whole, much in the way as was done in the days of the Patriarchs of old. It cannot be said that the Dewan has encouraged agriculture in any way which would promote the interests and happiness of the Maharajah's subjects. Mr. Shashadri Iyer, as the head of an administration entrusted to him, has not even done even so much for the advancement of agriculture in this Province as private native gentlemen in other parts of the country have done from motives of patriotism. Of course it cannot be expected Mr. Sueshadri Iyer can possibly have patriotism for a place into which he is but an importation, yet he might surely have exerted himself to the extent of increasing the revenues, which show no indications of improving, and that, in a country which verily, if "tickled with a hoe, laughs with a harvest." It is on matters such as these that His Highness would do well to seek the matured advice of the British Resident, who, we are sure, will give him gladly the best of his store of knowledge, which if followed out cannot but be conducive to the interests and happiness of His Highness' subjects.

Occasional Notes.

Our new Governor, Mr. Bourke, was for some time in Ceylon and was, it is believed, formerly the owner of an estate in the Morowa Korale.

The section of the Siberian Railway from Ekaterinenburg to Tinmen was opened for traffic on the 9th ultimo. The line is to be continued to Tobolsk.

Bombay intends to present addresses of welcome to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Earl of Dufferin on their arrival in that city.

Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay has issued invitations for a grand reception at Ganesh Khind, on the evening of the 2nd pro-ximo, to meet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

A meeting between Sir West Ridgeway and the Ameer of Kabul is now being arranged for, which takes place either in Kabul or at some point near the city. The Ameer is said to be anxious for an interview.

The *Moscow Gazette* intimates that if England takes the place of Russia in the European leagues, she will not find it very attractive, and will soon wish Russia back again in the peaceful clutches of the Iron Chancellor.

The Viceroy has asked the British Indian Association to re-elect the Hon. Peary Mohun Mookerjee as their representative in the Supreme Legislative Council of India, on the expiry of his term of office on the 15th instant.

The Afghan Boundary Commission was expected to start on its return journey on Wednesday last, travelling to India by way of Kabul. The Ameer is making preparations to give the British Commissioner a suitable reception.

The seditious notice, or proclamation, to which we recently referred, calling upon all the natives of the Punjaub province to join the Russians and Dhuleep Singh, was posted up in manuscript in the Husan Gabze, a public portion of the city of Mooltan.

The Queen has presented the Library of the Allyghur Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College with the two books of her travels in the Highlands of Scotland. The College authorities propose to send an address to her Majesty, acknowledging the gift with loyal gratefulness.

The Resident at Hyderabad, Mr. Cordery, who has been home on six months' leave, is expected back in October. As the Viceroy's visit is to take place during November, Mr. Cordery's return is most opportune, owing to his thorough knowledge of Hyderabad affairs.

A Calcutta native paper records the establishment in Calcutta of a Pinjrapole, or hospital for sick animals. An endowment fund of six lakh of rupees has been formed through the exertions of the well-known Jain merchant and banker, who was the originator of the project.

[illegible] that the regency in Bulgaria are arresting Russian agitators who are at work about the country, and that the Russians are rapidly collecting troops and supplies in the Crimea and Bessarabia, and many transports are ready in the Black Sea.

Dr. Leitner retired from the Punjab Educational service on the 1st instant, on a pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum, specially sanctioned for him by the Secretary of State. The pension to which his service of fifteen years really entitled him would not have exceeded Rs. 3000.

Miss Cleveland, sister of the American President, is about to become an editor. For the last eighteen months she has done the honours of the White House, but her presence there has now become superfluous. It is stated that she has just left Washington for Chicago, where she will take up the editorship of *Literary Life*.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has accepted a tender for the manufacture of a large clock and five bells for the Tower being erected in Baroda to the memory of his late wife, and which will be called after her the "Chimnabai Tower Clock and Chimes." The work will be inaugurated by Lord Dufferin in November.

Sandal wood was used last week in cremating the body of a lady of the millionaire Mallik family, of Calcutta, of the Subarna caste, supposed to have come into prominence in connection with the alleged introduction of a gold currency in the days of the primitive cowrie circulation. The Administrator-General is said to have taken charge of her estate.

Lord Dufferin does not, it is understood, at present intend to visit Madras during his approaching tour in Southern India. He will go from Hyderabad to Bangalore, thence to Mysore, and by way of the Seegoor Ghat to Ootacamund (where he will remain a day or two), thence to Coonoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore and Negapatam, where he will embark for Calcutta.

Mr. N. S. Brodie, appointed to Madras, came out at the top of the list published last month of gentlemen who have passed the final examination for the Indian Civil Service. He obtained 3,186 marks. The last man on the list obtained 1,364 marks Mr. Brodie won the Tamil prize of £40 and the Sanskrit prize of £40. Mr. J. H. Munro, appointed to Madras, won the Telugu prize of £15.

The Seventh International Congress of Orientalists will open at Vienna on the 27th instant. Upwards of three hundred scholars, belonging to all civilised countries of the world, have already signified their intention to be present. India will be represented by Messrs. J. E. Fleet, G. A. Grierson Dr. Bhandarkar and Dr. Hoernle, while the India Office will, as on former occasions, send Dr. Rost.

The Viceroy leaves Simla on the 28th October, and goes straight to Umballa, thence by special train the same night to Rawalpore, where His Excellency stops two days, leaving on Monday, the 1st November, for Lahore. He remains at Lahore about three days, proceeding thence *via* Ahmedabad to Baroda, where he remains about three days. Further particulars of the tour have not been definitely settled.

Engineers pronounce the project of tapping Niagara River, by means of a canal, and carrying the water to Lockport, practicable, and experts have declared that nowhere within the world are there such natural advantages for the creation of a gigantic water power, and that it can be delivered at Lockport, to the extent of 500,000 horse-power, at a minimum of expense.

Lady Reay distributed the prizes to the successful pupils of the Poona High School for native girls at the Council Hall, last Friday. There was a very large attendance of European and native ladies and gentlemen. Lord Reay then addressed the meeting, reforming at considerable length to the question of female education. He incidentally made an important announcement regarding the subject of infant marriages; and assured his hearers that the Government did not now intend to pass any legislative enactments interfering with the present social customs of the native community.

The *Java Bode* says that a meteor, which recently fell inside a private compound at Ngawie, in Java, and made its way six feet deep in the soil, has been bought by Government from the owner of the land for one thousand guilders, and has been deposited in the railway workshops at Buitenzorg, where it will be cut into pieces by means of the steam saw, and be forwarded to different scientific societies throughout the world for examination. This meteor, of irregular shape, weighs about one hundred and seventy kilogrammes, and is the largest that has fallen in Java.

A correspondent of a Bombay paper, whose letter appears in large type, states: —"I learn from the statement of an English financier—a statement I have not verified, but which is doubtless, correct—that the annual outturn of gold is about twenty millions sterling in value, and the annual consumption of gold by India is about ten millions sterling." The statement is erroneous, for the annual absorption in India has been of the value of about five millions sterling in the last four or five years.

The Finance Commission has in strong terms urged that the execution of all works shall be entrusted to one agency, and not to different bodies, that agency being the P. W. Department. At present in this Presidency, in the same districts, works are under the control of the P. W. D., and local funds respectively, while elsewhere in India work is entrusted also to the Military Department. A fusion of these three into one P. W. D. is advocated, and the Madras Government is much in favor of it.

Carrier pigeons, bearing foreign marks chiefly Flemish, have recently been found in various parts of France. The discovery has caused some excitement. The explanation, however, is that every in July and August, year, the Belgian and Dutch pigeon fanciers go to France to carry out the competitions between their birds at great distances. The Minister of War has, however, thought it necessary to take special precautions to watch what is done on French territory by persons who are in possession of carrier pigeons of foreign origin.

The American Journal *Outing*, not content with sending Thomas Stevenson a bicycle to "circumwheel" the world, has just despatched another special correspondent to the Arctic Ocean, for the purpose of travelling on a tricycle, which serves as a bed at night, through the heart of Russia, from Archangel to the Crimea. One of his objects is to show how cheaply long journeys can be made. He is to be gone one hundred days, and his travelling expenses are to be within two hundred dollars.

According to the *Deccan Times*, the Nizam of Hyderabad insists on the removal of his present Dewan, while the Government of India is desirous of retaining Salar Jung in his present position. The Government believes that of all the Nobles of Hyderabad he is the best suited by education, enlightenment and ability, to perform the duties of the high office. In other words, acting solely from a consideration of what it conscientiously believes to be for the good of the country, which must necessarily be for the good of its sovereign also, it is disinclined to any change. On the other hand, the Nizam has the right, in theory at least, to remove and nominate his Minister at will, under the Treaty of 1800.

Some extraordinary natural phenomena were reported lately from Dakota but the *Boston Journal*, was equal to the occasion :—" About a fortnight ago" it says " it was noticed that an area of thirty-eight square feet in the garden of Albert Smith had risen three inches during the night. It rose two inches more during the day, and the next morning it was seven inches above the surrounding land in the garden. Scores of people came to see the wonder and actually saw the land slowly rising before their eyes. The land has since been slowly risen, and is now three feet higher than the rest of Mr. Smith's garden. It is still rising, but very slowly."

Local and Provincial.

Mud Houses.—Those who live in mud houses must be very careful, as they are apt to fall at any time. A girl lost her life a few days ago at Mysore by the fall of a wall of a house.

Refreshment Room.—The only refreshment room for Europeans is at Maddur on the Mysore State Railway. We learn that good meals are not supplied, and hope the Railway authorities will notice this.

Dasara.—Third class, return tickets at reduced rates will be issued at all stations on the Mysore State Railway to Mysore and back from the 25th instant to 7th October 1886 inclusive. These tickets will be available for return on any day up to and inclusive of 10th October 1886.

Mysore State Railway.—After the line has been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Co., the Magistrates do not take up the Railway cases unless the necessary Court Fee Stamps are affixed. We ask " Are stamps necessary ?

Anche Department.—*Post* writes :—Mr. Murrigungiah, the Anche Burshee, tries his best to improve the working of the Department. One man does not make a market. He wants help which his subordinates are not in a position to give him. Can he (Burshee) not get help or make the present staff become useful ?

The 1st Madras Lancers.—The First Madras Lancers, which formed part of the British garrison of Bangalore, left for Madras, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last, in squadrons, by special trains, *en route* to Upper Burmah, where they are to take part in the campaign there, which the Government of India calls putting down a dacoity.

The Kolar Murder.—Hanoomanth Dasa, the prisoner in this case, who was sentenced by Mr Justice Thumboo Chetty at the last Nundydroog Sessions, to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for having murdered his wife, having filed an appeal against the finding and sentence passed upon him, execution has been stayed pending a review of his case by a full bench.

The Fort Murder Case.—The appeal in the Fort Murder Case, in which the prisoners Govindoomjooloo Moodelly and Venkatasawmy appealed against the sentence of death passed on them by Colonel W. Hill, the Sessions Judge of the Station of Bangalore, will be heard on Thursday next, the 23rd instant, when Mr. Eardley Norton and Mr. J. W. Hayes, Jr. Barrister-at-Law, appear for the first prisoner, and (we believe) Mr. Parthasarthy Iyengar, Advocate, for the 2nd prisoner.

Moral Improvement Society.—A correspondent writes.—The want of a society for improving the moral tone of the rising generation is no doubt necessary and we draw the attention of the Branch Theosophical society of this place. A religious class, on the principles laid down by the founder of the Theosophical Society held once a week at least, will do a world of good to the Hindu boys. Starting and clos-

ing of Reading Rooms, is the order of the day. Why cannot the enterprising man, think twice before they do a thing. Perhaps they think it is better to start a newspaper club and close it instead of being quiet.

THE M. M. MILLS *versus* THE *Bangalore Spectator*.—*On Saturday last, judgment* was delivered by the British Resident, in the appeal suit of the Maharajah of Mysore *Mills against the Proprietor and Editor of the Bangalore Spectator.* Mr. Lyall reversed the decision of the Lower Court (Colonel W. Hill, Civil Judge of the Station of Bangalore) giving judgment in favour of appellants and awarded damages to the extent of Rs. 500, together with all costs in both courts. We hope to publish the judgment *of the Resident in extenso*, next week, and to offer such remarks thereon as the case may call for; but, in the meanwhile, *we record here (with natural* surprise, which will be shared in by the intelligent public) that Mr. Lyall laid down the *extraordinary dictum that the Maharajah of* Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company was *not* a public corporation, liable and open to criticism.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC

SIR,—The Bangalore public have not reaped the advantage of a free Press. Many a man who is in a position to give useful and genuine information keeps himself *in the back ground*. When *there* are newspapers the leaders of which are ready to ventilate genuine public opinion, why cannot persons who can give information come forward? We have come in contact with large classes of men in Bangalore as in other places. The first writes to the papers, the second fear writing to the press and the third and disgusting class of men say in and out of season that they will write to newspapers.

PUBLIC OPINION.

News Letter.

MYSORE, *16th September* 1886.—For want of time I was unable to write last week. We have had "Queen's" weather from the commencement of this week. If the rains had continued much longer it was feared that the crops would have suffered more than what is now reported to be. Several houses came down on account of incessant rains and a poor Brahmin girl in Hale Agrahar came to a sad end about 5 or 6 days ago. The girl was going to her pyrumte's house close by, and as soon as she put her foot in, down came the wall which at once completely enveloped the face, and there was an instantaneous death, the unfortunate mother being an eye-witness of this sad fatal occurrence from where she was standing, i. e., near her house. I am afraid that there are several houses which are in a sorry condition, and if immediate steps are not taken to compel the house-owners to restore their premises and render them free from danger, the consequences might be serious. What are the Town Magistrates and the Municipal Commissioners about?

A large meeting was held on Saturday the 11th instant in the Town Hall to consider the arrangements to be made for the reception of the earl of Dufferin in November next to this capital. At a meeting of the Municipality held some days previously a sum of Rs. 7,000 was voted from its funds to defray the necessary expenses. The Dewan was expected to be present at the meeting, but just at the eleventh hour he sent word that he was unavoidably engaged and could not attend the meeting. Mr. Basapajee Urs was to preside, but he too could not attend as he was absent. Mr. Krishna Row was then voted to the Chair. This gentleman explained in simple Canarese the object of the meeting, and exhorted the gentlemen to show that, although Mysoreans were not very rich, yet they were not behind any other people in their loyalty. Mr. Veerasangappa called upon the gentlemen to subscribe according to their means, and proposed that a list be circulated at once. Mr. Ananda Row proposed and Mr. Raja Row seconded the appointment of a committee consisting of about 30 or 40 gentlemen to carry out the necessary arrangements.

About Rs. 2,000 was subscribed on the spot. I believe owing to some mistake the notices were not properly circulated and several who should and would have come were absent.

At a subsequent meeting held last Thursday, the Sub-Committees appointed for different purposes were asked to prepare an estimate of what each branch required, and send it up to the meeting for apportioning amounts to each department. Unless the Government is prepared to *supplement the Funds given by the Mu*nicipality and subscribed by the Public, *it is apprehended that no fitting* reception could be given to the Representative of Her most gracious and Imperial Majesty Empress Victoria. The southern compound wall of the Residency is knocked down and the large compound is being ploughed up. The Bungalow is being repaired to render it fit for H. Excellency's accommodation. The walls of several houses on the Main Street are being rebuilt. By the bye I had *almost forgotten that the present opportu*nity is availed of to substitute a more cost*ly roofing to the Dewan's Quarters.* A new road is under preparation from the goods platform straight to the Kalwai Road meeting near the new "Nanja Raj Bahadur" Chuttrum. This is styled the Viceroy's Road. H. E. is supposed to make a stay of a couple of days. Further details I will furnish as they are made known.

The Palace Assistant Commissioner has constructed a chuttrum opposite to Jeevna Hoyen Cuttay and on the road leading from the Railway Station to Sreerangapet. *By the side of the Chuttrum there is built* a pagoda, with rows of houses on either side of it to be an Agrahar. The pagoda was consecrated according to ancient and holy rites last week when a large number of Brahmins were also fed. Last Sunday His Highness graciously condescended to honor with his royal presence the opening of the Chuttur. Just in front of the pagoda and between the Agrahar a temporary pavilion was erected and pretty *tastefully decorated* for the accommodation of our beloved Maha Rajah and others who *had been invited. The Royal arrival* was timed at half past three P. M., by which time the Dewan, Councillors, the Chief Secretary and others were in attendance. The sky was overcast, and as the pandal was not water tight, all were afraid that the rain would come down heavily and disturb the interesting ceremony. Just as His Highness alighted from the carriage it began to rain to no small disappointment of everyone, but it *soon ceased, as it it only came to welcome* the sovereign instead of "*Pushpavrishtee.*" It soon commenced unduly and the sky assumed shortly afterwards a bright and cheerful appearance. The Maharajah took his seat on a sofa placed on a cloth of gold in the middle portion while the others sat on all sides. Nautch began, and after about half an hour, His Highness with other Urs gentlemen present went to luncheon which had been provided for in the southern portion of the Chuttur, while the official portion repaired to the western block where a sumptuous "*Phalaharam*" was served. On their return there was singing, the performers being 2 dancing girls. After this a brahmin performed "Harikatha" for about half an hour. Mysoreans are really proud of the amiability and social nature of their ruler on such occasions. At a little before quarter to 7 His Highness after receiving the obeisance of his subjects present went away to the Palace after a stay of nearly 2 hours and a half. Mr. Chidambaram Iyer deserves every praise for charitable work though some of *his own friends make* fun of him, of course behind his back. Madappa the Managing Director of the Pushpavati Bank has been committed by the Town Magistrate to take his trial before the Court of Sessions on a charge of *Criminal Breach of Trust.* The trial is to come off on the 21st instant. Mr. Raghava Char, Advocate, defends him.

Extracts.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LEGISLATION TO PREVENT INFANT MARRIAGES.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed.*—Hindu feeling has come out rather strongly against the proposed objectionable legislation for the prevention of infant marriages. A meeting is to be held to *protest against any interference on the part* of the Legislature in the matter. Nobody denies the wickedness of infant marriages. Indeed we would heartily support any movement organised by the Hindus themselves to remedy the evil, but to go to Government for special legislation to abolish a long-standing custom is to show our weakness, and is certainly objectionable. The Hindus are perfectly justified in raising their voice against Government interference. That they should come forward in this manner to assert their rights is in itself a good omen. The agitation keeps the question fresh before them, and when once the ice is broken it will be comparatively easy to effect reforms.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed.*—The suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce that the Import Duty should be reimposed has our hearty support. The Bombay and the Calcutta Chambers should join in the cry. The bitterness of the Income-tax is beginning to be seriously felt now, and if the present state of Exchange continues, there is every probability of its being enchanced next year. Silver has gone down seven pence within the last eight months, and it is not unlikely that we may see a similar fall by March next, in which case money will have to be raised somehow. It is, therefore, advisable to demand the *equitable import duty* while it is time rather than take the serious risk of a probable enchancement of the obnoxious Income-tax. The agitation should be on an extensive scale.

THE COCHIN STATE.

The financial and administrative reports of the Cochin State for the year 1884-85, and the budget estimate for 1885-86, have been submitted to the Madras Government which observes that:—

The gross revenue for the year 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 16,28,332 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,23,494, of Government securities, or Rs. 1,04,838 less than the receipts. There was also a surplus of Rs. 1,65,725 in the previous year, which, with the cash balance in hand, enabled an investment of Rs. 1,00,000 to be made in Government securities. The total sum thus invested amounted at the close of the year under review to Rs. 29,07,000. The principle variations in the transactions of 1884-15 were an increase of Rs. 34,000 under Sale proceeds of Salt and an additional expenditure on public works of Rs. 36,000. The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice appears on the whole to have been satisfactory; but the duration of Civil Appeals in the Ajikaimal Zillah Court seems to have been excessively long. This matter is one which demands attention. The new police force has now been brought into operation throughout the State, but judging from the percentage of the force punished during this year, greater attention to discipline would seem to be required. The Educational Department continues to do useful work; but it is to be regretted that the District Schools cannot be made more popular. For 1885-86, the budget estimate of receipts has been prepared for Rs. 15,71,270, and that of expenditure for Rs. 14,63,840, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,07,430. The details of the budget as presented do not seem to call for special remark, except perhaps under Public Works on which it is proposed to spend only Rs. 3,00,000 as against Rs. 3,64,672 in the previous year. Seeing that the ordinary expenditure of the year falls short of the receipts by over a lakh of rupees, while there is a large reserve in the treasury, it is, in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor in Council, worthy of the consideration of the Cochin Government whether some money could not be usefully employed on such public works as are calculated to promote the prosperity of the people. Looking, moreover, to the medical record of past years, which shows the prevalence of much sickness, due to insanitary conditions, a more liberal expenditure on sanitary measures at the larger centres of population may, His Excellency in Council considers, also be undertaken with advantage. The Government concur with the Resident in regarding the general and financial condition of the State to be satisfactory.

INDIAN SOCIETY.

The *Times of India.*—The anti-reform party among the Hindoos will read with lively satisfaction Lord Ripon's remarks on the internal economy of indian society. He speaks on the high authority of the Viceroy when he says that there is no present intention of legislating on the subject. The stormy meeting held last Sunday to protest against legislation was, then, quiet unnecessary, and has only resulted, as we thought it would result, in giving the reform party a chance of making their views better known. The leaven has not yet leavened the whole lump, far from it, but a considerable section of Hindoo society seems to be anxious for "reform from within." They should take advantage of the present excitement to confirm the faith of the wavering and to enlist fresh disciples. It is said by some of our correspondents that there is a *movement on foot* to convene a public meeting of the reform party in the Town Hall to be presided over by Dewan Bahadoor Raghunath Row of Madras. The movement, would have the sympathy of the entire European community, who, as a matter of course, disapprove of infant marriage and virgin widowhood. But the reform party do not want outside support so much as the active co-operation of their own fellow castemen. The Hindoo crusade has lately been conducted curiously enough by a Parsee, and this itself has probably kept many aloof from the movement. The Parsees are still much behind-hand in their treatment of their own women, and many Hindoos thought that Mr. Malabari might have found plenty of room for agitation close at home, instead of coming forward to expose the weak points of a society to which he was himself a stranger. His agitation, however, has been useful, but perhaps it has now served its purpose. If the Hindoo reformers who think that "reform from within" is possible, are really in earnest, they should themselves take up Mr. Malabari's mantle. They should hold their proposed meeting in the Town Hall, and they should elect an influential committee to decide how their social agitation can be most successfully conducted. Eventually, we think, they might form a Reform League, every member of which should pledge himself and his family to certain measures of reform. After Lord Reay's declaration, even the most timid need not be afraid of legislative interference until Hindoo society is ripe for it. *It ultimately*, as he says, the reformers succeed in the struggle of opinions "in altering the public opinion of the country, Government will then for the same reasons that they do not now choose to interfere, think it proper to alter the marriage laws, because then it will be altered in accordance with the changed customs of the country.

The Hindu.—We regret to observe that the administration of the Native State of Hyderabad is characterised by anything but economy. One *correspondent recently* drew attention to the fact that the capital of his Nizam is becoming a place of great renown for sports of various kinds, got up, we believe, at the expense of the public funds; then we read that some English official got an honorarium of 3,000 rupees for some service rendered by him in the Educational department, and now we see that the Nizam's Treasury is to be depleted to the extent of two lakhs of rupees to make the reception of the Viceroy worthy of the illustrious host as well as of the guest. Little reflection is needed to see that all this is waste of money. Sports and pastimes are very good, but the State has no business to pay the cost. It must be met from the resources of the local population who alone derive amusement from them. The money contributed by the hard-working ryots of the villages ought not to be spent for the benefit of the noblemen living in the capital, who have no more worthy occupation for their mind and time than horse-racing and tournaments. The English gentleman that received an honorarium for his service in connection with certain educational reform is, we suppose, a servant of the State, and probably drew his salary all the time that he was engaged in the special duty. Why should he then receive a high honorarium in addition to the salary already paid to him. The Viceroy should indeed be received by His Highness in a *manner worthy of the position* of both, but certainly two lakhs of rupees is an amount too large for such a backward State as Hyderabad to spend on this single occasion. The administration of Hyderabad stands in need of improvement in several respects. In the first place the troublesome and intriguing noblemen should be given some healthy occupation so that they might not encourage lawlessness and obstruct reform. Secondly, there should be more stability in the administration. Since the installation of His Highness the Province has had numerous reforms and innovations introduced; but most of them have not been kept up and change has followed change. In the third place, more attention should be paid to the education of the people living in villages as well as in towns. All these require money and attention. But both of them would appear, we regret to say, to be wasted at present in frivolities and intrigues. The young Minister has a very responsible office conferred upon him. Lord Ripon testified his profound esteem and regard for his illustrious father by conferring upon him the exalted office of of Prime Minister, and it behoves him to prove by a vigorous and patriotic administration that he is worthy of the name of his father.

THE INTERNAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

In the course of the speech that Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, delivered last Friday, after Lady Reay had distributed the prizes at the Poona Native High School for girls, His Excellency said:—

The means to improve the condition of women in Indian Society are the means which the council of this society have adopted, by which I mean reform from within. Agreeable reform from within itself and the consciousness—the inner consciousness—of the leaders of native society. I am not prepared forcibly by law to interfere with the internal economy, I repeat, of Indian society. Now I know that if that question was put before the English people, who look upon their homes as their castle, would not allow interference on that account. And speaking here as I do on a question of policy, which concerns not the Local but the Imperial Government, I should not have ventured to express any personal opinion on this subject, if I had not—not as you think quite lately—in a personal interview with the Viceroy, discussed this all important subject and had been led to that conclusion, which fell in with the opinions I had formed at the time, by the opinion of a much more experienced statesman than myself—I mean His Excellency the Viceroy. It may, therefore, be held as a fact that no legislation *is contemplated at the present moment* on that subject. In speaking of a matter of this grave importance, we must always take care not to be misunderstood; and if we do not interfere by law in your internal economy, we also do not interfere by law in any discussion or any opinion which may be held by any section of the community on that subject. I know that it is a subject on which people's opinion vary, and those who hold opinions differing from those held by the majority of the Hindoo community, are perfectly able, not only to ventilate their views, but are perfectly welcome to do so. And if ultimately in the struggle of opinions, they succeed in altering the public opinion of the country, Government will then, for the same reason that they do not now choose to interfere, think it proper to alter the marriage laws, because then it will be altered in accordance with the changed customs of the country. (Applause.) This is a subject of course on which Englishmen speak with great caution, because their sympathies are on the side of those who desire to make a change in this law, although I for one am not prepared to say that the attempt of Englishmen to make marriage laws have been very happy, because of all confused documents nothing is more confusing than the English marriage laws except perhaps the Civil Allowance Code and the Bombay Army Regulations. (Laughter.) What I have said about legislation, applies not only to the great question to which I have alluded, but it applies to a great many other subjects. The principle on which legislation should be conducted is not to accept theory as a pattern first and then enact it into law; but that, having your theory, you should carefully investigate whether the theory you hold is fit to be operated on the people with whom you are going to apply it. And that is a point which I could commend very strongly to the English Members of the Civil Service, the junior *ones especially, who having* got hold of certain theories think that they can there and then be applied to a population which is wholly unfitted to receive such theories. A great difficulty in Indian administration, and the great difficulty in making laws here, is not the difficulty to know what should be the most progressive law which you can make; that we can look up in any encyclopædia or in a report sent to us from Europe; that we can do as it were sitting down in Hyde Park. What is required in the Members of the Civil Service more perhaps than anything else, is that they shall have an intimate knowledge of the condition and of the wants of the people among whom they are; and that is why the travelling allowance of the members of the Civil Service have always been held in Bombay not to be an arbitrary, whatever the Finance Committee may say on that point (Applause.) The status of women in every country is a most delicate and tender question to answer. The idea that we can produce a general level of female education in any society is a great error. It has been my great privilege to know French and German as well as English ladies; and I can tell you they are entirely different with the education they have received in their social opinions. This shows that the dead level which some people would like to reduce female society in the 19th century is hopeless and impossible as it is undesirable. Now, what I do hold is desirable is what is contained in my last words which is a quotation from a English lady, the daughter of a distinguished mother. Nothing can be happier than what she describes. "An educated, intelligent, and refined woman has an ideal to which she hopes to attain as far above the ideal of the keenest advocate for Woman's Rights' as the song of the nightingale is above the song of other birds. Such a woman does not dream of equality with man; her power is motive rather than active, and she rightly resents any doctrines which would seem to deprive her of this. The ancient saying that woman was made for man takes a new meaning for her, and she is as far removed from the butterfly existence as she is from the woman who apes man's ways and tries to prove herself the equal if not the superior of man. She prefers to accentuate her special characteristics, being fully imbued with the feeling that the moral and intellectual existence of man is incomplete without her as her moral and intellectual existence is incomplete without man." These words of might from Lady Galloway may be verified in the future destinies of Indian society is my earnest wish. (Applause.)

THE ADVANCE OF RUSSIA TOWARDS INDIA.

Mr. W. P. Andrew writes to the *Times*:—Many years ago, in giving publicity to a letter written by me to Lord Palmerston, you wrote:—"Twenty years ago the neglect of the Euphrates route to India was cited among the marvels of British apathy." Is this to endure in the face of the gigantic strides with which the Colossus of the North has been advancing to try conclusions with us in the East and elsewhere?

The Russian fleet threatens Port Lazaroff, on the Coren, on the pretext that we have occupied Port Hamilton. The present Czar has declared Batoum to be no longer a free port in spite of the promise made by his predecessor in the 59th Article of the Treaty of Berlin, which, however, had barely been executed when proceedings were commenced to fortify the port.

It is reported that another difference has occurred between the English and Russian Members of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and that the latter have referred to St. Petersburg for instructions, no doubt on purpose to cause delay. Next we hear rumours of a Russian "scientific" expedition to Mesopotamia and the Valley of the Euphrates; and it is said that Russia has suggested the propriety of Turkey handing over Erzeroum in lieu of the arrears of the war indemnity.

The recent speech of the Czar at Selmatskpool, the massing of troops in the Crimea and Bessarabia, the increase of the Black Sea fleet, all appear to menace the future peace of the world, and especially that of Turkey and England.

For nearly two centuries the conquest of India has been Russia's dream. The time now appears to have arrived when the might of Imperial England must intervene to stay *her onward march towards our Empire in the* East.

The Trans-Caspian Railway from Michaelovsk, on the bay of that name on the Caspian was opened as far as Merv on the 14th of July last. The leading South Russian organs have jubilant articles on the successful and rapid completion of this railway. With this and other railways it is asserted that Russia will always be in a position to seriously coerce England through India. The position, we are told, is altogether changed on the Afghan frontier. Russia has hitherto been dependent on the Caspian supplies, the transport of which occupied many weeks; the fertile portions of Persian Khorasan will flatter on support a mighty Russian host; and that Candahar can, at any moment, be made the objective point of a powerful expedition.

It would appear, therefore, scarcely possible that anyone who has studied the question can view unconcernedly the position which Russia is so rapidly gaining, or that any one interested in India should now object to a reconsideration of our Indian frontier policy.

Hitherto Afghanistan and the inhospitable districts beyond have been, as it were, a protecting barrier, behind which we were comparatively secure; but let this be penetrated or turned we must be prepared to meet our enemy face to face. But how can we do this with such a precarious population as India has around us and in our rear?

If not delayed the advance of Russia will continue to be as rapid as it has been in the past. In 1863 the frontier line of Russia was from the northern end of the Sea of Aral to the Issik Kul Lake. The conquest of Tashkend, Bokhra, and Samarcand followed at short intervals, and in 1873 we see the Russian army marching triumphantly into Khiva. Nine or ten years after this Russia declared that she had no choice but to march on the oasis of Merv and the formidable military position of Sarakhs and annex them, which placed the Russian army almost with striking distance of Herat. Not satisfied with these acquisitions we saw recently how ruthlessly she seized upon Poujdeh, when the Sovereign of the country was in India, the guest of the Viceroy of the Queen-Empress.

Seeing, then, the onward march that Russia is making in Central Asia, and with that rapidity she consolidates the additions to her Empire there appears to be little doubt that the people of Afghan-Turkestan and Herat will pass under her sway as certainly as have the Turkomans and other Trans-Caspian tribes unless the power of England stay her advancing standards.

It is evident that we cannot afford to live any longer in fool's paradise, and believe in the pacific assurances of Russia, who never make a promise but to break it the moment it is to her interest to do so.

The future policy of England is to rely upon her own vigilance and valour, to complete and perfect the railways to the Khyber and Bolan passes, carrying on the latter line to Quetta, and eventually to Candahar where we ought to occupy a position in strength able to repel any movement towards the Bolan and to assail in flank and rear any force advancing towards the Khyber. This view I *advocated nearly thirty years ago and to* which I adhere. Let us therefore without delay fix the line that Russia is not to pass, as the prestige of our invincibility and our power of dominion would be seriously affected by the invasion by the Muscovite of the dominions of our ally, Abdurrahman Khan, whose territory we have pledged the honour of England to hold inviolate.

With Candahar strongly fortified and connected with the railway system of India in the rear and the Hindoo Koosh in our possession we should be in an impregnable position.

Batoum is evidently intended as the base of operations against Armenia and India and threatens the existence of our protectorate over Asia Minor.

A late number of the *Broad Arrow* says:—"To all intents and purposes Batoum has been a place of arms for some time past. Mr. Gallenga, the *Times* correspondent, pointed this out in passing through the place in 1882. The following year Mr. Marvin visited the port twice and in his 'Region of the Eternal Fire,' if we remember rightly, he mentions the case of a contractor who, being asked to send in tenders for repairs to the Turkish redoubt, and heading his tender too plainly, was reminded by General Kamroff that there were no redoubts in Batoum, fortifications being forbidden by the Treaty of Berlin,' and that 'he must correct his application throughout as being a tender for garrison barrack repairs.' More recently the members of the Afghan Frontier Mission passed and repassed through the place, and have concurred repeated statements about the existence of the unarmed batteries inside the free port, and the arsenal, full of heavy guns and all the essential munition of war, just outside it—a railway, moreover, connecting the two."

A recent correspondent at Constantinople says:—"The place has not only become important as a fortress, but as an arsenal and general military depot. Among the buildings erected there are four large powder magazines at Sekindir, nine depots for stores and clothing at Basarchane, seven military hospitals, and a general arsenal, which contained lately 70 Krupp guns, 100 cannon of different patterns, and 3,000 torpedoes." On this and other subjects the tone of the Russian Press is very defiant towards England. We must take note that regarding Batoum Russia has addressed a direct challenge to England, and we must shape our policy accordingly. Russia has by this repudiation enabled England to recover her freedom of action and to take such steps regarding the Straits as her interests may demand, however inconvenient to Russia. By repudiating one part of the Treaty, Russia debars herself from using any other portion of it.

A Berlin newspaper of the 28th of July says:—"The expansion of Russia in Central Asia had now reached such a point that, leaving out of account some barren mountain districts, every step forward must be taken in Persia, China, or the sphere of England's authority. English policy must adapt itself to these facts, though this can only be done with success when England's own military strength makes an imposing impression as against that of Russia. Since Lord Salisbury has again taken the lead, and probably for a long time, it is to be expected that this view of the situation will be adopted.

The movements of Russia have excited the deepest attention, not only of thoughtful Englishmen, but of various countries in Europe as well as in America; and there appears to be a general desire to know what steps, if any, are being taken to connect the Mediterranean Sea with the head of the Persian Gulf along the Euphrates route, and so reopen the ancient highway for nations between the East and West.

The example of Russia's persevering energy in establishing her Eastern communications should not be lost upon us, for she advances boldly, regardless of cost or any other obstruction, knowing well that the additional prestige which she will thereby gain not only in the East, but in Europe also, will amply repay her for any sacrifice.

The general features of the projected Euphrates Valley Railway have been so frequently explained in your columns that a very brief summary may suffice:—

1. It would connect Alexandretta with the head of the Persian Gulf, making Kurrachee the European port of India, saving between England and India in distance 1,000 miles, and reducing the time for mails from twenty to ten days.

2. It would enable us to maintain India with a smaller European garrison, and save large sums for transport of troops, which could be sent from England to Kurrachee in fourteen days.

3. It would subject an enemy advancing towards the North-West Frontier of India to attack in flank and rear, and combined with the branches already described to the Bolan and Khyber from the Indus line, would render India practically secure.

4. It would make the power of England *quickly felt in the East, and would enable our* military establishments in India to give support to our power and prestige in Europe, giving England the first strategical position in the world.

5. It would facilitate our protection of Asia Minor, and give Persia access to a port on the Mediterranean.

6. It would be easily defensible, both terminal being on the sea, accessible by the forces of England and India, the flank being protected by the Euphrates and Tigris; while Cyprus, as a *place d'armes*, would cover the terminus at Alexandretta.

7. The length of this railway would be about 920 miles, and the capital required under £6,000,000.

This is work essential alike to the protection of India and to the preservation of the Turkish Empire, was recommended to the pecuniary support of the British Government by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1872, of which the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was chairman.

In 1883 Lord Salisbury, in his place in the House of Peers declared:—

"The popularity of the scheme and the great attention given to it are only some of the many signs which should make her Majesty's Government consider that the subject of connecting the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean is one of the most important questions of the day. . . . It is, therefore, a matter for which her Majesty's Government will be held largely responsible by the public if they do not adopt at an early period a definite policy on the question—a policy to which they are prepared to adhere, and one which will respond to the feelings entertained by the public of this country.

BANGALORE:—Printed and published by the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1886. No. 39

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 18th Sept.—A return presented to Parliament shows that the net average expense of the migrations of the Government of India to Simla is Ten lakhs per annum.

London, 19th Sept.—On the report of supply, Sir George Campbell reverted to the position of the British Government, in regard to Egypt, and urged an early withdrawal from the country. Lord Randolph Churchill declared this speech was in reality a condemnation of the business of the present Government to operate. Her Majesty's Government, he said, were determined to fulfil all the responsibilities which the intervention of this country in Egypt imposed upon them

London, 20th Sept.—Mr. Gladstone has arrived in London from the Continent.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the Russian agent at Sofia threatens to break off relations with the Bulgarian Government, if the plotters in the late rebellion are punished.

Bombay, 22nd Sept.—The *Times of India* has received a telegram from London stating that *The Times*, in a leader, condemns the despatch of the Government of India with regard to the Simla migration. It says that every defence, and every explanation cuts two ways. The credit taken for saving in Railway expenses is inadmissible. No mention is made in the despatch of the waste of time during the movement of Government. This is an important consideration, for the waste of time means waste of money

The Times of India, reviewing the telegram, expresses approval of the Madras and Calcutta agitation, but says Bombay is indifferent to the exodus of the local Government.

St Petersburg, 21st Sept.—A force of fifteen hundred Russian troops have been despatched in a transport from Odessa to Vladivostock, to reinforce the Russian garrison there.

Madrid, 21st Sept.—The rebel troops who escaped into the country after the unsuccessful emeute here, have mostly been captured by loyal troops sent in pursuit, with whom they had many skirmishes.

Numerous arrests of Republicans have been made.

Aden, 22nd Sept.—The *Bengal*, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, and having on board their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, left here for Bombay, at 9 P. M., yesterday.

London, 23rd Sept.—In the House of Common last night, Lord Randolph Churchill said the Government intended, at the beginning of next Session, to propose great changes in the rules of procedure for facilitating the conduct of business of the House.

A discussion then took place in the House of Commons on the Bulgarian question.

Lord Randolph Churchill said the situation was serious, and might become critical, and he therefore must decline to discuss the subject. The object of the British Government, he said, was, if possible, to maintain the European concert, and thereby the peace of Europe.

It is reported that Sir J. E. Gorst, Under Secretary for India, will visit India during the recess.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1886.

THE "SPECTATOR" LIBEL CASE.

WHEN, in May last, Colonel W. Hill, the Civil Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, gave his decision in the suit for damages, to the extent of Rs. 20,000, brought by the Directors of the Mysore Maharajah Spinning and Manufacturing Company against the Editor and Proprietor of the *Bangalore Spectator*, and that decision was in favour of defendants, the judge dismissing the suit with all costs—when we say, this incident occurred in our local history, nobody had any idea that that decision would be reversed and the defendants be made to pay damages and costs. As the reader is aware, the suit was one for damages for alleged libels published in the *Spectator* against the Directors of the Mysore Maharajah Spinning and Manufacturing Company, as to the conduct and management of the affairs of the Company, especially by the Contractors and Agents, Messrs. Scott and Co, of Bombay. It will be remembered that, amongst other difficulties which contributed to the stoppage of the operations at the Mills belonging to the Company, was that the superior officers and the work-people were not paid their wages for some months, and that the consequence was, that they struck work and the Mills, as a fact, had to be closed for a short time. It was also a fact, proved during the hearing of the suit before Colonel Hill, that the Directors (the plaintiffs in the case) had written to Messrs. Scott and Co. of Bombay strongly remonstrating on this state of things and saying that the matter had "risen to the proportions of a public scandal." It was also proved that the state of things took place, because Mr. J. C. Scott, the chief partner of the firm, had not made arrangements for the payment of the Mill *employes* during his absence in England. Employers of labour cannot expect those in their service to live on nothing; you cannot keep them from their wages for four and five months at a stretch and expect them to look after your interests, and, of course, the results of this want of consideration, in the case of the Mills, was that the *employes* took a practical view of their case and struck work. It was also proved, at the trial, that the three gentlemen most closely and intimately connected with the conduct and promotion of the objects of the Company, entered into agreements of mutual advantage to each other, which they did not think it necessary to disclose to the directors and shareholders. It was also proved, at the trial, that the *Spectator*, in recording and commenting on these facts, did so moderately and temparately, in fact, understated the facts than otherwise. Such being the facts and features of the case, the learned and experienced judge of the Civil Court of the Station dismissed the suit, with all costs. In that verdict, the public unanimously acquiesced, and gave the editor and proptrietor of the *Spectator* the credit, which was their just due, for public spirit and independence. The plaintiffs also apparently acquiesced in the judgement and paid up the costs of the defendants, but just within three days of the expiry of the appeal time, the plaintiffs filed an appeal in the Court of the British Resident of Mysore, whose judgment appears elsewhere in our columns this morning. From that judgement, it is evident that the Civil and Military Station is very badly off in the matter of a final appellate judicial tribunal. Our two English contemporaries of the *Bangalore Spectator* and the *Evening Mail* have published some very severe strictures on Mr. Lyall's qualifications as an appellate judge; but our contemporaries forgot that the blame of Mr. Lyall's appointment rests entirely with the Government of India, and that he protested against it. We cannot, therefore, join in our contemporaries' tirades against the British Resident in this matter. He did his best, according to his lights, and, as we know, the best can do no more. In one view, however, Mr. Lyall's faulty judgment is the best thing that could have happened to the public of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, though the owners of the *Spectator* are heavy losers by it. It will open the eyes of the Government of India to the utter absurdity of appointing a purely political and financial officer to be the final appellate authority in civil suits which may affect the best interests of 96,000 people, natives, Eurasians, and Europeans. If a radical change is made in this matter, the public will have to thank the proprietor of the *Spectator* for a great public service.

THE UNFORTUNATE OFFICIALS.

A few issues back we animadverted on the way in which three officials of the Mysore Chief Court were being treated by those in authority over them, and also reproduced a petition which they had addressed to the Chief Judge praying for redress, either in the way of continuing their services or giving them three months' notice as required by the Civil Pension Code. To this moderately worded petition, it may seem incredible, but still it is a fact that no reply has been received, beyond an endorsement to the effect that the petitioners know that the court was to have been revised, that they were liable to have been thrown out of employ long before the 2nd of August, and that *therefore* they were not entitled to the three months' notice to which they lay claim. If the officials had received a written reply to their petition, they could have addressed the local Government on the matter of their claim, but they, to use a forcible common place, were polished off with an endorsement which bits nothing, proves nothing, and is, above all, unjust. The provisions of the Civil Pension Code are definite and precise on the matter of retirement of officials, and no amount of jesuitical sophism can make its sections read otherwise than they are intended to be read, and it will be needless to attempt to do so. They must be acted up to in the spirit and in the letter or they must be set aside; in this instance they have been set aside. The Code provides that the discharge of one official to make room

for another, even if better qualified, is not the abolition of office, unless a real saving to Government is affected thereby, and the saving should always exceed the cost of the pension, otherwise it may perhaps be better to postpone the revision of an establishment, for it certainly involves serious hardships if officers are thrown out of employment when they have not failed in the discharge of their public duties, and are also refused all compensation therefor. How have the three officials, whose names we gave, failed in the discharge of their duties? In the absence of such grounds for their enforced retirement, when no saving is affected, the public must look on the same as a big job perpetrated to serve those whom it is desired to push forward. This can hardly be credible to a government, which should strive to be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. We are sorry to find Mr. C. C. Plumer, the Chief Judge, lending himself to the perpetration of an injustice by refusing to entertain the just claims of the three unfortunates, who petitioned him.

Mr. Lakshmana Row has also, we believe, come in for a share of official disfavour, and the present administration will be the happier for his retirement. We hope to be able to lay before the public some particulars of this official, before long, when we shall set forth the way in which his services have been rewarded, or rather appreciated by a government which, according to some journals, both Anglo-Indian and Native, which would speak smooth things to the authorities, is striving to become popular. How has the Government of Mysore sought to become popular. By doing acts of strict justice? no, by holding Durbars at which much has been promised but little fulfilled. Too much importance cannot be attached to individual acts of injustice, like those alluded to above, for they tend to discredit an administration even in the opinion of those who are recipients of a favour, in the teeth of another's just claims, for it must strike those who may for the time be served, that a similar act of arbitrary injustice may dispossess them of that which they did so much of toadiating to obtain. It seems absurd to expect that a government can be respected that does not respect itself, and it goes certainly about indulging in petty spite against officials and listening to tales brought by interested subordinates who have a purpose to serve. A Government is incapable of injustice if it will see things for itself and act according to its convictions.

Occasional Notes.

The Hon. Pearl Mohun Mokerjee has been re-appointed member of the Viceregal Council.

Mr. R. Bourke, the new Governor of Madras, has appointed Lieutenant Quinn, 10th Lancers, to be his Aide-de-Camp.

Truth hears that Sir Frederick Roberts has urgently demanded a large additional number of European officers, as the native army in India is seriously affected by the want of them.

On Friday last, the Senate of the University of Bombay, in accordance with the recommendation of the Syndicate, resolved that reporters of the Press should be admitted to their meetings, as is the practice in Madras. The question was carried by only a small majority.

General F. Brine was making arrangements at Dover for a balloon voyage on the 3rd instant, from that town to France. He intended to match his balloon against the new passenger steamer *Victoria*, in her midday trip to Calais.

Several of the younger members of Lord Dufferin's family,—Lady Hermione Blackwood, Lady Victoria Blackwood, the Hon. Basil Blackwood, and the Hon. Frederick Blackwood,—are coming to India in the cold season, leaving London for Calcutta by the P. and O. steamer *Mirzapur* on the 4th of November.

A model farm of ten acres has been established on the Burdwan Raj estate, near the town of Burdwan, under the supervision of Mr. A. C. Sen, Assistant to the Director of the Agricultural Department, and agricultural experiments are also being carried out under his supervision in four Government estates in the Hughli District.

A telegram from London to the *Pioneer* states that Russia promises to adhere to the Berlin Treaty. Austrian feeling is improving, and the Emperors are arranging a nonnince. The Bulgarians are determined to re-elect Prince Alexander, but it is expected that the Porte will be instigated by Russia not to recognise him. Russia and Turkey are combined in importuning England to evacuate Egypt.

The Madrid papers report that the Court shoe-maker has been ordered to make his first pair of shoes for the infant King of Spain. They are to be of white leather embroidered with gold; and according to ancient usage, there will be especial ceremonial on the occasion of the King putting on his shoes the first time. The Queen Regent has ordered 300 pairs of shoes to be distributed among the poor children of Madrid.

The students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, are about to address the Senate of the Bombay University, with a view of having the designation of the first medical degree changed from Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery to Bachelor of Medicine. It is understood, the bulk of the native members of medical profession, as well as the students think much of distinction between the two titles, and a very strong desire prevails to bring about the change asked for.

"It is an open secret," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "that the Finance Committee have put their finger upon the Inspector-Generalship of Police, which was sanctioned at the beginning of last year. The Police, it contended, got on very well for a great many years without an Inspector-General, and the creation of this highly-paid appointment is termed an uncalled for piece of extravagance. The real fact is that, under the rule of the Commissioners, the police did not get on so remarkably well, and that to revert to the former system would be a distinctly retrograde movement."

Some time ago a number of members submitted separate petitions praying that the status of the Uncovenanted Service might be improved, and the class of men who belonged to it be permitted similar privileges, in regard to leave and pension to their more favored brethren of the Covenanted Service. It is reported that the result of those representations is that fresh rules are shortly to issue, governing the leave, pay, allowances and pensions of the uncovenanted services, and much more favourable than those existing at present on those points.

We alluded last week to the rumoured discovery by Dr. Kresswell Howett, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, of a synthetical or artificial mode of making quinine, by which the price of that drug may be reduced to something like 3d. per ounce. We have subsequently learnt that Dr. Howett submitted a sample of his preparation to Messrs. Howard and sons, the quinine manufacturers, of Stratford, who have expressed surprise at the result of their analysis, the sample being equal to the best quinine in the market. The discoverer was about to communicate with the Government, when the mail of the 27th ultimo left England.

There will be great festivities in Hyderabad on the occasion of the forthcoming visit of the Viceroy. The decorations and illuminations will be, from all that we hear, on a scale of unprecedented magnificence. But why should it be considered necessary to go all the way to Vienna for a number of triumphal arches for the Viceroy to pass under? When Hyderabad can produce a screen of sufficient artistic merit to be one of the most attractive features of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, it is surely not necessary to go so far a-field for a few triumphal arches which are intended to answer a temporary purpose only.

Recent accounts from the Soudan state that the rebel Arabs are gradually concentrating in considerable force within a short distance of Wady Halfa. It was said three weeks ago that there were 5,000 dervishes a short distance to the south of that place, and that, in the course of a month they would be joined by the successor to the Mahdi, when an attack would be made upon the Egyptian outposts. From fugitives who have escaped from Khartoum it is learned, that the rebels have two Englishmen at Omdurman, who are said to have strayed from the late Sir Herbert Stewart's desert column and fallen into their hands. One of the two prisoners referred to, it is thought, may be the missing war correspondent, Mr. Gordon.

After obtaining the opinions of the Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General, the Board of Revenue, and certain other selected officers, the Madras Government have informed the Government of India that, as the balance of opinion on the draft Bill to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt is adverse to its adoption in Madras they would desire that no extension of the measure to this Presidency should be contemplated until the results of its working in the North-West Provinces and Oudh have become known; those existing no objection, as far as the Madras Government is concerned, to a trial of the experiment being made in those provinces. In 1882, a similar adverse opinion to the measure was recorded by the Madras Government when it came up for consideration at that time.

A Mandalay letter says:—The great subject of interest is still the inundation. The Government are trying to make people believe that no lives have been lost—at least hardly any. At first they said "no lives lost at all," then they admitted an old woman and a child; now they are obliged to admit 150 corpses recovered. It is probable that 2,000 is about the number of lives lost. The police have recovered about 250 corpses, and 150 were washed down to Ava, and recovered there. I saw about thirty corpses together in one place, and in another there were upwards of scores; but there must have been hundreds washed down the river, which will never be recovered, and when the water falls, probably hundreds of bodies will be found among the wrecks of houses. The water is falling, but it will rise again before it finally subsides, and it will be months before the submerged part of the town will be quite clear.

Local and Provincial.

The Station Municipality vs Mr. Lee.—The Municipal Commissioners being dissatisfied with the Judgment of the Civil Judge in the Shoolay Main Drain case, instructed their Advocate, Mr J. A. Lazaro, to appeal against the said decision. The appeal will, we learn, be heard by the Resident at a special sitting of his Court at Mysore, on the 10th October. The sitting of the British Resident's Court at Mysore (foreign territory) is entirely illegal.

The Dasara Holidays.—All Public Offices in the Province will be closed on account of the Dasara holidays for ten days from the 6th day of Dasara inclusive. This Notification does not cancel the holiday allowed for the first day of the Dasara. Arrangement should be made by Heads of Offices for despatch of emergent business. The Dasara holidays for this year are from 3rd to 12th October next, both days inclusive.

A Public Meeting.—A public meeting of the residents of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore will be held on Thursday next, at 8 P. M., in the Mayo Memorial Hall, to take steps towards memorialising the Viceroy to appoint an efficient final appellate tribunal for the Station, as the British Resident is not suited to the position. At the same time, we believe, the opportunity will be taken to propose measures to indemnify the Proprietors of the Spectator for the loss they have sustained by Mr. Ireall's faulty judgment in the appeal of the Directors of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company.

The Fort Murder Case.—The appeal of the prisoners in the Fort murder case, Govindurajuloo Moodelly and Venkatasawmy, was heard by Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident on Wednesday last. Mr. Hardly Norton and Mr. J. W. Hayes, Jr., Barristers at law, and Messrs. Sidney Smith, Moorooguesam Moodelly and Parthasarthy Iyengar, appeared, respectively, for the first and second prisoners. The hearing of the appeal lasted from 12 noon to half past five in the evening, when the Public Prosecutor, Mr. J. G. S. Lawrence, B. A., B. L., closed his reply for the Crown, immediately after which Mr. Lyall delivered judgment, confirming the judgment and sentence of the Lower Court. The Court room was crammed, and there was an immense concourse of people all day in the Court Compound waiting for verdict, which, when known, excited very great sympathy for the first prisoner, who is a highly respectable member of the Mudelliar caste. A telegram to the Viceroy was despatched the same evening, asking for suspension of the sentence till an appeal should reach him by post. We believe a reply was received suspending the sentence, till the Viceroy shall decide the appeal.

The Moharram.—The following order has been issued by the District Magistrate regarding the Moharram. As the Moharam festival will commence on the 30th September 1886, all persons desirous of conducting any tabut, panjah, or any other procession for the occasion, should apply to the 2nd Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, five days previously, and obtain a license for that purpose. The license will specify the route along which the procession in each case shall pass, the time and hours at which it shall pass and reach its destination, and the resting places. The license shall be carried by the person conducting the procession and shall be produced by him when demanded by a Magistrate or Police Officer; any person infringing the above orders will be liable to immediate arrest by the Police and to prosecution. Similarly, persons desirous of assuming disguises will be required to apply for license from the Magistrates. As on this occasion the Moharram and Dussera fall at the same time, it is to be distinctly understood that no disguises will be permitted to be assumed on the 7th October, *i. e.* the last day of the Dussera and the eighth day of the Moharram. Licenses granted for the Tazia cannot be made use of in the Civil and Military Station. The Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station will in communication with the Police, mark out the route to be taken by each procession, and while conforming to usage as far as practicable, will lay down definite directions so as to obviate collisions. During the passage of the processions, the Police will be instructed to abstain from all interference which is not imperatively called for; the District Magistrate relies upon the responsible members of the several sections of the community to use their influence and authority to avoid all occasion for such interference. No person shall parade the streets with offensive or dangerous weapons or sticks on pain of being arrested by the Police. The rule requiring cessation of music in front of places of worship of different persuasions shall be strictly enforced. The Magistrate shall promptly comply with the requisitions of the Police for special Police Officers under Section 17 of Police Act V of 1861, and shall also be present to direct the operations of the Police. The above instructions shall be at once promulgated by beat of tom-tom

LEGAL

THE MILLS *versus* THE "SPECTATOR."

In the Court of the Resident in Mysore, C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

(Before J. B. Lyall, Esq., British Resident.)

The 18th September 1886.

Regular Appeal No. 10 of 1886, against the decision of the Civil Judge, C. & M. Station, Bangalore, in O. S. No. 256 of 1885.

The Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, by their Secretary, Mr South, Appellants (Plaintiffs), by Messrs. J. W. Hayes, Sr. and Jr., and Willie Grant,

versus

H. W. Olloff, Editor, and J. F. Perein, Proprietors, *Bangalore Spectator*, Respondents *(Defendants)* by Mr. J. B Norton for 1st Respondent, and Mr. J. A. Lazaro, for 2nd Respondent.

Judgment.

This appeal was heard on the 11th September, Mr. W. Grant and Mr. Hayes Junior appearing for Plaintiffs, Mr. Norton and Mr. Lazaro for Defendants. After hearing the Advocates on both sides, I reserved judgment in order to consider the arguments advanced and to refer to certain authorities quoted.

I shall take the articles alleged to be libellous separately in the order in which they

were published, which I hold to be the proper course. The first question therefore seems to be, what is the true meaning of the article A of December 2nd as a whole? I agree with the Lower Court in finding that it imputes insolvency or at least financial embarrassment to the Company, and I add also the probability of commercial collapse.

It is perfectly clear, that in the case of an ordinary trading or manufacturing partnership or Company registered or not, those imputations would be highly libellous as impeaching the credit of the Company; and that even if the imputations were made without malice and in honest belief, there would be no defence to any action unless the imputations could be proved to be absolutely true in fact. There would be also no need to prove special damage, as the imputations are of a kind which have a natural and immediate tendency to produce injury to the Company.

The defendants' first plea in this case has been justification, that is, that the statements complained of were substantially true and correct. In the article A, I hold that they have entirely failed to prove this. Neither the Company nor the Agents, Messrs. Scott and Co., (who were at the time in possession of the Mill as Contractors for their erection and fitting up) were temporarily insolvent, or even financially embarrassed. What had happened was simply this, that in the absence of Mr. Scott in Bu land, some distrust and difference arose between the partners in Bombay of the firm of Scott and Company, certain Overseers and Sub-Contractors who were working for the firm in Bangalore. This led to some lagging of work and delay in settlement of a Sub Contractor's bill and of labourers' wages and eventually to a small temporary strike of labourers and consequent stoppage of work. It has been argued for Defendants, that as the Contractors have been commonly called the Agents and the act of an Agent is that of the Principal, the closing of the Mill doors due to a withholding of labourer's wages by Messrs. Scott and Co., was a shutting of its doors by the Company; and that article A properly interpreted imputes nothing more than this, and is therefore substantially true and correct. This argument is ingenious, but hardly deserves to be taken seriously. The article A clearly contains imputations against commercial credit which cannot be shown to be in the least degree true, either of the Company or of Messrs. Scott and Co., considered either as the Company's Agents or separately as Contractors. I do not agree with the Lower Court in considering that any justification of the libel in this article is to be found in the fact that shortly before it was written the Directors had warmly remonstrated with Messrs. Scott and Co., for telling a subcontractor that he must wait for payment till Mr Scott's return from England, and had said that this conduct of the Firm was damaging the credit of the Company. In the first place, this correspondence was private and confidential and was only made known in the course of this trial. The Defendants knew nothing of the incident and did not base the imputations in the article upon it, nor does the incident in any way cover the imputations. As a matter of fact, the Directors seem at the same time to have been somewhat needlessly alarmed.

The Defendants' second plea, stated somewhat obscurely in their written statement but in the Lower Court but clearly put by their Advocates, was that the article was privileged as a fair and *bona fide* comment on a matter of public interest and general concern. To support this plea it is argued (1) that Canara a trading Company is not ordinarily a public institution in a legal sense, yet in this case the Company had acquired a quasi-public character, by the fact of the Government of Mysore having taken shares in it, and by the fact of certain persons having been given out as acting as Government Directors on the Board; (2) that this Company, by the manner in which it appealed to the public, had invited public attention and criticism, *e.g.*, by its professions of the public advantages to result from the establishment of the Company, by the public ceremony attending the laying the foundation stone of the Mills, by asking public officers to use their influence to induce persons to take shares, and otherwise. After carefully considering the arguments of the Advocates and the evidence bearing on this point, I am clearly of opinion that this plea is also of no avail, for the following reasons. To hold that the quasi-public position assumed by the Company as above described made the affairs and management of the Company matter of public interest and public concern in a legal sense, so as to confer qualified privilege on the publication in a newspaper of defamatory imputations on the Company, would, I think, be to stretch the doctrine of privilege to the utmost. I doubt whether the claim could be allowed in any degree, and do faintly think that imputations affecting the credit or solvency of the Company, like those in the article under reference, would be in excess of any privilege which could be fairly held to be conferred by the circumstances. But it does not seem necessary, to decide the point, for even if the claim of qualified privilege is allowed, it remains to be seen whether the statements in the article can be held to be no more than fair and *bona fide* comments on the Company's affairs; for if it cannot, the imputations in it are not privileged. Now my conclusion is, that the statements in the article are not fair and *bona fide* comments in a legal sense; but were made recklessly; on information which ought not have been trusted unchecked, and without enquiry from the Secretary to the Company, or from other reliable sources which were available. If Defendants made such enquiry before publishing the articles the imputations which it contains could not have been made. I hold therefore, that the defence in regard to the libel contained in article A of December 2nd altogether fails, and that the Company is entitled to a decree for damages in respect to it.

Before considering the other articles it is necessary to refer to the separate plea advanced by Mr. Lazarus Advocate for Defendants. He referred to a judgment of the High Court of Allahabad of May 29, 1881, laying down that the law of Defamation which should be applied in India is that laid down in the Indian Penal Code and not the English law of libel and slander, and argued that by the law of the Indian Penal Code the Defendants having published the article for the public good are protected by exceptions 3 and 9 to Section 499. This plea is of no avail, for assuming that this was a public question, or that Defendants made the imputations for the public good, still the exceptions require that they should be made in good faith, which by Section 52 must be consistent with due care and attention; and I have already held that the imputations in this article were made without due care and attention.

It may also be noted here, that it is admitted that the article of December 4th (Exhibit V) in which Defendants corrected some of the inaccuracies in the preceding article and pruned the quality of the machinery contains no apology, and can be only quoted by Defendants in mitigation of damages.

The article of the 7th December contains statements in respect to impending law suits, issue of injunction, arrears of wages, &c., which are defamatory of the credit of the Company and which have not been justified by the evidence. This article appears to have been written in the heat of controversy with a rival Editor, but that does not of course, protect it. I shall not however take this libel into account in awarding damages, as it was not noticed by Plaintiffs' advocates in arguing the appeal. As to the article of the 21th December, the important part is that which suggests matters which ought to be inquired at the next meeting of the shareholders. I am of opinion that the insinuations respecting the agreements between Messrs. Scott and Co., Mr. W. Smith, and Mr J. W. Hayes, which the Plaintiffs deduce from this passage in the article are not clearly deducible from it, and if they were, it is not clear that the Company could take an action on them, though the persons concerned in the agreements might of course do so. As to the article of the 30th December, the comparison of cost of machinery which it contains does not seem to have been fair in all particulars, and it is hard to believe that the article can have been published as Defendants say simply in the interest of the shareholders, and of the public; but on the whole, I think the Lower Court was right in rejecting the claim in respect to this article. I consider that there is no sufficient evidence of express malice such as would call for heavy damages. But I hold that the articles must have caused considerable actual damage to the Company for a time.

For the above reasons, I reverse the decree of the Lower Court dismissing the suit, and decree for Plaintiffs against both Defendants for Rupees Five hundred damages and costs in both Courts.

(Signed) J. B LYALL.

General Summary.

ARRIVAL OF THE FINANCE COMMISSION IN MADRAS.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cunningham, Mr. C. A. Elliott, C. S. I., Mr. Westland, Mr. W. H. Bliss, Colonel Pilgate, and the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade, arrived in Madras this morning, and will probably remain here until the 11th proximo, when they will leave for Calcutta. The Commissioners will be engaged for the next 14 days or so in conference with the Heads of Departments, with the Judges and officers of the High Court, and with the Military Accounts Department. By the time that the Governor has returned from Ceylon the Commissioners will, it is expected, have finished their detailed enquiries and be prepared to enter into conference with His Excellency on the figures of the future Provincial Contract, and with regard to the reduction of expenditure that they may be led to propose. The Commission commenced its sittings in the Council Chamber to-day, by a conference with Colonel Guthrie, the Inspector-General of Police and Surgeon General Bidie. Mr J. H. Garstin, Second Member of the Board of Revenue and Secretary to the Government, have joined the Commission as local members to-day, and will assist in all its local enquiries and deliberations.

Extracts.

EASY WORK, AND HOW IT IS DONE.

The following remarks are from the *Statesman*:—

The usual end-of-month complaint on the other day of the 25,000 letters annually addressed to him, and in a letter to Mr. Arnold, spoke of the liability to reply to them. The complaint was most likely real and natural; but we doubt if any man, outside the public press, has any idea of the pressure in this respect which rests upon the Editor of a daily paper, which is supposed to wield any influence in this country. The work never ends. It begins early in the morning with delivery of the first post, when a heap of letters are placed upon the Editor's table, written for the most part in handwriting not easily decipherable, and not in a manner which can be passed to the Printer with any certainty of correction. In addition to the four I delivered yesterday all day, there are made from the Eastern District two calls each with the European and Local letters arrived each other every few minutes up to 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, nearly the whole of which require careful reading before they can go to the printer, while many of them call for express collateral notice. The letters demand an amount of attention that it is also an impossible to give them, and few of them it is also an impossible to give them, and few of them it is also an impossible to give them, and few of them

that he would himself be food, after death for dogs and vultures. The lecturer then proceeded to quote several verses from the sacred books of the East, to indicate the importance of practising the virtue of hospitality. A Brahmin should not consider himself to be a superior man, because he was born of Brahmin parents or wore a thread; according to the Aryans, no man could enjoy the privileges of a Brahmin if he was not well versed in the Vedas. It was to young India that he would appeal to study their Vedas. The lecturer had given up all hopes of reclaiming the older generation. They were far above his reach. He would not ask his young hearers to take his word, or to respect him; he would ask them to spend five minutes every day in reading their own shastras. They should study their own works, and apply their ideas of religion to the test of the culture that they had received from the West. The lecturer had read, studied, and digested the Vedas for the last thirty five years (hear, hear), and would be the first man to ask his young friends to give up the study of the Hindu religion, if they found, after studying, that it conflicted with the civilized ideas they had received from the West. The highest rules of conduct, and those words from the West, namely, liberty, equality and fraternity, were not new to them. If educated Hindu students would study the Vedas, they would soon be enabled to see the miserable state in which those who called themselves Brahmins were at the present day, and how unfit to occupy the position which they once occupied, and which was the envy of their civilized neighbours. The lecturer concluded by stating that if Hindu students would spend but five minutes every day in the study of their religious works, they would be doing the greatest favor to their country, and would be removing a black spot upon their national character, which they, by their own misconduct, had themselves brought about (cheers).

Mr. Phillips thanked the lecturer for his interesting remarks. The lecturer was always interesting. The speaker could not help thinking that the Aryans of the West were much dearer to their ancient Vedas than the Aryans of the East (Hear, hear).

AN IMPORTANT MEETING ON THE HINDU MARRIAGE QUESTION.

The *Poona Observer*.—A meeting was held in the Council Hall, Poona, last Monday, His Excellency Lord Reay in the chair, to hear and discuss the opinion of several learn *Shastris* and Saradars on the questions of Infant Marriage, enforced widowhood, a new Sanscrit Association and the increase of liquor shops (in the City of Poona). His Excellency spoke through an interpreter. Sir William Wedderburn was also present but took no part in the discussion.

H. E. Lord Reay said:—Well, in the first place, I am extremely pleased to meet you all here this evening. I think in any matter of such very grave and serious importance the first thing that should be done is that Government should have common opinion on a matter which is of such vital importance and interest to the Hindu Community. The Government is perfectly aware of the local standing of these gentlemen, and the learned position they occupy in Hindu society. Government do not wish, in any way, to weaken whatever influence they may exercise over the Hindu Community; therefore, before proceeding to enter into any form of law they render themselves perfectly aware of the religion and their religious instincts. The Government never fail to commit those gentlemen who are considered by the Hindoo Community as their chief leaders. The course of English legislation in England and here has always been to proceed by safe and careful enquiry on matters of special and very great importance. Government would never have moved until they considered that the enquiry into the existing wrong had been requested. Neither the Government of India nor the local Government have contemplated any legislation. That, as regards the application which these gentlemen have made to me on my hon. colleague's essay on the legislation, they should never have thought that it was anything official; it is only what I call a legislative essay, and what the French would call a *brochure*, that means to say just "a little essay." I can only compare it to a game the Germans have which they call *Kriegspiel* or a game of war. Members of the Council in their leisure hours can be induced to put together little legislative essays which are not intended for immediate use. A man very skilled in legislation, when he hears anybody else saying that he wants to make changes in the laws and thinks he is very skilled in it, considers it would be very unnatural to give him a helping hand. I don't think that the gentlemen who complain about this little essay would now think it so. Now these gentlemen have alluded to a very grave subject, to which I think I shall at once reply. They have stated that in religious subjects no legislation can be made whatever the majority might think. Well, as regards that, I am quite prepared to give an answer immediately. The fundamental rights of English legislation are to recognise religious liberty everywhere and in all its aspects, and not to allow any majority anywhere to tyrannise over a minority, especially when they are in the right. They, the latter, will always be carefully heard and considered (applause.). They have put many questions to me; now I should like to put them one question. Whether these gentlemen consider—these gentlemen of learning and position at the head of the Hindoo community—whether they propose to do anything and in what form they propose to do it, to show the world in general and their opponents, that either their opponents' statements are exaggerated as to existing evils or if their own is exaggerated and what influence they have to show the outside world, what are the right tenets, the opinions these enlightened gentlemen hold on this subject.

Shastri.—In our opinion regarding re-marriage, it is entirely against their shastras, in which it is stated that Brahmin widows are never to marry. As regards the marriageable age there are many exaggerated statements. Ho (Mr. Mahabari) wrote that all the misers are girls. Now we say that the age should be twelve years and nothing above this is stated) in the shastras and the majority, their opponents, say that from twelve upwards should be the general age of a marriageable girl; any thing under this is considered improper. In short, we hold that twelve is the maximum while the reformers say that twelve should be the minimum.

H. E. Lord Reay.—Of course I am not prepared for legislation on my part. I should be very careful in doing so. I hope they will understand that the Government will on its parts allow no interference with any of the religious views they (the Hindoos) may hold. Their grievances will, of course, be considered by us on account of the great sympathy we feel for the Hindoo people, and we wish to see the Hindoo community vindicated from any blame that may, either unjustly or justly be attached to them. Of course I am aware that during the whole past the Hindu people have been an enlightened people and therefore I hold that any interference with their forms is impossible, and that as regards their welfare they have my own personal wishes. That is I am speaking as if I was their friend, I am speaking to them as Governor and also as one of their number who himself knows perfectly what belong to an ancient order and what the teachers are who hold to ancient orders.

Shastri.—We are very thankful to your Excellency for this valuable advice. We have been thinking of opening an association of Shastris to teach Sanscrit in this city and have proposed schemes for it, and when we can, we will invite your Excellency at the first opportunity and inform you on the progress it has made. The great principle and object of this association will be to encourage and support the ancient learning of India and the ancient Sanscrit language. We are the only *Sanscrit savants on this side of India*, and if we were not here to-morrow this ancient language would become extinct as there are no other persons who have been so well instructed as ourselves in the ancient and not the modern Sanscrit.

H. E. Lord Reay.—I am quite at their disposal and glad to give any aid if possible.

Shastri.—When the Sanscrit College was here it was taught by these Shastris. If no other institution or College be started, there will be no Shastris in future. We earnestly beg your Excellency's support.

Lord Reay.—I am perfectly aware of the importance of upholding all forms of Sanscrit learning and of giving it all encouragement and support when necessary, but I have to wait to see what the report of the Finance Committee will be for the following year.

Shastri.—There is another subject we would draw your Excellency's attention to, and that is the increase of the liquor shops in *Poona. This is daily increasing and many a* man is irresistibly drawn into it.

H. E. Lord Reay.— There is no doubt that in the Abkari Department we are doing what we can. At the same time the cause of the high dividend upon these liquors is due to their consumption to a certain extent. Of course it is an extremely important question, and I fully understand the importance of the representation made by these gentlemen on behalf of the morality of their people, and I must say that my personal sympathy is with them. We are not going to make their people less sober than what they naturally are, (applause.) The hour is late now and we cannot enter further into the question. It may be reserved for another occasion. I will inform the Viceroy the opinions I have received from such an influential deputation on this question. (Applause). Mr. Nolkar then proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for having so kindly consented to preside and receive this deputation, which was carried unanimously.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Lady Grant Duff's Farewell Speech.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building for the "Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women," to be erected mainly at the cost of the Rajah of Venkatagiri, in the Chepauk palace grounds, was performed last Saturday evening by Lady Grant Duff, in the presence of a large assembly. The Chepauk grounds were well decorated for the occasion. The proceedings of the evening opened with an address by the Rajah of Venkatagiri.

The stone having been lowered into position, was declared to be well and truly laid; the band then played the National Anthem, and the company returned to their seats under the marquee. A recitation of Sanskrit and Telugu verses, composed in honor of the occasion, and referring to the many good qualities of Lady Grant Duff then followed, after which her Excellency rose and said:—

"Your Excellency, Rajah of Venkatagiri, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I come before you to-day with very mingled feelings—in which I hardly know whether pleasure or pain most predominated; pleasure that the permanent habitations for an institution in which I have taken so deep an interest is begun, or pain that I shall never see it completed, and that I am going far away from those for whom I have felt so warm an affection, and from whom I have received so much kindness. My first duty—and it is a very pleasant one—is to thank the Rajah of Venkatagiri for all the kind things he has said. I can assure him that if at first I took interest in native ladies from a sense of duty, it very soon became a labour of love. I formed strong attachments for many of them; I found them most winning and attractive, and I hope in some cases I have made life-long friendships. I must also express, what we all feel, I am sure, a strong sense of the great magnificence which has enabled us to assemble here to-day to lay the first stone of the Victoria Caste Hospital. The benefits he confers will be felt far and wide,—how far I did not realise till yester day, when I visited the hospital, and found among the patients a very intelligent lady, the wife of the Tahsildar of Masulipatam. No right-minded person can, I imagine, live in any place, even for a short time, without desiring to make that place better than he found it. Madras bears testimony to the existence of this feeling in a most vigorous and fruitful form. There are many instances, but of those which occur to me most rapidly are the Military Female Orphan Asylum, the Napier Park, Lady Napier's School, Lady Hobart's School, and part of the Buckingham Canal which all attest how anxious their founders were to leave traces of permanent benefit behind them. I cannot, like them, claim to have started an original design. Many years ago, before that terrible calamity which, from 1876 to 1878, devastated the Madras Presidency, and brought death and sorrow to so many homes, the idea of a Caste and Gosha Hospital was started by some benevolent persons here,—among them I believe Mrs. Firth, whose work among native ladies has been untiring and strenuous. Some money was contributed, but the exigencies of the famine were so serious that all other consideration had to be foregone, and the sum subscribed was utilized for the survivors among its victims. Some painful stories of suffering and death I heard when I first turned my attention to the subject; some enquiries I made among native gentlemen elicited warm sympathy and interest; one and another came forward with most liberal subscriptions. The Hon'ble Mir Ramayun Jah lent us a house in which the Hospital has been successfully conducted for more than six months; to-day the great beneficence of the Rajah of Venkatagiri enables me to lay the first stone of the permanent buildings, with the hope that the second, or at least the third, year of its existence may see it completed—a lasting centre of good to the sick and suffering, and a lasting monument to the generosity and charity of him who enabled it to be reared. I am leaving India now. My stay here is a question, not of days but of hours. I shall soon have seen the last of that gorgeous and picturesque panorama of Oriental life which has impressed the Western mind with wonder and admiration since the day when Alexander left his name to the wide stream and long grasses of the Punjab, two thousand and two hundred years ago. Alexander is gone, followed by one and another conqueror whose rule held within it the same fatal seed of decay. We, as we look round us, and read the history of the past, must perforce ask what is to preserve us and our civilization from the same desolation and the same oblivion? What is the germ of destruction that must be blighted and trodden down; what the seed of vitality that must be cherished? The latter is not learning. The wisdom of the Egyptians reared industrial monuments but could not save the dynasty of Ramses, or the faith of him who sleeps in Padua. Not conquest. What remains of Babar, but a coin and a memoir? What is left of Humayun save a tomb? The noblest art, the finest literature the world ever saw, preserved themselves, but not the people who produced them. what must we do to be saved? You will say I am irrelevant, and wandering far from the subject of the day. Yet when I look round, and see such union among persons who, differing in faith, in race, in education, can yet meet for one common object, and that as unselfish and generous one, am I wrong to remind you of the great forces which disintegrate nations, when I have before me such an example of the forces which keep them together? Those forces are Love and Duty, the noblest forces of religion, the highest of civilisation. Nowhere are they more required in full potency. Great poverty, a teeming population, a educated class, impatient of restraint and eager for change on the one hand; an older and more conservative class, wisely dreading it on the other—such difficulties can only be met by each individual cultivating in himself the sincere and disinterested love of his kind. You who are about to build this hospital are showing a noble example to your countrymen and countrywomen in spending money, not in luxury, and prodigality, but in relieving pain, in comforting distress, in restoring health; and I congratulate you on having, as you will have a great share of that greatest of all pleasure—that of doing good to others. It is not within my capacity, nor in my province, to give advice, but may I repeat alike to the Englishman, the Hindoo, and the Mohammadan, that truth, which is perhaps clearer to the apprehension of a woman than to that of men, that the problems of the day are only to be faced successfully by a spirit of sympathy and love. Co-operation, not competition, should be the principle of life—he only principle which can save the civilization of to-day from sharing the fate of the dead past. I have to thank all here for much kindness. My English friends I may reasonably hope to see again, but to most of my native friends my farewell, I fear, must be for ever. The dearest wish of my life here has been to be of some service to them; that I have done so little its deepest regret."

Each of the two daughters of Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao then presented Lady Grant Duff with a small bouquet. The Rajah of Venkatagiri next rose and said:—

"I have now the pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to Lady Grant Duff for the kindness and condescension her Ladyship has displayed in laying the foundation stone of this Hospital, which we all hope and pray may prosper, and be a cause of great good to the women of this country.

Garlands of flowers were then presented to H. E. the Governor and Lady Grant Duff by the Rajah, and bouquets were freely distributed to the company. Two native musicians sang the National Anthem in Sanskrit. Various colored lights were then burnt, and the place was illuminated. The Governor and Lady Grant Duff left for Government House, amid cheers from the company, at about half past six, and the meeting soon afterwards dispersed. The Police, under Colonel Weldon, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Upshon, kept excellent order.

Bangalore:—Printed and published at the Karnatic Press, No. 44, Hospital Road Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1886. No. 40

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 26th Sept.—General Kaulbars has presented the demands of the Russian Government as to the Regency, for the appointment of the elections, and the release of the plotters. The communication was made verbally, and in a friendly spirit.

Constantinople, 26th Sept.—Before the departure of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales, the Sultan presented the Princes with costly gifts.

Vienna, 26th Sept.—The German and Austrian press is engaged in an active polemic regarding the Triple Alliance; the Austrian press complains of Germany's Russian leaning.

Sofia, 27th Sept.—M. Stambuloff, M. Karaveloff, and Colonel Mutkuroff, the Regents appointed by Prince Alexander, are unanimous in refusing to yield to the Russian demands presented by General Kaulbars. The great National Assembly which is to choose a successor to Prince Alexander is summoned to meet on the 24th October.

Friendly relations have been restored between Servia and Bulgaria.

A Bulgarian Envoy has been appointed to represent the Regency at Belgrade.

A long despatch has been published at Simla regarding the cost of the hills migration, which in the last five years has been five lakhs annually.

London, 29th Sept.—The Royal Commission to enquire into the currency question will assemble on the 12th October.

Sir Lepel Griffin will succeed Sir Charles Aitchison as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1886.

RUSSIA'S MOVE IN BULGARIA.

The forced abdication of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is only what was to be expected, sooner or later. The revolution in Bulgaria was purely the work of the people, and no Government or statesman *had any hand in it.* The movement was not palatable to the Czar of Russia, and it was not to be expected that he would not resent it when the *time* came, and put the Prince out of place. But the abdication may not be productive of peace, and the old sore is sure to break out. The Prince had, *so to speak, taken the heart* of the Bulgarian people into his hand, where it rested in love and confidence. The Bulgarians accepted the ruler who *was given to them, he had learned to* understand them, and they had learned to love him; and they think that no one had any right to remove him from them. How deplorable will be the precedent which sanctions the setting up of a new ruler over them, whenever their national action may not meet with the unanimous approval of the European powers. The question as to whether Prince Alexander signed under compulsion or not, the letter of abdication, is still unsolved. His father, Prince Alexander of Hesse, avoided giving an answer on this point to a representative of the continental press, who interviewed him, the other day, at his residence; the Prince himself, who is being received with transports of enthusiasm on all sides, is equally reserved. In all probability the kidnapping of the Prince, his liberation, and his submissive letter to the Czar, with the autocrat's insolent reply, are all parts of a pre-arranged comedy. At any rate, the abduction of Alexander the Prince by the myrmidons of Alexander the Emperor has given a famous blow to the principle of the Divine Right and autocratic power. The Czar who sets up to be the incarnation of moral order, shows himself the most lawless individual in Europe. Russia has promised largely on all principal points demanded as the conditions of Prince Alexander's abdication. She agrees to the union of the principality with Eastern Roumelia, that the Bulgarian Constitution and the liberty of the nation shall be maintained. She agrees to recognise the National Regency, and will give the Bulgarian nation perfect freedom in the elections for the great National Assembly which is to choose a successor to Prince Alexander. Further, she promises to abstain from the international affairs of Bulgaria and not to attempt the occupation of the country. Moreover, Russia declares her intention to officially notify these engagements on her part to all the Great Powers. But when? It is generally believed that Russia has been induced to give these verbal promises in order to disarm the protest of Europe, in the conviction that the events following the Prince's departure will inevitably be such as will enable her to throw all her engagements to the winds. In fact Russia's letter to the Prince clearly shows that the former is not willing to be bound to any terms whatever. In the letter to Prince Alexander, the Czar's tone is that of one who has sat down in the chair of the scorner. Public opinion is everywhere against him, and the Bulgarian Solons are in a state of frenzied indignation at his assuming the right to make and unmake their rulers. Prince Battenberg was foisted on them by Russia. It has since suited Russia to quarrel with him and remove him. The Prince has got out of the hands of his abductors, and, at England's request, went back to the state. He erased the Czar's pardon for doing so, but the humiliation was of no avail. The Czar, though not exactly in terms, menaces him with his displeasure, signifies that he is only a puppet, and gives him to understand that kissing the rod will not avail him anything, if he does not show himself in word and deed the abject slave of Russia. This attitude does not look as if Bulgaria will profit by the change. Her last state will positively be *worse* than the first. Either Austria or Russia will make use of the Bulgarian imbroglio to obtain an enlarged frontier. Holland and Belgium are in a state of violent fermentation, and the working classes of the latter are so wretched that they would be glad of even a war, if Germany will only promise Socialistic legislation. Amid all this shindy, England stands aloof and looks on, because the Continental Powers have direct or indirect material interests in Bulgaria, whereas England's interests are only moral, and she is not likely easily to be drawn into *the vortex. This is something for us to be* grateful for.

Occasional Notes.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN succeeds Sir Charles Aitchison as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and the latter is to succeed Sir Stewart Bayley, in the Viceregal Council, in March.

THE Maharajah Duleep Singh is living in Paris. He avoids English society and English bankers, and explains his seclusion by saying that his attention is absorbed in the writing of his memoirs, and those of his family.

A COMMITTEE will shortly be assembled to take evidence and report on the subject of the extended admission of native candidates into the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Daukes, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, will be Secretary.

THE Earl of *Rosebery*, late Foreign Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, will leave England next week for India, and is expected to visit the Kolar Gold Fields in the company of Sir Charles Tennant, *Bart*, the Chairman of the Mysore Gold-Mining Company.

IT is said that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer a baronetcy on His Highness the Maharajah Bahadoor of Durbhanga. If the information is correct, the general opinion as to the merits of the Maharajah Bahadoor will be that the distinction is well deserved.

THE Governor of Bombay proposes to go on tour through Guzerat and Kattywar in December, when a grand Durbar will be held at Rajkote, on which occasion His Excellency will perform the ceremony of investing the Maharajah of Bhavnagar with the insignia of G. C. S. I.

MR. NILAMBAR Mukerji has refused to leave Kashmir unless the Maharajah sanctions his pension of Rs. 12,000 a year. His Highness has informed his late Finance Minister that he has not rendered any service to the State which should entitle him to the pension, and has given him a flat refusal.

GREAT as is the value of the Koh-i-noor, it is far from being the most valuable gem

in existence. This distinction belongs of an uncut diamond now in the possession of Dom Luis I., King of Portugal, and which was found in Brazil. It is in size equal to a hen's egg, weighs 1,680 carats (rather more than eleven ounces), and is valued at £2½ millions.

A MEETING of the Hindu residents of Umballa city was held on the 19th instant and a memorial to the Punjab Government was adopted for the redress of the alleged religious grievances of the Hindu community arising from the recent disturbance there. Many Hindu shopkeepers still refuse to open their shops till they are assured of justice by the Government.

THE dacoits about Yenathen are evidently in possession of some local talent in the way of gun-founding. According to a Rangoon paper, a tree is selected and hollowed out, some miles of telegraph posts are then chopped down, and the wires taken therefrom are wound tightly and evenly, fold by fold, round the hollowed tree. The gun is then complete.

In recognition of services rendered, the Maharajah of Cashmere has ceded to Rajah Amarsing, his younger brother the territory known as Budrawar, or Chota Cashmere, thereby doubling his income. This act of generosity is much applauded locally, in as much as Rajah Amarsing's policy has always been characterised by justice and an earnest desire to benefit the State.

A NATIVE paper says that a rich and highminded native lady, Srimutty Anna Kali Dubee, widow of the late Rai Anoda Prosaud, Rai Bahadoor, of Berhampore, has given a princely donation of Rs. 16,000 for the support of the Berhampore College. A great improvement may be effected by liberal help from such noble ladies as Maharanee Surnomoye and Srimutty Anna Kali Dubee.

By a proclamation empowering the Governor General to exercise the powers conferred upon him by Statutes 17 and 18 Victoria, His Excellency has taken Upper Burmah under his immediate authority and management, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State, and has placed Upper Burmah under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Lower Burmah, who shall henceforth be styled Chief Commissioner of Burmah.

Two hundred and forty-four members of Parliament signed the memorial to Lord Salisbury, asking for the appointment of a Commission on the Currency Question, and there would, it is said, have been no difficulty in getting the signatures of, at least, a hundred more. But it was well understood that, when Mr. Provand, M. P., sent in the document, the Government had some days before determined to accede to the recommendation. The composition of the Commission is said to be tolerably satisfactory, although the bi-metallists claim that they have a majority.

Local and Provincial.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident, left Bangalore for Mysore, on Monday last by the ordinary mail train.

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE.—This College was closed from Friday the 2nd instant and will be closed till Monday the 12th during the Dassorah festival. Forty-six candidates have appeared from this college for the First in Arts examination, and fifty candidates for the Matriculation.

TOWN POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. A Coopoosawmy Moodliar, General Assistant Commissioner, and formerly Town Magistrate of Mysore, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of the Town Police Force, vice Mr. C Raghavachariar, B A, who has proceeded on leave for one month and twenty-five days.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—A Slight alteration has been made in the programme of the Viceroy's tour in November in Southern India. After visiting the Nizam at Hyderabad His Excellency will proceed by rail to Mysore to visit the Maharajah; but from Mysore he will not go, as was originally intended, *viâ* the Segoor Ghaut to Ootacamund, but will, it is understood, proceed by rail to Trichinopoly. The Nilgiris will therefore be deprived of the opportunity of welcoming His Excellency.

THE FORT MURDER CASE.—*The Bangalore Spectator* is glad to learn that some of the residents of the Civil and Military station have prepared a memorial for submission to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council praying for the pardon and liberation of Govindrajoo and Venkatasawmy who were sentenced by the British Resident on the 23rd Instant to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, by exercising the royal prerogative vested in His Excellency as Her Imperial Majesty's representative in India. The case is known as the Fort Murder case. Execution of the sentence against the prisoners has been stayed, by special telegram from the Viceroy, and, in the meanwhile, a memorial from the prisoners has been sent by post to Lord Dufferin.

A PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of the rate-payers of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore was held, on Thursday last, at 8-30 A. M., to take into consideration the measures necessary to give H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India a fitting reception, should his lordship visit the Province, and come to Bangalore. The following is the local *Spectator's* report of the meeting :—

"The public meeting convened for this morning at the Mayo Memorial Hall, to consider questions of a public nature, in connection with the approaching visit of His Excellency the Governor General and Viceroy of India, was a successful one, in spite of the evil machinations of one or two mischievously disposed individuals, who spread abroad an altogether false impression,—that the meeting was called for seditious purposes. This kept back many loyal subjects who doubtless now much regret that they were not present. There was quite a large and representative gathering of the rate-payers of the Station.

It was proposed by Mr. A. M. Corner, and seconded by Mr. A. Mervyn Smith, that Mr. R. P. Campbell take the chair,—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Campbell on taking the chair, addressed the meeting as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,—You need no advocacy of mine to support your undoubted loyalty in wishing to give a warm and fitting reception to the Viceroy—the representative in India of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, should this C. and M. Station be favored with a visit.

I believe official intimation has reached of his coming here about the last week in November. On the last occasion that we were visited by a Governor-General, the times were less auspicious, and we most of us remember that on the occasion when preparations were made for Royalty in the person of the Prince of Wales, we were doomed to disappointment, which was heightened by the universal gloom and and depression which was the outcome of that terrible famine which then desolated the country.

The auspices under which we are now enabled to welcome the Viceroy favorably contrast with the past, and since we are realizing the blessings that accrue from seasons of prosperity and happiness, it seems most befitting that we should not lose the opportunity, but make common cause with the whole of Southern India in according the warmest welcome that is due to Lord Dufferin, who has personally strong claims upon us. He has become popular not with any particular class, but with all representatives and inhabitant of India both European and Asiatic. I would express a hope that our enthusiasm on this occasion will not only be such as to prove our desire to establish the confidence of the people of India in their rulers but that the peace and the happiness of the country may be enhanced amid the interchange of such good feelings and add lustre to its rule. It seems most befitting, especially at this time—the 50th or the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, that we should unite with the voice of all her subjects in real love, loyalty and reverence to pay the homage due to the old hereditary and traditional monarchy of the United Kingdom and with the prayer for the continued integrity of the Empire—its peace, progress and prosperity.

Mr. Campbell resumed his seat amid rounds of hearty applause.

Mr. H. W. Olleff then rose and said that he had been asked to move the first resolution, which was based on the remarks made by the chairman, and which was as follows :—"That this meeting of the rate-payers of the C. and M. Station of Bangalore is of opinion that a public and fitting reception should be accorded the Viceroy on the occasion, of his approaching visit. That a copy of this resolution, as expressing the wishes of the rate-payers, be forwarded to the Station Municipal Board, for the arrangement of details for the reception of His Excellency."

Mr. Olleff went on to say that he came to the meeting unprepared to make a speech. The notice calling the meeting was indefinitely drawn up, and many persons had mistaken its object. If it had been understood to be a loyal meeting, giving a welcome to the representative of the Queen-Empress, he was sure there would have been a crowded attendance. Mr. Olleff was sure, however, that all who were present were loyal to the Queen and Empress, and that the wishes expressed by them to the Municipality would have due effect as coming from the people, and as being in truth the sentiments of the whole 96,000 inhabitants of Bangalore. Mr. Olleff was sure the resolution would be unanimously adopted. (*Applause*). The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Houghton and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Kristna Singh raising, said, that when he entered the hall he never expected to take an active part in these proceedings. His friend, Mr. Mervyn Smith, had however put the second resolution into his hand, which was an important one, and the mover was sure all present would support it. Bangalore was a large and important Civil and Military Station, had a fine climate, large houses, public buildings, wealthy citizens, &c., but was wanting in one thing, and that was—a good water-supply. There were two essential things for our well-being, which God had been pleased to grant us, and those were, air and water. The supply of the latter however, was very limited in Bangalore. It had always been a source of great anxiety to Government, and much money had been laid out on water-works. A few years ago a gigantic experiment to secure a good supply of water to Bangalore had been made, and resulted in a gigantic waste of public money. (A voice—"It was a *gigantic failure.*") It had been demonstrated by Colonel Mullan, that it was quite possible to carry out an efficient scheme, but there were no funds available for the purpose. The Municipality was struggling to keep pace with other Municipalities. The only thing to be done was to appeal to Her Majesty the Queen, through her representative, the Viceroy, to give us a good supply of water. Mr. Kristna Singh said that he understood that about Rs. 1,75,000 were annually sent to Calcutta from the revenues of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which ought to be spent on the requirements of the place, especially on its water-supply. The opportunity of the Viceroy's visit should be seized to make this appeal. Mr. Kristna Singh read the resolution, which ran as follows :—

"That the attention of the Municipality be drawn to the following facts, with a view of their being embodied in any address that might be presented to the Governor-General :—The urgent need of a water-supply for the Station, and a utilization of the surplus funds from the revenues, of the station, for this purpose.

Mr. Chengiah Chetty in seconding the resolution, remarked that cleanliness was said to be next to godliness, and for cleanliness water was essential. It was recognised by nations as well as by moderns that water was essential for sanitation. Madras was at one time very unhealthy, but since they have had a water-supply, it is a healthy city, and cholera and other epidemics are not prevalent there. The same would be the case with Bangalore, if it had a good water-supply.

The resolution was put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. W. Hayes, Junior, said he was asked to move the next resolution, which affected all classes of the community, who were in a most anomalous position here, as to taxation, the burden of which was very great. They had a tax to the Mysore Government, an Imperial tax, Octroi, and various other taxes to pay, which Mr. Hayes enumerated, and he was sure that the resolution he had to move would meet with the approval of all present.

The resolution was :—"That the Viceroy be addressed regarding the anomalous position of the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station, they being taxed by the Mysore Government, as subjects of H. H. the Maharajah, and also by the Imperial Government as British subjects.

Mr. A. M. Corner in seconding the resolution said that in addition to the taxes mentioned by Mr. Hayes, there was the Municipal Profession Tax. Mr. Corner, himself as an Advocate practising in the Station, had to pay twenty-five rupees per annum—as much as a *millionaire* like Mr. A Narrainsawmy Moodliar, paid. Regarding the disadvantage of the water-supply, Mr. Corner said he would be very glad if a good supply was ensured, and a water-rate imposed, as at Madras, where a pipe could be conducted to one's own bathroom.

The resolution was unanimously carried. Mr. A. Mervyn Smith moved the next resolution :—

"To draw the attention of the Viceroy to the very great benefit to the station which must result in the development of the gold mining industry in this Province. In view of the unsatisfactory state of the present rules under which gold-mining leases might be obtained from the Maharajah's Government, that the Viceroy will be pleased to use the right conferred on him by the 29th clause of the Rendition Treaty and urge on His Highness the Maharajah the necessity of placing the gold mining rules in this Province on the same footing as in Her Majesty's territory.

Mr. Smith said that he had travelled through Australia, and visited the large prosperous towns there, which had sprung up from the encouragement of the gold-industry. The Mysore Gold fields, if properly worked, would be a source of great wealth and prosperity to the Province, and Bangalore might be another city like San Francisco or Melbourne, with palatial buildings, and streets like "Burke" or "Holland" Streets. In Australia a reward of £30,000 was offered to any one who discovered a gold-field, but here, any one who wanted to take up ground to prospect for gold had to pay Rs. 1,000 an acre to the Mysore Government. Gold fields in all parts of the world were discovered by adventurers, and it was hard that they should have to risk there money for the public benefit. In the Province, two Madras firms had almost the monopoly of the gold-fields. Under the 29th clause of the Rendition Treaty the Maharajah could be compelled to promote and encourage the enterprise, and the Viceroy's visit was a good opportunity for effecting this.

Mr. Prebyn Smith seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Proposed by Mr. Kristen Singh :—

"That a Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. C. S. Lawrence, J. W. Hayes, Junior, Mervyn Smith, Chengiah Chetty, Venkatasawmy Naidu, Haji Ismail Sait, Krishnasawmi Moodliar, Abdul Aziz, and Kazi Abdul Kudoos, be empowered to draw up a Memorial embodying the wishes of the community on these points, such memorial being circulated for signature and forwarded to the Government of India, through the proper channel.—Carried unanimously.

As the instance of Mr. Mervyn Smith, a vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation.

General Summary.

INCOME TAX AND THE RAILWAY :—The Agent of the South Indian Railway having enquired whether the income of a person who is employed on daily wages and is paid only for the days he works is subject to the income tax when the amount paid to him in any month exceeds Rs. 41-10 8, the Government have ruled that "the tax is leviable monthly. If the amount paid during the month comes to Rs. 41-10-8 or more, the tax thereon should be deducted from the last payment. If it comes to less, there is to be no deduction. If the total for the year falls short of Rs. 500, a refund of the deductions made when the employe's receipts in particular months amounted to Rs. 41-10-8 or more, can be obtained."

THE GOVERNOR'S SIMLA TOUR EXPENSES.—In the House of Commons on the 10th instant, Mr. Jordan asked whether the Governor of Madras visited the Viceroy at the end of last year at the public cost; whether he travelled by special train, with a large following; and whether he could have travelled by ordinary train at one-fifth of the sum which had been charged in the public accounts?—Sir J. Gorst replied that the Secretary of State had no official information as to the route taken by the Governor of Madras in this journey. It was provided by Act of Parliament that the travelling expenses of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and of their households, should be paid out of the contract allowance for household charges, and the Secretary of State had no reason to suppose that this rule had been departed from.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.—A Brahmin, named Nattekallappa, was charged before the Sessions Court of Bellary, with having committed murder and culpable homicide, by causing the death of a woman named Lakshamah, on the 12th February last. Deceased was a girl of sixteen years, who had been married to prisoner six years. They had always been on the best of terms. On the night in question they retired to rest, and afterwards quarrelled. Prisoner took up a stone-pestle, weighing 15½ lbs., and dropped it on his wife's head, killing her instantaneously. An hour before sunrise, prisoner's sister-in-law, who was laying outside, heard prisoner open the door of his room, and say "what more is there; it is done," and then go out. She then saw deceased bleeding, and raised an alarm. Prisoner gave himself up before the Village Munsif, and appeared to be sorry for what he had done. Before the Committing Magistrate prisoner stated that he was drowsy at the time, but admitted his guilt. He had even pleaded not guilty before the Sessions Court, and alleged that the pestle dropped accidentally from a plank above the bedding. Mr. J. D. Goldingham, Sessions Judge, taking into consideration the cause for provocation given by deceased, the manner in which prisoner's anger was displayed, their former friendly relations, and prisoner's subsequent conduct, thought that the provocation was sufficiently grave and sudden to warrant an acquittal on the charge of murder, and a conviction for culpable homicide. Prisoner was therefore sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment. Against that conviction, prisoner submitted an appeal through Mr. Parthasarady Iyengar, Advocate, which first came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Justice Parker in July last. Four adjournments were granted to the Acting Government Pleader to communicate with Government, and put in an appeal against the acquittal on the capital charge. An appeal was accordingly preferred, on the ground that the Sessions Judge having found that the accused had killed his wife, because she would not allow him to cohabit with her, ought to have convicted him of murder. Both appeals came on for hearing on the 24th instant, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker. Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, took time to consider their decision.

Extracts.

THE COST OF THE EXODUS.

The *Indian Daily News*.—It would be interesting to see the part culars of the various returns that have been made of the cost of the Hill emigrations. First it was stated that the amount was five lakhs less two got back by the railway. Then there was the return made publicly by Sir Roper Lethbridge's in the House of Commons showing an average of seven and a quarter lakhs on an average of four years. Now there is another return of five lakhs without the railway saving. Which is correct? We doubt whether any one of the returns is, or even approximately near correct. There ought to be complete return both of direct and indirect expenditure; and if such were given there would probably be an exposure of scandalous outlay that would go far to check this annual abuse. There is need for a thorough reform, and that would undoubtedly follow an honest investigation. But is that likely to be obtained?

HISTORY OF A REMARRIAGE.

Indu Prakash.—In the *Indian Spectator* of Sunday last a very interesting and instructive account is given of the persecution to which Mr. Damodherdas, a Bania Vakil of Kathiawar, was subjected by his casteman, for having married a widow. Not only were the couple excommunicated but resolutions were passed by the caste to the effect that none of its members should engage his services as pleader or have anything to do with him in any way. False charges were brought against him, and his enemies spared no pains to bring him into trouble, all of which however, signally failed. The graphic account omits one important particular, which may be mentioned here. When it was resolved that Mr. Damodherdas should not be engaged by any one as pleader, he proved more than a match to his persecutors. He notified that he would take up cases without receiving fees, and the result was that he at once attracted many clients. He went on rendering gratuitous services for some time and then returned to the usual practice of charging fees without in any way incurring pecuniary loss.

THE RE-IMPOSITION OF COTTON DUTIES.

The *Indian Mirror*.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce has very rightly memorialised the Government of India. What are the other Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies, both European and Native, doing? It will be useless for them to take up the question at the eleventh hour. If they wish to take time by the forelock, they should begin the agitation from now, both in England and India, so that our object may be gained. It is notorious that the Income-tax was imposed by the present Finance Minister, in spite of the bitter experience of past Governments, which had deliberately, after fair trial, condemned and abandoned it, as wanting in every recommendation of a legitimate form of taxation. But why should this most odious of all taxes be continued, still more increased, when we have at hand such a remedy for it as the revival of the import duties to which no class on the Indian community objects? Of course, the objections to the abolition of the export duties were not so strongly insisted on, when the Indian Exchequer was not so much exhausted. But now that the necessity for increased revenue is necessitated by the pressure of now unavoidable expenditure, we cannot understand on what grounds the Government can refrain from urging the re-imposition of the import duties. We are sure, if we all go to work properly, earnestly and energetically, this measure, so necessary to Indian interests, can be successfully carried.

THE OFFICIAL MIGRATION.

The *Indian Spectator*.—The "net average" expense of the migration of the Government of India to Simla is officially reported to be five lakhs per annum. The word 'net,' we fancy, is introduced to exclude the charges on account of the services required from the Railway, Post Office and Telegraph Departments. Yet there is no reason why they should be excluded from the calculation, for they represent an expenditure of so much of the resource of those departments. The real amount, therefore, must be taken to be much larger. And to it must be added the expenses of the exodus to the hill's of the Local Governments and administrations which of course take their cue and follow the example of the supreme Government. If this is done the total charges must come to a respectable figure, which there is no reason to debit to the State when the salaries of the officers concerned are fixed at princely rates, because of the uncomfortable climate of the plains they have to reside in. We therefore think it only fair that the charges of the migration should be borne by the parties themselves and that the State should be relieved of the same. Such an arrangement is just in itself, and the saving it will effect will not be contemptible. Fancy the help it may be to the cause of technical education for instance, which is now such an urgent need; other objects of similar urgency are not wanting if only the funds can be spared.

INFANT-MARRIAGE REFORM.

The *Pioneer*.—In discussing the antidote to infant marriage, let us once for all put aside all idea that it may be eradicated by any imperial ukase. Our reformers, however they may begin by denouncing the rules of the foreigner, eventually appeal to him for help. Directly it becomes necessary to substitute action for words, they stand aside and call upon their rulers to continue what they foolishly think they have begun. If they turn to the example of the West, they will learn that those nations are the most advanced who trust least to their Government and most to themselves. We do not mean to imply that the Indian Government is weak, and therefore unworthy of the trust which the reformer would place in it. The Government is one of the strongest in the world, for it stands in the unique position of a despotism backed by all the force of a constitutional country. Yet if the Government were twice as powerful, a decree abolishing infant marriages would have very little effect upon the people. Let, for instance, the age for contracting marriage be fixed at fifteen years. Who is to prevent the parents from promising their children to each other before that age is attained? "But this promise would not be supported by the law, and therefore could not be enforced should either of the contracting parties desire to cry off. The answer comes readily enough; the caste will enforce the promise if the law does not, and the caste penalties are more dreaded than the legal. Again, suppose the Government were to order that cohabitation was unlawful before the age when man and woman had both arrived at some maturity in bodily formation, the decree would be a dead letter if the people were not a consenting party thereto—unless Government could at the same time order that marriage contracts, be not made before that time, which we have just shown to be impossible. The custom is not like *sati*, which could be stamped out by the strong heel of the law. It is universal, concerns everybody, and is supported by the general consent; and only with the general consent can it be put down.

APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES TO HIGHER POSTS.

The *Indu-Prakash*.—With regard to the appointment of Natives to be Judges of the Panjab Chief Court, the Secretary of State has thus written to the Viceroy:—

"As to the general question of the advisability of declaring Pleaders and Subordinate Judges (who are Natives of India) eligible for the Bench of the Panjab Chief Court, I concur in the views of Your Excellency in Council, and I desire that, in future, Native Pleaders and Subordinate Judges may be considered eligible for appointment to that Court, provided they possess qualifications corresponding to those which would under Section 3 of 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, qualify them for appointment to a judgeship in one of the High Courts. I am of opinion, however, that there should not at any time be more than one Native Judge on the Bench of the Chief Court; and, moreover, that no Judgeship in that Court should be considered as reserved for a Native, though it may be open to Your Excellency in Council to appoint a Native, who you are satisfied, is in every respect qualified to fill the office with the best advantage to the public interests." The above reads very much like a gentle hint that natives should not expect to be appointed to judgeships as a matter of right. It is only as a matter of grace that they will be promoted to such posts, and even then, so long as there is one native already on the Bench, not another will at all be appointed. And this is the policy, which the Secretary of State declares to be the right policy to pursue, in regard to the higher branch of the judicial service, for which natives have been admitted to possess special qualifications. We do not wonder that the Secretary of State has taken this very narrow view of the claims of natives, surrounded as he is by bureaucratic Councillors, who dream of India as it was some years ago. But surely if Lord Dufferin is really desirous of doing something for the people, whom he governs, His Excellency ought, in fairness to them, to enter a firm protest against the narrow policy, by which he is asked to guide himself.

THE SALE OF ADULTERATED ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The Government of India has addressed a circular letter to the Subordinate Governments with reference to a letter from the Government of Bengal, on the subject of the introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council of a Bill to amend Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, with a view to more effectively checking the sale of adulterated articles of food within the limits of the town of Calcutta. The Supreme Government suggests for the consideration of the local Governments whether it would not be desirable to undertake legislation with a similar object for their territories. In making the suggestion, it is explained that although, so far as is known, the necessity for legislation of this nature has only been actually experienced in Calcutta, the Governor General in Council, as at present advised, is disposed to think that, in view of the complications which might, under certain circumstances, be caused if a similar state of affairs should arise in any large centre of trade and population elsewhere, it is desirable that power should be taken to enforce similar measures, if necessary, not only in the case of the Presidency towns, but also in that of other Municipalities, and local areas in all provinces. From this point of view it appears to His Excellency in Council that, although it is unnecessary that any general measure should be framed by the Government of India, it would be well if legislation on the lines adopted in Bengal were undertaken in the several local Legislative Councils, the measure being restricted to any Municipalities, or specified local areas to which the local Governments may see fit to apply its provisions, and a similar enactment being framed by the Government of India for those provinces which possess no legislative Council of their own. The Governor General in Council has not, however, arrived at any definite conclusion as to the particular form which legislation should take, and has invited suggestions on this point, *e. g.*, whether new sections should be inserted in the existing Municipal Acts, or whether a separate enactment should be framed to meet the object in view.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

The *Deccan Times*.—We have said that the first instance of the interference of the British Government in the appointment of a Minister at the Court of Hyderabad was in the case of Meer Alum in 1804. This minister continued to rule, or rather misrule, till his death in 1808. Lord Cornwallis, who assumed the Governor-General-ship in 1805 was especially anxious to remove the unfavourable and dangerous impression likely to be engendered by the direct interference of the British representatives at Native Courts in the internal affairs of those Courts that the British Government "had a systematic design to establish its control and authority over every State of India." While urging the Resident here to abstain as much as possible from such interference, he made no sign that such abstention should include the withdrawal of our support from the Minister whom we had forced on the Nizam. We have already pointed out the mischief to the country that was inevitable from a halting policy of this kind. Sir George Barlow, who temporarily succeeded to the Governor Generalship on the death of Lord Cornwallis, although equally opposed to the exercise of interference in the affairs of Native States, yet drew the line, as his predecessors had done, at the appointment of the Dewan, on the plea that it was incumbent on the British Government to adopt such measures as tended to prevent the dissolution of the alliance. To that extent he considered our active interference legitimate; further than that he considered it inexpedient. Lord Minto succeeded Sir George Barlow in 1807. He was strictly enjoined to follow the policy of Lord Cornwallis, and carefully abstain from all interference with the internal affairs of Native States. He, too, almost within a year of his accession, showed that he did not consider such injunction covered the case of the appointment of the Prime Minister of Hyderabad. On the death of Meer Alum, in 1808, he distinctly reiterated the principle "of the right of the Company's Government to interpose its influence in the selection of a successor to the office of Prime Minister of the State of Hyderabad, so that the Company's Government should not be without a leader in the Nizam's Councils devoted to British interests." This point he considered so well established and understood, "that it was unnecessary to state any observations on it upon that occasion." Such interference he considered was not only essential for the preservation of British political influence in Hyderabad, but also for the dignity and reputation of the Government.

A HINDU MARRIAG CASE.

The *Bombay Gazette*.—At the Bombay High Court on Tuesday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood, was concluded the hearing of an appeal in a case which has created considerable interest in the Hindoo community of Surat. Various questions of Hindoo law were raised; but the main issues were whether a marriage between two members of the Ladva Shrimali Shravak caste, which had in all other respects been celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the caste and the Hindoo religion, is null and void because the bride's fathers although living, did not give his consent, the bride having been given away by her mother; and, secondly, whether a marriage between two members of the caste, celebrated according to the rites of the Hindoo religion, can be declared null and void because it was contracted in spite of and after the prohibitory order of a Civil Court? The plaintiff in the case was Khushalchund Lalchund, who said his wife, Bai Mani, to obtain from her possession of his minor daughters, Jadav and Manki, and for a declaration to the effect that Jadav's betrothal and marriage with one Shivali Bhagwandas were null and void as being made by the defendant against the Shastras and against the usages of the caste and country. Bai Mani left her husband's house about two years ago, and had never returned to it, neither did he invite her to do so, nor did he contribute to her maintenance or that of his two daughters. In August 1883, the girl Jadav was betrothed by the mother to one Shivlal. Five days later, the plaintiff applied to the magistrate to have the possession of his

daughter Jadav restored to him, but failed. On the 23rd October 1883, he instituted a suit in the Court of the first-class Subordinate Judge of Surat to obtain possession of his minor daughters; and three days later he instituted in the same Court a suit against Shivlal for an order prohibiting him from marrying his daughter. At the same time he obtained an *ad interim* injunction to prevent the performance of the marriage. Notices of the injunction were issued, but nevertheless the marriage was celebrated on the 15th November 1883. The plaints in both suits were subsequently amended, and the prayer was made to seek for a declaration that the marriage of Shivlal and Jadav was null and void. One of the two suits was decided by Mr. B. K. Modi, Subordinate Judge, in favour of the plaintiff, and the marriage was declared null and void, being without the consent of the father of the bride. The second suit was decided by another Subordinate Judge, Gholabhai, in favour of the defendant, on the grounds that a marriage, once performed, could not be annulled; and that being a caste question, the Civil Court was precluded from taking cognizance of it. There being a conflict of decisions, the case went on appeal to Mr. Hammick, District Judge of Surat, who was decidedly of opinion that the view taken by the Hindoo Subordinate Judge was the correct view. Mr. Hammick thought that the Court should hesitate before taking the unprecedented course of declaring such a marriage void. Supposing that the Court was able to declare the marriage null and void, still no power on earth, the District Judge remarked, could restore the innocent girl Jadav to the position of a marriageable virgin, and her happiness would be irretrievably ruined. Mr. Hammick decided that the marriage must be upheld, although celebrated without the father's consent. Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments in appeal, have taken time to consider their decision.

INDIAN RAJAHS.

The *Indian Daily News*.—The Indian Rajahs, including big and little, are not a very numerous body; and if we are to go by rule of proportion in forming an estimate, dissolute living and positive wickedness would appear to be rife amongst them. Are they born wicked, or made wicked? An old English proverb tells us that what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh; and another familiar saw say that evil communications corrupt good manners. Possibly both breeding and associations have something to do with the wicked Rajah's wickedness. Aboligh Mackay's (Sir Ari Bahib's) sketch of the Rajah as a man devoting his time to eating and drinking, and to dalliance with women, while his State is left to govern itself, and his subjects to the tender mercies of unscrupulous underlings, may have been considered unfair to the Rajah-hogue as a class; but certain recent incidents go to show that the picture was, if anything, under rather than over coloured. It is not an uncommon thing to hear of some promising young Chief neglecting all the duties of his high position, becoming an inveterate drunkard, and dying a premature and miserable death. Lately, we have had even worse revelation in two instances. Only a few weeks since, a Rajah in the North-Western Provinces narrowly escaped conviction in a Criminal Court for brutal outrage towards a girl of his village to whom he had taken a fancy, and for complicity with a couple of his minions who killed her when she could not be got to surrender herself. The actual fact could not be brought home to him, and he escaped punishment, except such as the Government were able to mete out to him by depriving him of his title. Another mortifying chapter from "the private life of an Eastern king" is contained in the report of the proceedings before the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhoom at Chyebassa, which we published yesterday. Dabole Deo, Rajah of Dhalbhoom, the chief prisoner in the case, is a young man only 26 years of age. His estate was under the Court of Wards during his minority when we presume some effort was made to educate him and fit him for the position he would be called upon to fill. But within the few years since charge of his patrimony was given to him, he has spent three lakhs of rupees which had been accumulated in the State Treasury, run himself largely into debt, and ended by being tried in a Criminal Court for being concerned in the death of a woman who had been his paramour. His mode of life is sufficient to account for all this. A man who is in a state of almost chronic drunkenness, who surrounds himself with concubines, and is content to lead a life a little lower than the beasts, is very likely to ruin more than his health; his fortune and reputation are equal in peril. The Rajahs and his worthy lieutenants escaped although there was grave suspicion against them. Proof of foul play was unobtainable. Care had been taken that the body of the woman should be burnt almost immediately after her death, which occurred at night, and there was no direct evidence that the story of her death having been due to cholera was not true. The revelations as to the Rajah's brutish manner of living, and the very suspicious circumstances surrounding the case, would, however, fully warrant the Government in dealing out to him the same token of disapproval as was given to the Raja who was deprived of his title by notification in the *Gazette of India* a week or two since. Recent revelations of private life in Rajbarees might also, we think, prompt the Government to have some inquiry made into the conduct of the Chiefs in various parts of the country, and the nature of their training. We fancy it would be found that some of the manliest and best specimens of the Indian nobility would be found amongst the Chiefs of Kattywar. The Thakores of Bhowngggur, of Gondal, of Limree, of Morvee, and many others, will compare very favourably with the dissolute Rajahs of Northern and Eastern India, of which class we hope Dabole Deo of Dhalbhoom is not a favourable example. A point worthy of consideration would be how far the system of education followed is responsible for the results. The Kattywar Chiefs are all educated at the Rajkoomar College, Rajkote, where a spirit of manliness is infused into them that budding Rajahs, surrounded by the temptations, flatteries, and corruptions of an Indian Court, who are brought up with no better corrective of such evil influences than the exhortations of a private tutor can supply, seem often to lack. The Punjab Chiefs have wisely recognised this and the school which is about to be built near Lahore is the result. Cannot something be done to provide similar institution for educating and training the youthful nobility of Bengal?

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

ABDICATION OF PRINCE ALEXANDER AND HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE PRINCIPALITY.

Prince Alexander reached Sofia on Sept. 3, and on entering the city was presented with an address by the mayor containing earnest assurances of loyalty and submission, and expressing the deep grief felt by all at the recent deplorable events. The Prince, in reply, expressed unshaken confidence in the future, and called upon all good Bulgarians to assist him in securing the maintenance of order in the country. The procession into the town was headed by a troop of Roumeliots and a squadron of hussars, after whom rode the Prince in a general's uniform, attended by his staff. Immediately after His Highness marched four regiments of infantry, the rear being brought up by a large troop of gaily attired young peasants from the neighbourhood on horseback who had ridden out to meet the Prince. The streets were thronged by dense crowds, who cheered the Prince heartily and continuously, His Highness repeatedly bowing his thanks. The procession halted in front of the private garden of the Konak, over which the Bulgarian standard floated. A thanksgiving service was held in the cathedral which was followed by a military parade. On arriving on the ground the Prince, leaving his suite, galloped towards the troops, who received him with deafening cheers. With the exception of that of Russia, all the foreign consulates displayed the flags of their respective nationalities. Not only the Russian but also the German Diplomatic Agent held aloof from the Prince's reception.

In receiving the officers of the army on the same day, Prince Alexander announced his intention of resigning his throne. The following were his words:—"For seven years I have laboured for the independence and interests of Bulgaria. My constant and special solicitude has been for the army and my officers. I consider them as my family, my children. I felt secure as to my personal position when I saw myself surrounded by officers who had been my comrades in our struggles for the glory of Bulgaria."

As he said this the Prince broke down, his eyes filling with tears, collecting himself, he resumed:—

"On that sad night, having heard a noise, I asked first of all whether there were troops there. 'Yes,' was the reply. I then felt tranquil, for I had confidence in my army. Despite all the unfortunate events which followed, I have not been disappointed in my officers. They rose to the level of the situation, and proved themselves capable of coping with the troubles which followed my departure. Thanks to Major Popoff and Colonel Mouthkouroff—here the Prince turned to those officers and embraced them—the honour of the Bulgarian officers has been reasserted, and I see around me to-day officers who are devoted to me. I can quit Bulgaria addressing praises to those officers, for order will not be disturbed. Whatever the circumstances in which I might find myself, I would place my influence at the service of Bulgaria, and would pray God for her. My heart will ever be with my officers, and I shall be the first to ask to be admitted among them as a volunteer in the campaign for Macedonia. I cannot remain in Bulgaria, for the Czar will not permit it, because my presence is inimical to the interests of the country. I am forced to quit the throne."

When the Prince had finished speaking, Major Popoff exclaimed, "We have been, are, and shall ever be with you. Courage! Forward!" But the Prince replied, "The independence of Bulgaria requires that I leave the country, for if I did not, there would be a Russian occupation. Before my departure, however, I will consult with the superior officers and constitute a Regency which will endeavour to protect the interests of my officers. In any case I rely on the army." The same evening the German Consul-General went on to the Palace, and after him the Russian Consul, whom the Prince informed of his decision to resign his throne within a brief period.

Prince Alexander is said to have received a telegram from Prince Bismarck recommending His Highness to abdicate in order to save Bulgaria.

All the party leaders in Sofia held a special meeting on the 15th instant to consider the proposed abdication of the Prince. It was decided to accept it only on the following terms:—Russia shall guarantee the maintenance of the Bulgarian Constitution and the independence of the country. The notables further demand that Russia shall maintain the union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, and shall give a solemn declaration that she renounces the intention of occupying the country. If these demands are not acceded to it was resolved to oppose the departure of the Prince. A deputation proceeded to the Russian Consulate to present these demands to the representative of the Czar, who, in reply, said he would telegraph the statement of the deputation to St. Petersburg. The officers are no less resolute than the political chiefs in the determination not to allow the Prince to depart, except on the conditions above mentioned.

The National Assembly has been summoned to meet at Sofia on the 17th instant.

The Regency has been appointed, and consists of M. Stambouloff, M. Karaveloff, and Colonel Mouthkouroff.

The Ministry resigned on the 7th instant, and a new Cabinet was formed as follows:—Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. Radoslavoff; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Nacovich; Minister of Finance, M. Gueshoff; Minister of Justice, M. Stoiloff; Minister of Education, M. Ivanchoff; Minister of War, Colonel Nicolaieff.

Russia. (The correspondent of the *Standard* says) agrees to all the principal points demanded. She agrees that the Bulgarian Constitution and the liberties of the Bulgarian nation shall be maintained. She agrees to the union of the principality with Eastern Roumelia. She agrees to recognise the National Regency, and will give all the nation perfect freedom in the elections for the Great National Assembly which is to choose a successor to Prince Alexander. Further, she promises to abstain from all interference in the international affairs of Bulgaria. She promises not to attempt the occupation of the principality, and will only send here a few superior military officers in the reorganisation of the Bulgarian army, which is to be allowed to retain its complete staff of Bulgarian officers. Russia, moreover, declares her intention officially to notify these engagements on her part to all the Great Powers. Such are the promises of Russia. Could anything be imagined fairer or more complete? Yet the correspondent regrets to state that these "guarantees," as they are called, have been received with profound distrust. It is generally believed that Russia has been induced to give these verbal promises merely in order to disarm the protests of Europe, in the conviction that the events following the Prince's departure will inevitably be such as will enable her to throw all her engagements overboard.

The Prince, in an interview with his officers, informed them of the answer of the Consuls, adding that the Czar was a tough man in his ideas, but a man of honour, and that he would keep his word.

Prince Alexander bade a final adieu to Sofia on September 7 amidst the unfeigned grief of a sorrowing and disheartened people. The Palace was crowded with representatives of every class of the population, civil and military. They had come to take a last farewell of their brave Prince to whom they are so deeply attached, and who is being torn from them, in opposition to the express wishes of an overwhelming majority of the population of the Two Bulgarias. When at length the Prince started from the Palace, he rode through streets crowded with an orderly multitude, grieving at his departure. From the Palace to the suburbs the streets were kept by the troops of the garrison, who appeared only with their side arms. Along the road leading to Low Palanka, by which the Prince travelled, the crowd extended for several miles. As he passed for the last time out of the Gaual Hall of the Palace the Prince was evidently under the influence of strong emotion, but he succeeded in mastering it, and bidding farewell to each of his friends with his usual manly dignity and grace, he passed over the square to the Guard House. From the 200 officers here assembled His Highness took leave by thrice saying "Adieu!" whereupon he entered his carriage amid a profound silence, only broken by the sobs of the spectators. Standing up in his carriage and taking off his hat, he bade the people a last farewell, and then, amid the strains of the Bulgarian National Hymn, drove off through the dense and sorrowing crowd. The Prince's carriage was followed by a long procession of vehicles conveying officers and civilians of all classes, who had come to escort His Highness on his final journey out of the Principality. The Prince's flag, with the lion rampant, no longer floats over the Palace, where for the past seven years it has heralded the progress, the prosperity and the not inglorious annals of the young Bulgarian nation.

Before his departure, the Prince issued the following manifesto to the Bulgarian people:—

"We, Alexander I, by the Grace of God and the National will, Prince of Bulgaria! Being convinced of the sad truth that our departure from Bulgaria will contribute to her liberation, and having received the assurances of his Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia that the independence, liberty and rights of our country will remain intact, and that nobody will interfere in its internal affairs, we inform our beloved people that we renounce the Bulgarian Throne, wishing to prove in the sight of all how precious how dear to us are the interests of our country, and how for its good and independence we are ready to sacrifice all, even that which is more precious to us than life. Expressing our sincere and hearty gratitude for the feelings of affection and attachment which the whole of our people have cherished for us, both in the happy and sad times through which the country and throne of Bulgaria have passed since we first entered Bulgarian territory, we now set out for the frontier of the Principality, offering up, as we shall continue to the end of our days to offer up, the most heartfelt prayers to Almighty God to shield, defend, and help Bulgaria. May she become great, powerful, fortunate, complete, and independent! We have appointed as Regents M. M. Stephen Stambouloff, Petro Karaveloff, and Colonel Sava Mouthkouroff, and we invite all Bulgarian subjects to submit to and carry out all their orders and regulations. The Regency and Ministry appointed by us will preserve order and peace, so that the position of our country, already so difficult, may not become more complicated. God save Bulgaria!

"Given at our capital, Sept. 7, 1886.

"ALEXANDER."

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1886. No. 41

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 2nd Oct.—Lord and Lady Rosebery will positively leave London for Bombay by the P. and O. Steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind* on the 28th instant.

Sofia, 1st Oct.—In consequence of a despatch from M. de Giers, stating that the Emperor of Russia will adhere to the Bulgarian constitution, the Regents are disposed to make concessions in favour of Russia.

Sofia, 3rd Oct.—The Regents have replied to General Kaulbars, stating that they will comply with the demands of the Russian Government as far as the laws of Bulgaria will permit.

Trichinopoly, 5th Oct.—The strike continues. The local bazaar opened for a short time yesterday, but was closed forcibly by the ringleaders. The shopkeepers demand the repeal of the license tax, &. The Municipality is willing to make concessions, but is awaiting Government sanction. Additional Police from Madura, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Nogapatam, and Tuticorn have come in. There is much distress amongst the poor. Europeans have received stores from other places, but no provision is made for importing food for the poor. The Traffic Manager is ready to run special trains for the purpose. Loot and riots are feared.

Later.—The bazaars have now been opened, and business has been resumed as usual without riots. The town is quiet, and the country people are bringing grain, firewood, &c., into the market.

Vienna, 4th Oct.—Austria has suggested that a Conference be held to settle the Bulgarian question, be Russia and Germany have declined to take any part in it.

Sofia, 4th Oct.—An enormous meeting was held here to-day for the purpose of formally protesting against the demands made by the Russia Government respecting the elections and the release of plotters.

General Kaulbar, who was present, harangued the meeting, but was shouted down, and eventuay withdrew amid much tumult. Before doing so, however, he warned the meeting gainst disregarding the advice of the Russian Government.

General Kaulbars has now started on a tour through Bulgaria and Roumelia. Previous to his departure, he notified to the Government that the elections to the Sobranje were illgal.

London, 5th Oct.—Mr. Gladstone, in receiving a deputation offering him the freedom of the city of Cork and other towns, said that he continued public life in the hope of settling the Irish question. He assured the deputation that the Irish cause will ultimately triumph, and he hoped the day was not distant.

London, 6th Oct.—England favours the idea of the Austrian Government, that a conference be held for the settlement of the Bulgarian question.

Shumla, 6th Oct.—The garrison of this place has enquired of the authorities at Sofia whether the provisional Government intended to make war against Russia, owing to its disagreement with that country. In its reply, the Government has denied any such intention, and, in the meantime, has condemned the conduct of the garrison for making the enquiry.

Rustchuk, 6th Oct.—General Kaulbars has ordered the Commandant here to release the plotters in the late revolution, at the same time offering him a reward to do so. The Commandant having consulted the troops in garrison, refused to carry out the order.

Sofia, 6th Oct.—General Kaulbars, in his tour in the provinces, has been received coldly everywhere.

Sofia, 7th Oct.—The Bulgarian Government has sent a Note to the Great Powers protesting against the action of General Kaulbars in Bulgaria.

London, 8th Oct.—Lord Randolph Churchill has left for the Continent. It is believed that he is going to Dresden. A rumour current at Berlin, that his visit had a political object, has been disproved.

London, 9th Oct.—The basis of the Irish scheme of Government will be the formation of four National Councils, to represent the provinces of Ireland.

Vienna, 7th Oct.—Count Taafe, the Austrian Prime Minister, speaking in the Reichsrath to-day said that there is no ground for apprehension of losing the close and trustful relations which exist between Austro-Hungary and Germany.

Rangoon, 9th Oct.—A telegram has been received from Mandalay, that a large body of Shans, believed to number about 3,000, have descended from the mountains, and attacked Quetunppa, on the Myet Nge river. Strong reinforcements, under the command of General White, have left Mandalay for Quetnappa, and a sharp engagement is expected. An attempt will also be made to intercept them, and cut off their retreat to the hills.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1886.

A FINAL APPELLATE COURT FOR THE BANGALORE STATION.

Though there are several points for improvement in the constitution of the Chief Court of Mysore, nothing can be said against the qualifications of the three judges who preside over the Court. Though nothing can be said against the character and qualifications of Mr. J. B. Lyall as British Resident of Mysore and Chief Administrative Officer of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, yet very potent objections may be and have been taken against Mr. Lyall's qualifications as the Chief Appellate Judicial authority for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Indeed, as to the Administration of Justice, the people in the Maharajah's territory proper are, on the whole (with several exceptions in individual judges and magistrates) better off than the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station, for which, while we are thankful, we must commiserate our neighbours over the border on their situation in final appeals. Honest, honourable and upright, and always striving to do his duty to the best of his ability as Chief Appellate Judge of the Station, as Mr. Lyall is admitted to be, yet appellants in his court are more subject to the fears arising from the proverbial "glorious uncertainties of the law," than, we believe, litigants in any other part of British India. Such fears were also entertained during Mr. Girdlestone's time, who, equally upright and honourable and trying to do his best, like Mr. Lyall, was equally disqualified for his work, from a want of previous training, knowledge, and experience. It certainly is an extraordinary and very undesirable legal anomaly that the final Appellate Judge should be far less instructed and far less experienced than the judges and magistrates against whose decisions appeals are made. The fault lies altogether with the Government of India, who have appointed the British Residents of Mysore for the time being to be the Chief Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and it is but doing justice to both Mr. Girdlestone and Mr. Lyall, that both protested against their appointment to the high judicial post of Chief Judge, and that the Government of India absolutely negatived the protest and insisted on their undertaking the discharge of responsible functions which they had never before discharged, even for a day. It is to the Government of India, then, that the 90,000 inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station, who are the victims liable to this legal anomaly, should look for a remedy, and they can do this by the perfectly legitimate mode allowed to and taken advantage of by every free and civilised community, namely, by popular meeting and a respectful memorial to the ruling authority, representing a grievance and praying for its removal; and this mode was actually adopted by certain leading inhabitants, European and Native, of the Station, on the 30th Ultimo. A meeting was called at the Mayo Hall to consider certain public questions, involving grievances, with reference to the respected visit of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and with a view to represent the same to his lordship in a public memorial. It was undoubtedly understood that, amongst the public grievances, was the anomalous constitution of the Chief Appellate Court of the Station. At the last moment, the managers of the meeting, for no particular reason assigned, abandoned this question, while every other public grievance was embodied in resolutions, which were sent to the Municipal Commissioners to be inserted in a memorial to Lord Dufferin. It was, at the same time, resolved that this question of a Chief Court for the Station should be considered at a separate meeting to be held for the purpose. The fact is, that the fiasco alluded to was owing to

two causes, first, there is no real public spirit in Bangalore, though there is a good deal of public opinion—mere "tall talk," as Hamlet says, "mere words, words, words"—and, secondly, there is a dreadful amount of cliquism in Bangalore both amongst Europeans and natives, which keeps constantly marring progress of any and every public movement. In this matter, for instance, some "well known citizens" (save the mark)! went about preventing people from attending the meeting, by slandering some of its managers, recklessly stating that they were sedition mongers and they would abuse the Queen and the Government, and "respectable people" (save the mark again)! should not join, and so forth, and so many people, who would have come, stayed away, by reason of such "lying words of vanity." We have said that a separate meeting to consider the question of a properly constituted Appellate Court for the Station, has been promised. Our own opinion is that it *never* will come off, so long as there is no public spirit and there is cliquism in Bangalore—the one being a negation and the other an ugly monster.

THE ABOLITION OF THE OCTROI.

A most valuable and interesting official paper has been published, namely, the British Resident's Order on the Resolution of May last of the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to abolish the Octroi duties, a Resolution unanimously arrived at by the Commissioners. Quite a budget of papers is given as the headings to the Resident's Order, and amongst them, we are glad to see, three private memorials, two from V. Arumachellum Moodelly and others praying that Octroi may not be abolished, and one from A. Venkatachellum Moodelly and others, praying that Octroi may be abolished. These memorials show the real, practical interest taken by the public in such questions, and that they watch and appreciate the proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners, as their representatives.

We have always been of opinion that these duties should be abolished, as they are direct taxation on the poorer classes of the community, on ordinary articles of daily consumption, and, as such, are vexatious and oppressive, and that they may be substituted by some juster and more rational mode of taxation, which may touch the rich and well-to-do more than the poor, and not affect both equally, as the Octroi duties do. The other objection to these duties is, that while they cost a good bit for collection, they are decreasing every year in amount. As shewn in the reports and the Resident's Order, the account of the Octroi stands thus during the past three years, respectively, Rs. 47,284, Rs. 44,487, and Rs. 43,026, so that, next official year, we shall without doubt, have a further decrease; and the net income produced is Rs. 35,000 a year, after deducting cost of collection. The Board, the Resident's Order says, proposes to make up the loss of Rs. 35,000 per annum which the Municipality would sustain by raising fees levied on slaughtered animals, by the introduction of a lighting tax of 1 per cent and from license fees on shops for the sale of tobacco and betel leaves. There can be no doubt that the substitution of the above taxes for the Octroi, is the most sensible and reasonable measure, and the taxes would fall chiefly on the classes most able to pay them. But Mr. Lyall did not forget the fact that the Mysore Durbar had a pecuniary interest in these Octroi duties. He says on this point, that before according sanction to these proposals it was necessary to consult the Durbar on the subject. (1) because the Octroi is collected at present for both the Civil and Military Station and Petta of Bangalore collectively, and the abolition of it for the station may involve the same in regard to the Petta, and (2) because a proportion of the collections on tobacco, &c., the produce of Mysore, is paid over to the Durbar as *sayer* revenue, in accordance with the arrangements made before the Rendition to facilitate the abolition of *sayer* duties levied at the place of production of these articles. Mr. Lyall therefore discussed the matter with the Dewan, and was glad to find that he considered the abolition of the Octroi for the Civil and Military Station a salutary measure for many reasons, and one which he did not think the Durbar ought to oppose either on the ground of loss of the sayer revenue it now gets out of the Octroi collections, or on the ground of the difficulty which the Pettah Municipality will have to encounter. These *sayer* duties are collected to the extent of three-fourths at the Pettah, and, therefore, it would not be difficult for the Town Municipality to collect them. The abolition of the Octroi has been sanctioned from the beginning of the next official year, and, Mr. Lyall adds, arrangements should be made by the Board to elaborate the scheme, so as to bring it into force without any hitch.

The Resident's Order:—"Before according sanction to the proposals of the Board it was necessary to consult the Durbar on the subject, (1) because the Octroi is collected at present for both the Civil and Military Station and Petta of Bangalore collectively, and the abolition of it for the station may involve the same in regard to the Petta, and (2) because a proportion of the collections and tobacco, &c., the produce of Mysore, is paid over to the Durbar as *sayer* revenue, in accordance with the arrangements made before the Rendition to facilitate the abolition of *sayer* duties levied at the place of production of these articles.

Mr. Lyall therefore discussed the matter with the Dewan, and was glad to find that he considered the abolition of the Octroi for the Civil and Military Station a salutary measure for many reasons, and one which he did not think the Durbar ought to oppose either on the ground of loss of the sayer revenue it now gets out of the Octroi collection, or on the ground of the difficulty which the Pettah Municipality will have to encounter.

(Note by the Resident.—The proportions of this sayer revenue is collected *at the Pettah*, and can still be collected there by the Town Municipality).

The increase in the rates of slaughter house fees, and the new taxes which the Board proposes to substitute in the place of Octroi, seem to the Resident to be fair, and probably the best which can be adopted. But this a matter which can be best judged of by the Board, and Mr. Lyall relies only on its opinion.

The Resident has been pleased to consider the petitions he has received on the subject *pro and contra*, and the petitions against the proposals made by the Board do not seem to him to be of any force.

Under the above circumstances Mr. Lyall is pleased to sanction the abolition of the Octroi duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, from the beginning of the next official year, and the loss of Rs. 35,000 per annum which the Municipality will thereby sustain may be made up as proposed by the Commissioners.

Arrangements should be made by the Board to elaborate the scheme now sanctioned so as to bring it into force without any hitch from the beginning of the next official year."

(Signed) E. A. FRASER,
Assistant to the Resident.

Occasional Notes.

A Government telegram from Upper Burmah reports that the trade with China is beginning to revive.

Sir Alfred Lyall, it has been decided, has six months' extension of his tenure of office as Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

The Maharajah of Cashmere has committed the entire management of affairs to his brother, Rajah Amar Singh, which puts an end to the lively feuds and intrigues between the Maharajah and his younger brother.

The Government of India was, on the 4th instant, still without official confirmation of the reported appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab. Enquiries, however, had been addressed to London.

Mr. Ramachandar Vithal, *alias* Ramjee, vakeel of Indore, has been appointed Secretary to the Gwalior State Council of Regency, and represents the Government of India.

In reply to the Mahajana Sabha's memorial to the Madras Government, on the separation of Magisterial from Revenue functions, the Madras Government has communicated the following order to the President:—"The Government are conscious of the importance of the subject touched upon, and will consider the Sabha's suggestions upon a fitting occasion, but are not prepared to recommend to the Government of India any administrative changes which involve additional expenditure."

The *Citizen* says:—"Several members of the late Government are determined to make the best use possible of the forthcoming Parliamentary recess. Lord Hartington and Lord Rosebery intend to pay a visit to India, and places have been already secured for them in an outgoing steamer. Mr. Herbert Gladstone also intends to visit India, where he will be the guest of his brother, Mr. Henry Gladstone, who has for some years been a partner in a famous firm doing business in Calcutta and London."

The appointment of Sir Charles Atchison to the Viceroy's Council will, says a contemporary, be hailed with "unmixed satisfaction by the native community, whose interests His Honour has always had at heart, to the detriment, sometimes perhaps, of his popularity with his own countrymen. The natives of the Punjab especially will now feel that they have one sure friend at the ear of Government. From almost the commencement of his Indian career, Sir Charles has been more or less closely associated with the Punjab.

H. E. The Viceroy will arrive at Trichinopoly on the 5th December, leaving on the morning of sixth for Madura, arriving there in time for breakfast. His Excellency will stop at Madura during the day, receiving addresses, visiting interesting places, etc, and will leave for Tanjore after breakfast on the 7th, arriving there in the forenoon. The next day will be spent there, and the Viceregal party will leave for Pondicherry after dinner, arriving there on the morning of the 9th, embarking there for Calcutta.

The Governor-General has decided that, in future, all native gentlemen in the Public Works Department holding the substantive rank of engineer shall have the title of Rai Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, or Khan Bahadur, ex officio, and that all assistant engineers and upper subordinates who attain the rank of honorary assistant engineer are to receive ex-officio the title of Rai Saheb, Rao Saheb, or Khan Saheb, and are to be eligible for the higher title of Rai, Rao, or Khan Bahadur, on the recommendation of the local Government.

Local and Provincial.

Mr. H. Rama, of the Dewan's Office, has been appointed Amildar and temporarily posted to Hoskota Taluk, Bangalore District.

Night Trains—Night trains between Bangalore and Mysore are now being run for the convenience of visitors who have been to the capital.

Holidays.—The past week was marked by holidays for officials of all grades, both in the Town and Civil and Military Station, on account of the Dassarah and the Moharum. The holiday comes to a close tomorrow.

Bowring Civil Hospital.—Mr. D. Hamilton, Apothecary, attached to the Bowring Civil Hospital, having been ordered on service, Assistant Surgeon Appoo Pillay, from Coorg has taken charge of the duties.

Mr. C. Rajahgopalacharlu, B. A—The *Evening Mail* is glad to earn that this promising young gentleman, the son-in-law of the late Dewan, Mr. C Rungacharlu, C. I. E, has been appointed a probationary Amildar, and is posted to Doddaballapoor Taluk.

A Mahajana Sabha.—We have been requested to state that a public meeting will soon be held in Bangalore, to take into consideration what steps will be necessary to form a Mahajana Sabha, on the same lines as those of the Madras Institution, to watch over the Administration of Justice in this Province, a very necessary movement, to which we wish a successful issue.

The Moharum.—This national Mahomedan festival, which fell, this year, at the same time with the Dassarah came to a close on Saturday last. Amongst the Mahomedans, the festival was observed with much enthusiasm and eclat, as it should be; but we are glad to see, that by timely notice, the Hindus were prevented in taking any large part in it, which also was as it should be.

The Fort Murder Case.—The Governor-General in Council, to whom a petition of appeal was presented by the prisoners Govindarajoo Mudelly and Venkatasawmy in the Fort Murder Case, has confirmed the sentence and finding both of the Appellate Judge (Mr. J. B. Lyall) and the Sessions Judge (Colonel W. Hill). The prisoners will be hanged on Friday next, at the Bangalore Central Jail.

The Lord Bishop of Madras.—Dr. Gell, the Bishop of Madras (Church of England) was expected by his Domestic chaplain, the Revd. S. Morley, arrived on Wednesday morning by the mail train at the Bangalore Cantonment Station, where His Lordship was met by several of the chaplains of Bangalore. His Lordship will make a tour in the Mysore Province to all stations where there are Christian Churches.

A New Traffic Inspector.—Mr. Carter, a brother to Acting Chief Engineer, Madras Railway Company, is appointed as Traffic Inspector on the Mysore State Railway (now Southern Maharatta Railway) and arrived by mail train yesterday, to take charge of his duties, which will be from Mysore to Tumkur. He will be the permanent incumbent in place of Mr. Poothanna Chetty, who will be transferred to service under the Mysore Government. —*Bangalore Spectator.*

The Dussarah.—The great festival of the Dassarah has come and gone. It was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the Province, and, of course, at the capital of the Maharajah, it was observed with the grandest eclat. Here, in Bangalore Town and Cantonment, most strenuous efforts were made to observe the great national festival with as much show as possible, and successful, especially in the City. On Thursday last, the last day, *Jumboo Sawarie* was observed; the Gods and Goddesses came out in grand procession to the *maidan* on the High Ground; Rama, King of Ahyodhia, shot at the plantain tree, which represents Ravana, his most powerful enemy. There were very large crowds on the plain and sports and pastimes were numerous and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Viceroy's Visit.—On Sunday last, the 3rd instant, a meeting consisting of Messrs. A Srinivas acharlu, Vice President, City Municipality, A. Cooposawmy Moodaliar, Assistant Commissioner, Annapah Chetty, Municipal Commissioner, and Murry Gungiah, Amche Bukshee, was held in the City Municipal office to make the preliminary arrangements for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy. It was resolved to erect a pandal at the Pettah Railway Station, where His Excellency will be received by the City Municipal Corporation. A native band and dancing girls will be in attendance. The road leading to the Station is to be decorated with arches and bunting, and the platform of the Railway Station to be decorated as on the occasion of the arrival and departure of His Highness the Maharajah.

Extracts.

MAHOMEDAN VIEW OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

The *Kasib-I-Mumbai*, a Mahomedan paper published in Bombay thus remarks on male Education. Our Islamites have, in imitation of their Parsee brethren, lately opened a girls' school. We wish them joy of it. But however ask them a few questions. Will the Educated Mahomedan girl accept as suitable match seller or shorter wallah a dealer in mangoes? It is a well known fact that Mussalman boys are very backward matters of education. They spend their pocket-money in kawa khanas, native theatres, and tamashas. Educate them first, before opening educated wives for them. Girls must be educated according to their means and station in life. A weaver's educated daughter will not accept an illiterate weaver as husband. A weaver's daughter, again, will find no welcome in a cook monk's house. A little knowledge will be her ruin. Let the weaver's girl have the benefit of a superior training in the art of weaving. The cry is for technical Education.

THE MYSORE PUBLIC DEBT.

The receipts, charges and balances standing in the accounts under the head Public Debt, do not enter into a calculation of the revenue and expenditure of the Province during the year, but are necessary for the determination of the cash balances. Moreover they have to be kept and examined carefully in order that there might be no difference between the books of this office and the accounts of the various Departments of the State as regards the funds and unadjusted items relating to them. The net credit or debit during the year of the various accounts included under this head is given below :—

New Credit.

		Rs.
Personal Estate of His Highness the Maharajah	..	36,079
Public Works and Railway remittances and Suspense accounts	...	2,86,045
District Funds	..	41,113
Village School Fund	.	1 319
Local Funds, General	...	61,718
District Irrigation Cess Fund	..	79,153
Municipal Funds	...	5,169
Savings Bank Deposits	...	1,06,074
Advances, Civil Departments	...	72,537
Local Loans	...	969
Local Remittances	...	13,333
Public Service, Transfer Receipts, Money Orders, Police and Forest remittances	...	25,079
Her Majesty's Treasury current account	...	3,152
Total	...	7,37,111

Net Debit

One Anna Cesses	...	3,795
Mutawyi Surplus and Temples Jaudee management of Government officers	...	6,804
Allowances deducted from Sayer and other collections	...	1,987
Funds appertaining to Military Department		13,429
Miscellaneous Funds	..	502
Deposits (Revenue and Judicial)	...	17,274
Total	.	43,839

THE MIGRATION TO THE HILLS.

The *Madras Standard*.—Public Opinion has, at last, been heard, and it is now a settled fact that our Governor, Councillors and Secretaries are no longer to cool their heads and heels on the altitudes of the Neilgherries for a period of six months and more, but only for three calculable months. It is some relief for the Madras public to know that their agitation has had some effect, though not to the full extent of its demand. But why the despatch or order in connection with this matter has not been made public or placed at the disposal of the press we are sorely perplexed—is it because that the citizens have scored a victory over Government? We are weekly inundated with reports of Municipal and Local Funds Boards, of Fairs and Festivals, and other dry records, which, as a rule, find no other receptacle than our waste paper basket, for they are neither instructive nor interesting but are 'stale, flat and unprofitable,' although a very large sum of money is expended in printing, publishing and distributing them. Orders which ought to be placed at the disposal of the Press are kept back, and only those which are of little or no interest are given us, on rare occasions and they are like angels' visits, few and far between. How much of the odium cast on Government in connection with the Tanjore Remission Scandal would have been averted if the authorities had placed all the papers at the disposal of the Press in the first instance, instead of doing so after the facts were criticised with indignation by mass meetings and the public press. It is needless for us to refer to other matters but we think all papers of public interest should be placed at the disposal of the press instead of the unsavory 'dry bones' which are only fit to be cast away. In connection with this annual migration to the hills, we learn that the Finance Committee has an excellent idea in view, viz. to fit Guindy Park, the summer residence of the Governor, as an office for the conduct of business, if the Governor and his Councillors and Secretaries consider that the heat in the city of Madras is too great to be borne after their return from Ooty.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.—The one thing needed in the country is an institution to train people in mechanical engineering and mechanical industries. Our indigenous manufacturers are all fast dying out on account of the great advantages possessed by European manufactures in their use of machinery. For the revival of productive industry in the country and for the development generally of its great natural resources, we want nothing so much as a number of men trained in the country, who would not only be able to work, repair, and construct machinery of the kind as present in use in Europe, but also to adapt them to the circumstances of the country, which differ so greatly from those of England and other countries in Europe, as for instance in the important particulars of the smallness of available capital, cheapness of manual labour, and the dearness of coal.

Short-stapled cotton is grown in the country, but with spinning machinery as at present constructed, it cannot be spun into yarn of the higher numbers. A slight adaptation can remove these disadvantages. One great rain-fall and the flooding of the country up to a high level might easily be turned to all advantage for the storage of water for driving machinery in mills. Our comparatively steady periodical winds might supply excellent motive power, either by direct application, or through the intervention of water raised to a high level by its means. New raw materials for various manufactures such as paper &c., as also chemical reagents for manufacturing processes, may be found in abundance in the country. The introduction of mining and boaring machinery, improved metallurgical processes might help to develop the production of the country wonderfully. In fact, there are a thousand ways in which mechanical engineers of real skill and devotion to the service of the country may benefit it by the development of its productive industry.

A technical school of mechanical industries is the thing we want in the country, and let us see how the Bombay Government has dealt with this subject. The first question which arises with regard to the matter is whether a technological institute should be established. The Government recognises its importance, but after mature deliberation, His Excellency is of opinion that the time is not yet come to undertake such an ambitious scheme. The real reason of abandoning the scheme is, it is needless to say, that the institute is too costly. Instead of this it is proposed to form a little technical school in the neighbourhood of mills and ordinary work-shops, to be managed by an English principal.

LORD HARRIS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A demonstration in honour of the return of Mr. E. G. C. Mowbray for the Prestwich Division of South-East Lancashire was held at Manchester on Sept. 4. Some 2,500 Conservatives from all parts of the division took part in the proceedings. Mr. Mowbray, who was accompanied by Lord Harris, Under Secretary for War, had a most enthusiastic reception. A resolution was passed expressing confidence in the Government, and promising cordial support in the administration of the affairs of the nation at home and abroad. Lord Harris, in responding, said the policy of the Government with regard to Burmah had been found fault with. The annexation of that country was not effected under an idea of territorial aggrandisement. The interests of British and Indian trade were affected by the condition of affairs in Burmah, and that was one of the circumstances, but not the only one, that led up to the annexation. The fact was that there was a fear of other nations influencing to such an extent the King of Burmah that there was a danger of an exclusive influence to our detriment being established. Another ground for interference was that the King of Burmah had repeatedly refused to recognise the spirit of those treaties upon which he had entered with England. It was confessed by all experienced men that annexation was imperative. It was objected that the expense of the war ought not to fall on India; but it was India that would be benefited, and especially Lower Burmah, on whose borders peace would now be maintained. Lord Harris then proceeded to give details showing the advance of Lower Burmah in the last ten years in general prosperity, and argued that like results might be expected under our rule in Upper Burmah. With regard to the revenues of British India, it could not be doubted that the condition was grave and serious. Indian statesmen were always hopeful of the depreciation in the value of silver relative to that of gold. It appeared to him not improbable that the necessity might arise, in order that the revenues of India might be increased, for the rulers of India reimposing a duty on cotton goods. He had not been prompted in any way to say this. He only thought it was a possibility which might arise. If it did arise he hoped Lancashire people would look at the question honestly and from an Indian point of view. If any free traders were present he would remind them that England had to raise a revenue by imposing a duty on tobacco and Indian tea. If at any time the proposal to lay Indian-tea duty were made he hoped they would remember his words and receive it in an unselfish spirit.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

PROPOSED COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

Simla, Oct. 5.—The following Resolution of the Government of India on the employment of Natives in the Civil Service has been issued :—

Prolonged correspondence has taken place with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the system under which the natives of India are admitted into the Covenanted Civil Service. The result of this correspondence is that the Secretary of State recently accepted a suggestion of the Government of India that the question of the admission of the natives of India to such service should be re-opened and carefully considered. He has requested that a Commission should be appointed in India for that purpose. He has expressed a desire that the enquiry to be made by the Commission should extend not only to the admission of natives to the offices referred to above, but to their employment in all branches of the public service connected with the civil administration of the country. All questions connected with the conditions on which English candidates are admitted to the Indian Civil Service on examination in England are excluded. The Secretary of State indicates the view that the Commission should include a proportion of native members, which may sufficiently represent the different classes in India; it should also include a trained English lawyer of judicial experience. The Commission would broadly speaking, be required to devise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and do full justice to the claims of the natives of India to more extensive employment in the public service.

The Governor General in Council fully and cordially accepts this decision.

As regards the constitution of the Commission, the Governor-General in Council in view of the scope of the enquiry and the magnitude and variety of the interests involved, considers that the matter can be best dealt with by a Commission consisting of fifteen members, including a president, for which office His Excellency has selected the Honorable Sir Charles Aitchison. The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-western Provinces and Oudh are invited to submit the names of three officers whose personal experience of the actual working of district administration, including, as far as possible both executive and judicial branches, has been varied and extensive. From these one member will be selected for each of the four provinces.

With a view to ensure the proper representation of native opinion, the local Government should at once take steps to ascertain from persons regarded as most competently representative of native opinion, and commanding the widest confidence amongst their fellow countrymen, representatives of the non-official European and Eurasian communities, respectively, will be selected by the Governor-General. The local Governments are requested to submit the names of such gentlemen who would best represent the views of those communities. The enquiry will embrace the employment of natives of India not only in appointments ordinarily reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, but also for the Uncovenanted Service generally including the lower administrative appointments Executive and Judicial. The enquiry thus contemplated is not only one of great magnitude and importance, but such as requires careful preliminary collection of facts.

In connection with the question whether or not it is desirable that there should be competitive examinations in England for natives of India the Commission will no doubt fully examine into and report on the advantages and disadvantages of competitive election in India; on the conditions of such competition; on the view likely to be taken of such a system by the native community; on the desirability or otherwise of requiring or encouraging candidates selected in India to proceed to England with a view of passing there a period of probationary training.

If the Commissioners are favourable to the maintenance substantially of the present system which permits natives to compete in England, it will be necessary to enquire what should be the limit of age of native candidates, and what changes (if any) in the character of their examination which the Commissioners would recommend.

With regard to the question of affording facilities to the natives of India to proceed to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service, the Commissioners will doubtless be able to obtain much valuable evidence from enquiry on the following points :—

(1) Whether there is reason to believe that young natives obtain under the existing system of open competition in England for the public service of India are the best as regards character and capacity that could be got for it under any system.

(2) Whether such a system is favourably looked upon by the large and important classes in India.

(3) What is the relative weight to be attached to recent representations, which affirm the general willingness of Indian youths to cross the sea for their education, and to others which as strongly deny it.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE MYSORE ANCHE OR POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

During the official year 1885-86, 24 new Village Anche offices were opened, viz.—9 in Bangalore, 4 in Kolar, 7 in Tumkur, 1 in Mysore, 1 in Shimoga, and 2 in Kadur. These communal offices continue to be much appreciated by the rural population. In addition to School Masters, other agents, such as Patels, Sunabhogs, Kotwals and other local residents, have also been employed to be in charge of Village offices. These men are quite willing to perform Anche work, for the small allowance they get, as the post of an Anche Garaker is much prized and coveted in villages. With the consent of the Railway authorities, the services of Station Masters will also be utilized for the purpose. The total number of Anche offices, which existed at the close of the year was 412. The total length of Anche lines in the Province is 2,433 miles. 140 miles are traversed by the railway, and the remainder, viz: 2,293 miles, are traversed by runners. No mail-carts are used.

During the year the Mysore Anche carried 1,513,499 private letters, 97,676 packets and newspapers, and 10,146 parcels,—a total of 1,893,293. This is an increase of a little over six per cent on the previous year's transactions. Registration was resorted to in 39,337 cases. The official correspondence carried was very heavy in proportion, since during the same time, 1,376,610 letters, 40,439 parcels, and 19,264 gazettes were carried, making a total of 1,436,313. Thus it will be seen that the Government offices write and dispatch nearly as many letters and parcels as the whole of the population of Mysore put together. Only 146 covers were miss-sent, but 805 articles were unclivered. There were 219,627 covers sent to the Imperial Post office for delivery, and 366,503 were received from that institution for delivery in Mysore.

There were no cases of complaints relating to the loss or abstraction of registered letters containing currency notes. As regards complaints of delay, loss or non-delivery of ordi

dinary letters, there are only 44 cases; the necessary enquiries were instituted and the result communicated to the parties concerned.

There were no cases of legal conviction for offences committed by the Ancho officials. It is also satisfactory to report that no highway robbery of Ancho mails was committed during the year. The total number of officials, &c., employed in the Department is 1,620, as under:—1 Bakshi, 12 Head Accountants, Accountants, Clerks, &c., 8 Inspectors, 403 other servants, and 1,145, men on the Road Establishment.

The cash realisations of the Department have been Rs. 65,261 against Rs. 61,967 during the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,594. The receipts for the year, including official postage, was 2,03,366-14-8; excluding official postage, 65,260-12-8. The Disbursements amounted to 1,26,683-13-1. The net revenue, including official postage, was 77,182-15-7, which left a net deficit, if official postage be excluded, of 61,523-1-5.

Against the sum of Rs. 1,35,000 entered in the budget for the year, an expenditure of Rs. 1,26,684 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,316 unspent. The expenditure does not include the amount spent by the Public Works Department, in the construction and repair of Ancho buildings.

THE DUTIES OF ARYAN YOUTHS.

LECTURE BY COLONEL OLCOTT.

A large number of native gentlemen and students assembled on Sunday evening, at the residence of Raja Eswara Doss Dyawnat Bahadur, Triplicane, to hear Colonel H. S. Olcott President-Founder of the Theosophical Society on "The Duties of Aryan Youths to themselves and to the public." Mr. T. Ragoonath Row, Dewan Bahadur, presided.

Colonel Olcott commenced by remarking that it was very easy to say what the destinies of a country were in the hands of the youths, but that it was very hard for the youths to realize that fact, and to prepare themselves for the duties they owed to their country. In no country was that statement truer than in India. It was for the boys here to say whether the ancient reputation of their forefathers was going to be tarnished, or whether, by their conduct and by their high aims and achievements, they would add lustre to the Aryan name. India was in a transition state. The old civilization was attacking itself to the new civilization, and the two had not yet become perfectly welded. The old Aryan civilization was being welded upon the new western civilization, and the blacksmiths in the political department were hammering away as to how to make the bars strong. It depended upon the boys of this country whether all that was Aryan was going to disappear from them. Some of their elders were working faithfully in trying to keep warm in them their natural spirit, and among them there was no more earnest and conscientious than the Chairman. (Applause.) Was anything left by the Aryans that was worthy of being saved? On the issue of that question depended what part the youths of India were going to take in the future. A few years ago, if that question had been put to the so called educated youths they would have said 'No.' Like Lord Macaulay, they would have said that the Aryans had nothing in their science to make a village blacksmith blush. The policy of the ancestors of Hindustan, ever since the white people came to this country, had been to instil into Hindu youths the idea that the religion of the Hindus was nothing but a mingled mass of unmeaning superstition. The tendency of modern education was to make them enquire into the foundation of things, and to respect only those opinions that were the result of careful investigation. The fact was, that the more a Hindu youth looked into the Aryan literature, the greater reverence he felt for those from whose loins had come the present posterity. The only fault of the sacred books of the Hindus was that they taught a religion attached to idol worship which, according to the views of the people at the present day, was unmeaning, and worse than useless, and was but a mere drag upon the human intellect. If they only knew the meaning of the ceremonies which the moderns would say were superstitions, they would, perhaps, find out that the Aryans were not, after all such fools as they were thought to be. If only the key was to be had, the meaning was simply profound and beautiful. That showed that the Aryans had extended their researches into all the departments of knowledge, and that they had discovered what man, soul and God were. All the department of modern thought and typical schools of philosophy, had a prototype Aryan literature. But there was not a thorough agreement between the Aryan authors, and that for the simple reason that all men had not the self-same capacity to grasp and view the self-same truths. The lecturer asked his hearers to practice to learn—the doctrine to the propagation of which his life was devoted, and which was the corner-stone of the Theosophical Society. The children of India should do their duty and try to have a high ideal before them. The first thing for a Hindu youth to do was to make himself a Hindu. It was the duty of an English boy to make himself an Englishman, as regards his worldly connection, and not with reference to his spiritual connection. Though a Hindu might put on English costumes, and put English brandy into his stomach, he would be nothing but a Hindu for all that. Of all the horrible things in this world, the most horrible was a person who answered to that description, who was neither fish flesh, nor good red herring, but was a nondescript. The Hindus should read the life of the Swiss and the people of Montenegro, and learn to be as patriotic as they were. Hindus should study their sacred books while they were yet young, and not wait till they became pensioned Deputy Collectors, as some men did. They should also study the History of India which could not be got from text-books in use in this country. They should also learn something about their religion. Sure y they would not get anything about their religion from the Christian College; they should go and seek advice and take instructions from gentlemen like Mr. Ragoonath Row. In a place at Coromandel, where the lecturer happened to address a large gathering, a Brahmin convert said to him that he had joined Christianity simply because the Brahmins there would not answer his questions. That was not a high compliment to the Brahmins, and the lecturer hoped that such cases would not occur again. The "Epitome of Aryan Morals" was an excellent book, and should be carefully learnt by Hindu youths. As regards high moral principles, the Aryan literature left nothing to be desired. Could they find anything better than their Bhagavat Gita; anything more touching than some of the stories contained in the Puranas, more noble than the story of Harischandra, or more lovely than the history of Seeta? The library that the Theosophists were building at Adyar was almost finished, and would be ready before the December Convention of their Society. There were plenty of libraries in India; but they were mere stone houses where people did not go and read, but white ants went and ate them. The Adyar Library would try to bring to the surface the almost forgotten productions of ancient Hindus, and cause them to be read more largely than hitherto. Associations such as the Triplicane Juvenile Association could do a good deal towards the welfare of India. Members of such societies should try and have examples before them. In conjunction with Mr. Ragoonath Row, the lecturer was beginning to publish books containing translations from Sanscrit works in English and the Vernaculars, and hoped Hindus would read them and make them their own. They should also attend to their spiritual wants, and try and attain to the illimitable heights of beatitude and perfection.

The Chairman, in thanking Colonel Olcott for his lecture, said that the Theosophical Society had done them much good for the last six years. Since the *debut* of the two founders of that Society, there had been a spirit of inquiry throughout India. Although Hindu youths loved Colonel Olcott, they need not love the less Spencer, Tyndall and Mill, who, after all, honestly said, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther.' Had it not been for the advent of the Theosophical Society, the speaker would never have had an opportunity of making these remarks without being hissed and hooted. (Applause). Votes of thanks were passed, and the meeting terminated.

THE BANGALORE RATEPAYERS AND THE DUSSERAH.

At a meeting of the Bangalore City Ratepayers held on the 2nd instant under the auspices of the Bangalore City Ratepayers Association with a view to discuss and select subjects to be laid before the Dussarah assembly, Messrs D. Venkataramaiah, Venkatramanna Chetty, Kurnuk Mullappa, Bangalore Representatives, were present and the following subjects were unanimously selected.

The constitution and procedure of the Representative assembly. It cannot be denied that favoritism and nomination sometimes go hand in hand and the sooner the system of nomination is done away with and the Representatives are elected by the people, the better, and it is therefore to be hoped that the Government will soon give effect to its utterance in the last Dussarah assembly regarding the election of Representatives by the District and Taluq Boards.

2. That the present practice of nominating the representatives just before the Dussarah and keeping the public un-informed of their names, not only deprives them (the public) of the opportunity of acquainting the Representatives with their views on subjects of local and general interest which the Representatives are supposed to lay before the assembly but gives the Representatives themselves no time to think over the subjects even once.

3. That until the elective system is introduced the names of the Representatives nominated by the Government agency may be published in the official Gazette at least a month before the sitting of the assembly.

4. That the president of the assembly for the time being should insist on the Representatives sending him a list of subjects which they intend to lay before him, a week or two before the sitting of the assembly, so as to enable him to consider the points before hand and to give satisfactory replies.

5. That the final answers of the president to any question discussed in the assembly should be considered as Government orders, and should be embodied in the Dewan's proceedings and published for the information of the public within a short a time as practicable, and there can be no doubt that this procedure will do away with that dissatisfaction which prevails among the representatives of the assembly and the General public who complain that several measures promised at the previous sittings of the assembly have not been adopted and carried out.

2. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.—The notifications of the Government cancelling the order of our late Dewan, Mr. Rungacharloo, remitting a moiety of the Kandayam on those wet lands whose cultivation is rendered impossible by the insufficient storage of water in tanks consequent on the failure of usual rains or on the breach of tanks is working a great hardship on the poor ryots and it is not unreasonable on their part to ask for remission of assessment when the non-raising of crops is due solely and entirely to causes over which they could have no control. Moreover it is not apparent why this system should be done away with here while it is in full force in the sister Talugs of British provinces. We are afraid that if this Rule is continued any longer, the Government may expect several cases of relinquishment of lands to Government and the consequent fall of revenue. The reason for collecting Kandayam by Kists at a particular period of the year being obvious, it cannot but be inconvenient to the ryots to pay the first Kist in December, when the harvesting of crops does not commence, the proper harvest time being January, February, March and April. It is therefore prayed that the collection of Kandayam may be commenced in the month of January instead of December.

3. That since the past few months the forest Department has been levying taxes on all firewood imported into Bangalore and other important places, and ever since the introduction of this Rule the prices of firewood have become doubly dear and the poorest classes suffer most; the reason for this increase in price being that Jodi and Inamdars who used to import firewood, cut in their lands without a license, which under the rules they should get from the Deputy Commissioners,—and to get one is generally takes two, three and four months,—have ceased importing any firewood at all. This inconvenience can be remedied either by levying the tax in the forest itself, to do which it will not be inconvenient to the Forest Department, which has a very large establishment to prevent smuggling, or by empowering the Jodi and Inamdars to issue their own licenses.

4. There is a general complaint that some toddy contractors have got agents in towns, and levy a sort of tax on date mats and sticks imported, in addition to the price they got for selling them at the groves. Perhaps the contractors employ the agents in order to prevent smuggling, but it is oppressive inasmuch as the contractors do not issue any license evidencing sale. It is therefore very necessary that the Government should prohibit the contractors from levying such taxes or places other than with groves.

5. That Local industries are on the wane is an admitted fact, and if possible the duty on these should be abolished altogether including the loom tax—while such is the case, there is not the least justification for certain Municipalities levying five per cent on country made cotton goods and only three per cent on English cotton goods. Therefore a uniform rule should be made for both.

6. The principle of assessment on lands, and gardens should be such as to induce the people to take up lands and lay out capital; but in the recent Revenue Survey, garden lands have been assessed most unfairly, so much so that even the late Dewan admitted that on principle the enchanced rate on garden lands could not be defended. Hence a revision of assessment on garden lands is absolutely necessary.

7. A large tract of arable land is lying waste, both on account of the scantiness of the labouring population, and the high rate of assessment and liable to still more enchancement once in 30 years according to the improved condition of the lands. If the Government wish to bring under cultivation all such lands, they should invite capitalists by giving out depopulated villages and Kayemgutta tenure, fixing a lower rate of assessment than the present survey rates, or on a favourable Shraya tenure for a certain number of years.

8. There is a very great demand for cotton every where, and Mysore is not wanting in cotton soil. The cultivation of cotton should therefore be encouraged by giving lands moderately assessed.

9. Lands unfit for the cultivation of good grains may be given on small assessment for cultivating aloes, whose fibre is mostly used for cordage and sail cloth.

10. The policy of the Government in reserving to itself the entire right over the sandal trees wherever they may grow is simply suicidal, and the Government may benefit itself if it only concedes a moiety of its right to persons who grow such trees in their own lands. Our late Dewan promised to grant some such concession.

11. One-third only of the Bengar Tari assessment should be levied on lands under tanks built by private enterprise.

12. Tax should be levied from Goldsmiths, since they manufacture jewels which are more articles of luxury.

EDUCATIONAL.—Our late Dewan in his address to the Dussarah assembly in 1882, promised to organize an Association for the promotion of science and industry; and although it is now four years since this speech was made, nothing has been done by the Government in this direction. It is hoped that the Government will make a move in this direction.

2. Night schools should be opened by special grants-in-aid for the education of the working classes in cities.

3. The inspecting staff of the Educational Department should be improved by appointing as Inspectors graduates who have had some training in normal schools.

MUNICIPAL.—It is well known that the City of Bangalore is the 9th in importance in the whole of the Indian Empire and a portion of this city has been enjoying the privilege of the elective system since a few years past. It cannot be said that the people are not prepared for the privilege as it is apparent that a large proportion of the population are educated, and the regulation of 1871 empowers the Government to introduce the elective system whenever it deems fit. We therefore hope that the Government will not delay the privilege any longer.

2. That the Municipal and Local Fund Boards Bills should soon be passed into Law.

V. ANCHE OR LOCAL POST.—Nothing has been done to improve this Department during the past year. The local papers reported that a proposal for the introduction of post cards was made and was not sanctioned by the Government. It is hoped that the Government will place this Department on the same footing as that of the Imperial post in matters of post cards, insurance and money-orders &c., &c.

(Signed) E. SUNDARUM IYER,
B. SOMANATHIER,
Joint Secretaries, B. C. R. A.

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1886. No. 42

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PART III.

VERBS.

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do II.—Augmentation of Verbal affixes.
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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 10th Oct.—The Indian and Colonial Institute will open next year, on the site of the present Exhibition, pending the erection of a permanent building. The exhibits from the Indian and Colonial Exhibition will form a nucleus.

Vienna, 9th Oct.—An Anarchist plot has been discovered, the object being to set fire to all timber yards and public edifices in Vienna. A quantity of dynamite has been seized by the authorities.

Sofia, 10th Oct.—A circular has been issued by the Regency to the different Consuls, threatening all foreigners who meddle with the elections with expulsion from the country. M. Neklindoff, the Russian Consul, has returned the circular, and suspended diplomatic relations with the Regency, pending the receipt of orders from General Kaulbars.

London, 10th Oct.—The *Times* of to-day, in a leading article, deprecates the admission of natives into the Indian Civil Service, and holds that it is necessary to govern India upon English, and not native principles, and by English administrators.

Sofia, 10th Oct.—The elections for the Grand Sobranje commenced yesterday, when one hundred and fifty peasants from the neighbourhood of Sofia, at the initiative of M. Neklindoff, attempted to obstruct the proceedings, and an armed conflict ensued, in which many were wounded. The gendarmery eventually dispersed the mob.

Sofia, 11th Oct.—In the elections for the Grand Sobranje, the Government has gained a crushing majority. The Russian Consuls in the principal towns throughout Bulgaria, have attempted to prevent the elections. M. Neklindoff, in obedience to orders received from General Kaulbars, has notified to the Bulgarian Government that the elections are illegal and valueless. He has also protested against the rioting and treatment of peasants.

St. Petersburg, 12th Oct.—The Russian press regard the pacification of Bulgaria as quite hopeless, and state that decisive action on the part of Russia is not far distant.

Moscow, 12th Oct.—The Moscow *Viedmosti* urges the occupation of Bulgaria by Russia, and adds that the will of Russia remains free, and that there is no need to listen to the wishes of Foreign Powers.

Sofia, 13th Oct.—The Bulgarian Government, *in reply to M. Neklindoff's notification* that the elections were illegal and valueless, has replied that the Grand Sobranje alone can be the judge as to the legality of the elections. The Government has also declared that M. Neklindoff is answerable for the rioting which took place last Sunday.

London, 14th Oct.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a memorandum, from Lord Charles Beresford to the Board of Admiralty, in which he vehemently condemns the shortness of the personnel of the English Navy, and the insufficiency of the supply of coals and munitions. He also condemns our tardiness in mobilising, and says there are no plans ready for a campaign. He insists on the extension of the Intelligence Department, and in conclusion urges the necessity of taking steps to organise and prepare for war.

Constantinople, 13th Oct.—It is persistently reported here that France and Russia are pressing the Sultan to demand the evacuation of Egypt by the British, and are in other respects opposing England.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1886.

THE DEWAN'S DASARA ADDRESS—I.

IN accordance with the usage introduced and established by the late Dewan of the Mysore state, his pupil and successor, the present Dewan, held the fifth annual Representative Assembly, during the Dussarah festival, in Mysore, the Maharaja's capital city on the 9th instant, at which assembly all the magnates of the land, official and non-official, European and native, were present, and lent eclat to the occasion, when the Dewan delivered his third Dussarah address—an address which purports to be a review of the administration of the Mysore state, during the past official year. On that public exposition of the Dewan's stewardship, we propose to make a few observations in our this morning's paper.

Somebody has said somewhere, that the human mind is influenced to a very material extent by the state of the weather. This saying we take to be exceedingly true and wise, and its truth and wisdom have been illustrated by the opening passage in the Dewan's address.

He came to his task under the influence of genial seasonable weather. The heavens have been propitious from the 1st April 1885, to the 31st March 1886, and continue to be propitious, now that one half of the current official year has passed over our heads. All fears of drought and consequent scarcity have passed away. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Dewan began his speech in a hopeful, almost a jubilant, spirit. He told his vast audience of the kindness of the "sweet heaven," and having told them that, he brought them sharply to the prose of figures, and even the statement of those figures was almost poetic—in fact, too good almost to be true. He has informed a listening and expectant public that the receipts of 1884—85 were Rs. 100, 70, 975 and the expenditure Rs. 99, 55, 601; that the receipts of 1885—86 were Rs. 114, 30, 754, and the expenditure Rs. 101, 16, 957, that is to say, that during the latter year there was an increase in the revenues of the state of no less a sum than Rs. 13, 59, 797. This would be a glorious achievment and would be implicitly believed, but for the reflection that the revenues of the Mysore state, even during the most prosperous days of the defunct European Commission, were never more than 109½ lacs of Rs. How the present Dewan contrived to effect an increase of almost 14 lacs to the revenues, in one year, the Dewan does not state, in explanatory words, but he gives us only a long array of figures, which it needs the faith that would remove mountains to accept without demur or question. Either the Mysore state is really financially flourishing, or it is flourishing only on paper, on which it is so easy to write down a goodly array of figures, which we are called upon to accept as facts. In this instance, we are left in much doubtful perplexity, and we are reminded of that of Lytton, when Sir John Strachey, as Finance Minister of British India, produced a budget which showed a tremendous surplus of receipts over expenditure, at which all India rejoiced for a while, but which, on closer examination, proved to be a tremendous *dolkat!* We hope and trust the same may not be the case with revenue receipts of the Mysore state, for the past official year. That must be a happy state, indeed, native or European, the chief administrator of which can shew, year by year, an income suited to expenditure, and an expenditure suited to income, and *always leaving a surplus over.* We have come to this satisfactory condition in the Mysore state, but the proof of it is wanting, at all events, it has not been given to us.

The most important item, after the Land Revenue, is one opinion, is the Railway. The State Railway was the pet project of the late Dewan, and the present Dewan, as a faithful disciple of Mr. Runga Charlu, appears to have taken the Railway into his special care and consideration. He says, in that part of his speech which is called the "Financial Retrospect," that the income of the state, during the past five years, beginning with the 1st April 1881 and ending with the 31st March 1886, was Rs. 506,15,718 and the expenditure of Rs. 503,43,763, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 32,65,955, at the end of March last. The Dewan then speaks as follows :—

It will be seen from this statement, "that the Maharajah's Government started with a cash balance of Rs. 24,07,438, and that by the addition of the surplus of the next five years, it now amounts to Rs. 32,65,955, that is to say, an increase of Rs. 8,58,517 has been secured. In addition to this, we have been able to invest in the construction of the Mysore-Gubbi Railway the large sum of Rs 41,72,295, twenty lacs being obtained by the Railway Loan of of 1882, and the remainder (Rs. 21,97,295) being provided out of the current ordinary revenue. Thus the total of five years' savings and investments amounts to about

30½ lacs. This result, satisfactory as far as it goes, has not however, been achieved without to some extent starving ordinary public works, such as tanks, channels, and roads, and without resorting to the most stringent measures of retrenchment in all departments, and, in the case of some departments, even beyond the limit of complete efficiency. This policy was pursued, as you are aware, not with a view to accumulate an idle surplus in the Treasury, but for the express purpose of providing funds for the construction of railways."

It will be seen, then, that the second Dowan of the Mysore state, like the first, made the State Railway his special study, even to the extent of rendering him parsimonious towards other departments of the state service. He starved channels, tanks, and roads, *in order to feed the Railway*—he became, in fact, a regular railway feeder—he reduced all official departments almost to the point of inefficiency, in order that the line might be extended from Bangalore to Gubbi; yet, in spite of all these sacrifices, this same railway is handed over, "on hypothecation," to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company—"this rich and powerful Company," as the Dowan calls it—for the paltry sum of Rs. 60,00,000, and this sum is at once taken away—"collected" is the expressive English phrase—by the Government of India, as part payment of that great famous debt of 80 lacs of rupees, which the British Government ought to have forgiven long ago. The Dowan professes to like the arrangement. If he were a patriot, he would not like it at all. However, *this is what he says about it:*—

"The measures thus adopted were eminently successful; for we have been able to complete the railway as far as Gubbi (140 miles) and (but for the instructions of the Government of India in connection with the proposed negotiations with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company) we could also have carried it to Tiptur, a further distance of 30 miles. But as I have explained to you on previous occasions, the extension of our system, so as to connect it with that of the Southern Mahratta Company, with its outlet on the Western Coast, is a work which cannot be done out of the ordinary Revenue, within a time which can be regarded as reasonable, or without involving a considerable neglect of the claims of *numerous minor works of vital importance*. From this point of view, the surrender of the Railway to foreign capitalists is a measure of distinct advantage to the state. It provides within a brief period a complete Railway system of which we so much need, at the same time it leaves us free to devote our ordinary revenue resources to their more legitimate purpose."

The Southern Mahratta Company having acquired this splendid system of railway, so capable of further and continuous development, and having paid over the amount of the hypothecation, proceed at once to hypothecate it again with the speculative public, by raising a loan on the property of Rs. 120,00,000 just twice the amount they advanced upon it! But, by *this arrangement*, while the Company reaps every advantage, pecuniary and otherwise, it is the Mysore state that loses, for the interest payable from the state revenues is not on Rs. 60,00,000, but on Rs. 120,00,000 not at 3½ per cent., but at 4 per cent., per annum; that is to say, the Mysore state will have to guarantee interest at the rate of Rupees 4 lacs and 80 thousand, a year, to the Mahratta Company, for the next fifty years, when the State Railway is to be redeemed. Half a century in the life of a state, of a nation, of an individual, is too tremendous a distance of time to contemplate with any certainty of seeing the end of it. Not any of us of the present generation, or of the next generation will be alive fifty years hence.

We shall all have been gathered to our fathers, and our children's children *will*, probably, see the restoration of the Mysore State railway to the State.

THE SHETTIES AND YEJMANS.

These "handful of men" in the City are most unreasonable and importunate in their demands for the restitution of certain "rights," of which they allege the Municipality have deprived them. These men, in fighting for these rights, made a certain show of facts in support of their claim on the authorities; but these rights, in respect to the Municipality, vanished before the test of analysis. The Yejmans, or head men, claimed exemption from all taxation, in consideration, they affirm, of some inalienable claim vested in them by Government for duties and services performed by their grandfathers in days gone. The right of exemption from taxation is perpetuity, on any grounds, must be untenable, and will *be admitted to be so by all impartial thinkers*. In Governments, as in individuals, those who live in the present cannot be supposed to be responsible for the follies of those who have gone before, nor to carry out promises against the demands of altered circumstances. If the Government of a past age, in a moment of weakness, bound itself by an engagement for the fulfilment of a certain purpose, in consideration of some service rendered by an individual or set of individuals, surely that is no reason why succeeding Governments should feel themselves equally bound to attend to the promise, "until the crack of doom," to the descendants of those whose services to the authorities rendered a special recognition from the hands of Sircar an act of simple gratitude. Yet this is what the *Chetties and Yejmans of the present day* in the City, would demand to the uttermost farthing. Not only do they seek exemption from Imperial taxation, but they would go further and question the right of the Municipality to levy any tax on them whatsoever. This was pushing claims too far, however, and the City Board, therefore, at their meeting held on the 16th July 1857, brought up before the Commissioners, for the first time, the question why Chetties and Yejmans and several other classes, such as Brahmins, Mussulmans, and native Christians, should not contribute towards the funds, in common with others, and resolved that the Amildar of Bangalore should be asked to prepare a list of buildings belonging to the hitherto privileged classes, in view of charging assessment on the same, which was *accordingly done*. The Chetties and Yejmans, as may be supposed, kicked against the notion of the Municipality, when a Government order was passed to the effect that, although Government, as such, may wisely have exempted certain classes from an obligation to pay house tax, as a source of revenue due to itself yet it is obvious that such exemption does not extend to contributions on the part of the inhabitants to a local fund solely applied to the improvement of the city, and from which the Government derive no special pecuniary advantage. The force of such reasoning was so self evident, even to the obdurate understanding of the Yejmans, who were as deaf to reasoning as those who will not hear, that they yielded to the pressure of necessity, and paid *uninterruptedly to the Municipality* the assessment charged on their houses and shops up to the year 1831. In 1831-32 a general revision of Mahatarfa and House assessment was made under orders, and there was a slight increase in consequence, on the old rate in certain cases. Upon this the Yejmans, not only protested against the increased rates of taxation, but also refused to pay the old rate, which they quietly continued to pay for the 12 years preceding. Then was the "stern machinery of the law put in motion against these recalcitrant Yejmans, and then doors and windows were, as if by magic, conveyed to the compound of the Civil Court in satisfaction of the Municipal claims, when those men, whose hearts were hardened, came forward with petitions to stay proceedings pending the disposal of their appeal to the Dowan. We are not aware to what use the Dowan put the appeal petition; but it is certain that on the 31st January 1885, the Board passed the following resolution:—

"The commissioners are of opinion that no exemption can be allowed as prayed for by the petitioners, and they are required to pay up the arrears at the old rate. In the matter of the revised rates, the Government be addressed for orders, and till such time as the necessary orders are received, the collection of the difference be deferred."

This resolution, we are assured, was duly communicated to the petitioners who were required to pay up the arrears at the *old rate*. Even to this day the Yejmans have not responded and

The Commissioners are waiting,
Waiting at the Yejmans' door;
Simply waiting—nothing more.

Occasional Notes.

A large number of the fruit and vegetable sellers of Poona, for whom a large, new market was opened last week, state that they do not wish to go to the new Market on account of having to pay heavy charges.

Sir Auckland Colvin leaves Simla for Bombay on the 25th instant, and visits Madras, Nagpur, and Lucknow, to confer with the various heads of Government at those places, arriving at Calcutta on the 31st proximo.

A report was circulated a short time ago, that the Myngoon Prince had made *his escape from Pondicherry*, and taken refuge in the Siam States. The statement has been officially contradicted by the French authorities.

While we are waiting for the recommendations of the Finance Committee on the subject, the Government of Bombay has issued a circular to the various Departments notifying *that, in future, travelling allowances* will be reduced to half the present scale.

Mr. Trichowndas Lullookhoy, brother of Mr. Chuhildas Lullookhoy, the well-known freight-broker of Bombay, has offered to the principal of the Grant Medical College a sum of Rs. 10,000, for the establishment of a separate cholera ward in connection with the J. J. Hospital.

Officers are occasionally in the habit of handing over their swords to their syces, or chuprassies, when they go to parade or return from it. The Commander-in-Chief has now issued an order directing that so unmilitary a practice be at once discontinued, and that on all such occasions the sword be worn.

According to a London telegram to the *Pioneer*, "there are great military preparations now proceeding in France and Germany. The boastful utterances of the French press encourage the belief in a spring campaign. Remarkable revelations are expected to be made regarding the armaments of the two countries. General Kaulbars' tour has increased Bulgarian resistance to Russian aims. The people are even inclined to lynch him. His recall is expected."

The Maharajah of Kashmir, being dissatisfied with the services of Dewan Gobind Sahai, as Prime Minister, is thinking of nominating a successor. There are three candidates for the post, namely, Dewan Anant Ram, Dewan Luchman Das, and Raja Moto Singh. The general belief is that Dewan Anant Ram will be appointed, as he is very popular. The new budget for 1886-87 has been carefully revised by Raja Amir Singh, and has received the approval of the Maharajah.

The Allahabad paper, discussing the late riots at Etawah and Delhi, remarks that "*Hindus and Mahomedans are distinctly not on rapport*, in spite of all that we have heard of the spirit of union which permeates them. They put the law at defiance to gratify their religious animosity; and were there not a power in the country to overawe them by force, they would be at each other's throats whenever their festivals clashed. In justice to the Hindus of Etawah and Delhi, we must say that the Mahomedans in the late riots have been wholly to blame."

On receiving intimation of the Viceroy's final decision to visit Baroda, a Reception Committee was formed, and an outlay of three lakhs of rupees sanctioned on account of the proposed festivities. There is unusual activity in preparing for the reception, and there is no doubt that His Excellency will receive a most enthusiastic welcome. A very large number of workmen, from all parts of Guzerat, are now busily engaged in erecting arches in several parts of the city and suburbs.

A London social paper says with regard to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab that "three names are mentioned viz., Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I., at present Governor-General's Agent in Central India; Sir Charles Bernard, K. C. S. I., now so much before the public as Chief Commissioner in Burmah; and Mr. James Lyall, who is holding the dual appointments of Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner in Coorg. Mr. Lyall has passed years of useful duty in the Punjab as a Settlement Officer and Financial Commissioner.

Theebaw's late Prime Minister, the *Kinwoon Mingtaa, and other distinguished* Burmans at Mandalay, were recently interviewed. *On being asked if they were pleased* that the country had been taken, they replied that they were sorry to lose their independence and the national Government, but they knew that, in a short time, the country would be far more prosperous and peaceful under British rule. They blamed the Tyneedh and Queen Supayalat for misgovernment.

A Zemindar, at Lahore, with a view to marriage, lately paid his addresses to a village maiden. *The girl lived under the* protection of her two brothers, one of whom approved of, while the other objected to, the match. Frequent quarrels, relieved by an occasional free fight between the partizans of both sides, were the consequence. At length hostilities ceased; and, taking advantage of the temporary absence of one of the brothers, the marriage was quietly celebrated. Returning afterwards, and learning that his sister was married to his enemy, the brother stole at night into the deceased's hut armed with a sword, with which he slew his brother-in-law. The murderer was arrested.

The small town of Werda, in the Kingdom of Dahomey, is celebrated for its temple of serpents, a long building in which the priests keep upwards of a thousand serpents of all sizes, which they feed with the birds and frogs brought to them as offerings by the natives. The priests make the small serpents go through various evolutions by lightly touching them with a rod, the largest—so no of which are big enough to uncoil a bullock in their coils—are *unmolested. It often happens* that some of these serpents make their way out of the temple into the town, and the priests have the greatest difficulty in coaxing them back. To kill a serpent intentionally is a crime punished with death.

Local and Provincial.

The Chief Court.—The Chief Court of Mysore re-opened for business on Wednesday last, the 13th instant, after the Dussarah holidays.

Mr. S. Hemah Row.—Rumour has it that this gentleman will be confirmed in his present acting appointment as the District and Sessions Judge of the Ashtagram Division.

Transfer.—We learn that Mr. Rameschandra Row, Assistant Commissioner, who was doing duty in the Dewan's Office, has been transferred to Hassan District in the interest of public service.

Postal.—Mr. H. M. D'Rozario, the Postmaster of the C. and M. Station of Bangalore, has been granted one month's privilege leave of absence from the 15th instant. His brother, Mr. J. C. D'Rozario, of Trichinopoly, is coming to act for him.

MYSORE MUSEUM LIBRARY.—It is stated that the Mysore Museum Library, at this station, will be thrown open for the use of the public gratis; but it is understood that those who use the books therein must do so in the Library itself, and will not, on any account, be allowed to take them away with them.

THE FORT MURDER CASE.—The two men Govindamjooloo Moodaly and Venkatasamy, condemned to death, by the Sessions Judge of the C. and M. Station of Bangalore, for the murder of one Moonisamy Moodaly, in the Fort, on the 29th June last, were executed, in the Central Jail, last Friday morning.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.—The Municipality of the Town of Mysore have set aside Rs. 7,000 out of their funds, for the purpose of giving His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General a fitting reception, when he visits Mysore, in November next. The Government are to be asked to supplement this amount by a grant of Rs. 3000.

THE TREASURY BUKSHEESH.—We hear that Mr. Vaidyanatha Iyer, the brother-in-law of, and Private Secretary to, the Dewan, has been appointed to the vacant post of *Treasury Bukshi in place of the late Mr.* Venkatachalla Moodeliar, on a reduced salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, the amount of security being at the same time cut down from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 25,000.

MR. A. M. SAUNDERS.—The local *Spectator* says:—It will be remembered that when Mr. A. M Saunders, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, proceeded some-time ago on furlough to America—his wife's native country—it was reported that he would settle down in the United States, and retire from the railway service at the expiry of his furlough. We now learn that Mr. Saunders is on his way back to Madras, and is expected there on the 11th proximo, to rejoin his appointment.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS, C. & M. STATION.—The Criminal Sessions of the C. and M. Station of Bangalore, the Judge Cabaul Hill presiding, came off on Friday last, the 15th instant. There was only one case of housebreaking and theft against an old offender named Krishnan. The Public Prosecutor Mr. J. C. S. Lawrence, B. A. B. L., Advocate, appeared for the Crown; the prisoner was undefended, and on conviction, admitted three previous convictions against him. He was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN ARMS ACT.—In continuation of *Notification* of Government of *India*, Foreign Department, No. 29 I. P., dated 7th January 1880, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased, under Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act XI. of 1878, to exempt the following persons in the Province of Mysore from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Section 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the said Act other than those referring to cannons, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition:—Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department, his Assistant and Manager. All Darogas, Serrigars and Mandals of the Amrut Mahal Department.

MUNICIPALITIES OF THE SHIMOGA DISTRICT.—There are eleven Municipalities in the Shimoga District, viz: Shimoga, Chennagiri, Honnali, Nyamati, Shikarpur, Sirakoppa, Sorab, Sagar, Nagar, Tirthahalli, and Kumsi. These form the district group, under the Presidentship of the Deputy Commissioner. Shimoga town is by far the most important of the group, some of the others being, as far as income and expenditure go, insignificant. There is one Municipality—Nagar, whose estimated net income is just Rs. 30 per mensem; and another,—Kumsi, only a little higher, viz: Rs.38. The total estimated income from all sources for the current year, 1886-87 of this group of Municipalities, nett, is Rs. 23,986. There is however a cash balance in hand, exceeding one year's total income as it amounts to Rs. 32,100. One small Municipality, Sorab, is the happy possessor of a cash balance amounting nearly three year's income. Sorab, therefore ought to bestir itself and see if it cannot find a use for its surplus money. Sagar is another plethoric Municipality; this happy place has used of only Rs. 583 for the year, but it has in the cash chest no less than Rs. 6,895 surplus. Honnalli is another lucky place; its Municipality's estimated income for the year is only Rs. 762; but it had an opening cash balance of Rs. 2,445. It proposes to spend during the year Rs. 1,462 *so that after this extraordinary effort to* work off the idle rupees, it will have more than two year's income in hand!

The principal sources of these Municipalities are the house Tax, the Octroi duty on cloth, and the Mohatarfa Tax on shops. On the first the estimated income for the current year is Rs. 6,066; on the second Rs. 5,950 and on the third Rs. 4,994. There is one feature in the estimated income which is well worth noticing. In all these eleven Municipalities put together, the aggregate estimated amount of fines for the year is only Rs. 20! And the little Sorab calculates on getting one-half of this! So, too Municipalities calculate that their *average* income from fines will be 1 a. 4 p. per mensem! It is very evident that the inhabitants of the Shimoga District are loyal observers of Municipal Laws.—*B. S.*

THE "SPECTATOR" FUND.

It is believed that the *Spectator* Newspaper was actuated by public motives in its comments on the working of the local Cotton Mills; whether in doing so it exceeded its privileges as a servant of the public is a moot question on which even the Judges have disagreed. The decision of the Appellate court being adverse to the *Spectator* and there being no appeal from this decision, it is thought hard that the paper should suffer for its efforts in the service of the public and a fund has been started to indemnify the proprietors.

I send you a list of subscriptions already promised and hope you will give it a place in your paper.

Yours faithfully,
MERVYN SMITH,
Honorary Secretary, Spectator Fund.

Bangalore, 11th Oct. 1886.

"SPECTATOR" FUND.

No. 1 Subscription list.

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N. B.—All subscriptions to be made payable to the Bangalore Bank to Mr. W. Garrett, Honorary Treasurer, *Spectator* Fund.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY—1886.

The sixth annual meeting of the Representatives from all parts of the Province was held at the Banga Charlu Memorial Hall, *Mysore*, at noon, on Saturday the 9th October 1886. The Dewan presided as usual, and there were present: Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Chief Judge, Messrs. Thumbu Chetty and Ramachandra Iyer, Judges of the Chief Court; Messrs. Rai Bahadur P. Krishna Rao, and Sabapathy Mudaliar, Councillors; Colonel A. C. Hay, Military Secretary, Mr. R. Vijayaudra Rao, Chief Secretary; Colonel Bowen, P. W. Secretary; Colonel J. P. Grant, Superintendent of Revenue Survey; Mr. J. Ricketts, Inspector General of Police and Forests; Major Fraser, Assistant Resident; Major Martin, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah; Drs. MacGann and Benson; Mr. G. M. Stewart, Agent, Southern Maharatta Company; Major Macintire and Messrs. Abdul Khader and Madhava Rao, Deputy Commissioners; Messrs. Narahari Rao, and Hemajee Rao, District Judges; Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Comptroller; Messrs. Bayly, Karve and Lee, Executive Engineers; the Rev. Messrs. Cassels and Hocken; Mr. Bhatia, Principal, Maharaja's College; Mr. A. Narasimah Iyengar, Durbar Bukshi; and Mr. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Private Secretary to the Dewan; besides a large number of other officers of the State and several private gentlemen of the Station. No less than 250 representatives from all parts of the Province were also present. The Dewan read his speech, which was listened to with great interest by the whole audience. Besides the usual annual financial statements, the speech contained a retrospect, showing the financial results of the administration since the *condition, and a sketch of the future* policy of His Highness the Maharajah's Government for the improvement of Irrigation works and for the development of the gold-mining industry in the province. The address was received with great applause.

After the conclusion of the address the Dewan desired Mr. P. N. Purnaiya, Under Secretary, to read out a Canarese translation of the Speech, for the information of such of the representatives as did not understand English.

At the close of the proceedings, the Representatives were requested to assemble again the next morning, when the Dewan would be glad to discuss with them any questions of importance that might be brought forward.

THE DEWAN'S ANNUAL SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the address:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in laying *before you to-day, by command of His* Highness the Maharaja, a statement showing the principal features of the administration of the Province during the past official year and in doing so, it is particularly gratifying to me to be able to promise that this is the first year since the condition of the Province, in which the prospects of the season have occasioned no anxiety to His Highness, Government. At every previous meeting of this assembly reference had to be made to a failure of the rains, more or less general, and in my address to you last year, I dealt at considerable length on the scanty rainfall of two successive years and the consequent apprehensions of wide-spread scarcity and distress,—apprehensions which at the time of our last meeting were beginning to be dispelled by the advent of a favorable north-east monsoon. *In October and the following months* copious and seasonable rain fell, which allowed of fair crops being raised in every part of the Province, and the year, on the whole, proved to be one of average agricultural prosperity. Again, during the current year, the season has so far been good; the rainfall up to the end of the last month in the dry districts on the north-east is fully twice the quantity gauged during the corresponding months of the last year; almost all our important tanks are already full or nearly full and altogether the year promises to be one of the most prosperous we have had for a long time past.

THE FINANCES.

I now proceed to read to you the usual statements showing the income and expenditure under all heads, except the Railway, which I reserve for separate treatment.

RECEIPTS.

		1884-85	1885-86
Land Revenue	...	66,83,886	76,41,241
Excise	...	11,79,625	11,68,722
Forest	...	6,57,564	8,53,098
Stamps	...	4,43,791	4,80,479
Sayer	...	3,40,699	3,91,139
Mohaturfa	...	2,65,102	2,94,927
Law & Justice including Jail receipts	...	69,490	63,970
Post Office	...	61,637	65,303
Registration	...	44,339	50,459
Amrut Mahal	...	34,424	68,464
Education	...	22,348	24,322
Salt	...	24,464	21,623
Public Works	...	9,286	13,854
Sale proceeds of uncurrent copper coins	...	3,103	2,936
Miscellaneous	...	2,22,237	2,60,216
Total	...	100,70,975	114,30,754

EXPENDITURE.

		1884-85	1885-86
Subsidy	...	24,50,000	24,50,000
Civil List	...	10,00,000	10,00,000
Interest on Public Debt	...	5,17,531	4,94,793
Political pensions including allowances in lieu of Jaghire	...	1,04,048	1,02,630
Military Force	...	7,56,933	7,35,100
Administration and Public Departments		2,04,097	2,04,119
Land Revenue Charges: Dy. Commrs.' and Establs.	...	1,35,190	1,40,270
Asst. Commrs. & Establs.	...	53,761	53,134
Taluk Establs.	...	3,15,917	3,13,316
Revenue Survey.		2,36,918	2,31,024
Inam Department.		7,985	8,265
Remuneration of Vlge. Servants		2,87,724	2,32,315
Other Items	...	32,452	20,452
Excise	...	18,800	15,576
Forest	...	2,48,023	2,26,070
Stamps	...	18,103	18,524
Sayer	...	14,594	13,832
Stry. and Prtg.	...	53,473	60,516
Amrut Mahal	...	32,104	36,421
Topographical Sy.	...	80,483	65,391
Law and Justice, including Jails	...	7,58,883	7,33,016
Police	...	4,83,605	5,08,606
Education	...	1,45,130	1,56,429
Mazarayi	...	2,80,955	2,95,819
Medical	...	1,32,904	1,47,945
Superannuation pensions & gratuities	...	2,70,964	2,56,551
Public Works	...	8,93,687	11,32,299
Post Office	...	1,25,960	1,26,755
Registration	...	25,972	26,672
Minor Departments	...	17,606	19,193
British Officers furlough and absence allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions.	...	65,621	42,590
Miscellaneous	...	1,78,816	2,41,594
Grand Total	...	99,35,601	101,16,957

It will be seen that the ordinary Revenue of the State was Rs. 114,30,754, against Rs. 100,70,975 in 1884-85; and the expenditure Rs. 101,16,957 against Rs. 99,35,601.

In the statement of income the most striking feature is the large increase of 9½ lakhs under Land Revenue. It includes a sum of 3½ lakhs which was collected out of the deferred demand of 1884-85, during which year, owing to the bad season, considerable remissions and postponements of Revenue, to the aggregate extent of 15½ lakhs, were found necessary. If the deferred collection of 1884-85 (viz: about 3½ lakhs) be deducted from the Land Revenue receipts of 1885-86, the income pertaining to the latter year is reduced to about 73 lakhs, which you may remember was the maximum amount of Annual Land Revenue ever realized in Mysore.

The history of this important item of our revenue during the last four decades, when the averages were 50½, 53, 67½ and 72½ lakhs respectively. Then there was a great fall due to the disastrous famine of 1876-78; but during the past five years there has been going on a steady process of recovery. The pre-famine figure of 73 lakhs was reached in 1883-84, and again in 1885-86, and the demand for the intervening year 1884-85 was also about 73 lakhs, though owing to the exceptional circumstances already adverted to, a much smaller amount only was actually realized before the close of that year. Thus our Land Revenue may now be said to have recovered from the effects of the famine of 1876-78, and we may fairly assume that the extent of land now under cultivation is about the same as before that famine.

The improvement under "Forests" was mainly due to the revival of the market for sandalwood from the depression of the previous year, and to a smaller extent to an increased supply of Railway sleepers.

All other items of Revenue participate in the general improvement due to a prosperous season.

The total expenditure in 1885-86 was Rs. 101,16,857 and exceeded that of the previous year by 1,61,356. The increase under Public Works alone was Rs. 2,38,612 the usual annual grant of 9½ lakhs having had to be raised to 12 lakhs for the improvement of Irrigation Works under circumstances which I explained to you last year.

Deducting expenditure from income, the surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 13,13,797, which however included the realizations on account of the previous year's arrears under all heads to the extent of about 4½ lakhs.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Budget Estimates of Receipts and Disbursements for the current year are based mainly upon the actuals of the two previous years.

A total estimated expenditure of Rupees 110,58,000 is provided against an actual of Rs. 101,17,000 in 1885-86. The large increase of Rs. 9,41,000 is accounted for as follows:

Provision has been made for the addition of Rs. 3,00,000 to His Highness the Maharajah's Civil List, in accordance with the arrangement made at the time of the Rendition. The reconstitution of the abolished Districts and Taluks accounts for an increase of about three-quarters lakh in Revenue establishments; while the office of Inspector-General of Police, Police Assistant Commissioners for the two new Districts, and the re-constitution of the Sub-Judge's Court at Mysore, involve an additional expenditure of about Rs. 30,000. The large increase of Rs. 1,86,000 in the remuneration of village servants is due to the fact that the payments to these servants, which had been held in abeyance in some of the recently settled Taluks, have to be paid in full, until alteration of the present system. An increased expenditure of Rs. 1,16,000 under Forests is anticipated owing to proposed extension both of feeling and planting operations. Entries under "Mint" appear on both sides of the account, and are nominal transactions referring to the supply of copper and small silver coins. The B. P. W. grant being fixed at 12 lakhs as in the previous year, accounts for an excess of Rs. 68,000 over that year's actual expenditure of Rs. 11,32,000. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 60,000 has been given for sanitary improvements in the city of Mysore.

The foregoing are the principal heads under which the Budget for the current year provides for an increased expenditure. These increases amount in the aggregate to over nine lakhs of rupees. But I may here add that the Budget provides for a maximum expenditure according to sanctioned scale, and that savings anticipated are likely to reduce the Budget provision by about 1½ lakhs.

THE RAILWAY.

On the State Railway during the past year, the Capital expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 4,16,833, and was almost exclusively on the Tumkur-Gubbi section. The gross earnings of the entire system of 140 miles amounted to Rs. 4,43,021, and deducting the maintenance charges of Rs. 2,15,973 the net income represented a return of 3·31 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 65,18,777 up to 31st March 1886.

Last year I explained to you at some length the nature of the negotiations then in progress for the transfer of the railway on hypothecation to the Southern Mahratta Company. Since then, the contract with that company has been concluded by the Secretary of State acting on behalf of Mysore, and in accordance with that contract a loan of £1,200,000 has been raised by the company and the proceeds paid to the credit of the Secretary of State. The loan, owing to the condition of the money market of the day, had to be raised at an interest of 4 per cent. The rate of guaranteed interest payable by Mysore to the company will therefore be 4 per cent instead of 3½ per cent I mentioned last year. Also this higher rate of interest has to be paid upon a much higher capital than what I specified on that occasion; and in consequence of this, the financial forecast I then made has now to be considerably modified. In other respects the arrangement concluded appears to be identical with what I described at the last annual meeting, but as a copy of the contract and the further instructions of the Government of India on the subject have not yet been received, I am at present unable to give you fuller information, or to say what definite financial arrangements are required, for meeting the large annual liability for guaranteed interest or for the repayment of the loan at the end of 50 years, when, by the terms of the contract, as it seems to be repayable.

Under instructions from the Government of India the actual transfer of the management of the Railway to the Mahratta Company was effected on the 1st July 1886. Thus the interest of this wealthy and powerful company in the development of the open line and the early construction of the extension have become identical with ours. The company's staff, will, ere long, take the field, and, actual construction once begun, I have not the slightest doubt that the work will be pushed forward with all possible speed.

A proposal to have a more direct and shorter line than that followed by the Mysore Engineers from Gubbi to Harihar was at one time under discussion. You will be glad to hear that His Highness's Government still adhere to their original opinion that the route most suitable for the trade requirements of this Province is decidedly the more westerly, though somewhat circuitous one, viz Tiptur, Arsikere, Kadur, and Beroor; and there is little probability of this route being changed.

In view of the possible extension in the future of our railway system in the direction of Bellary, a line from Bangalore to Hindupur has been surveyed and is now being marked out. I give below a statement shewing the entire cost of the State Railway (in construction and Surveys) from the commencement up to 30th June last.

Expenditure on Railways and on Railway Surveys up to 30th June 1886.

i. (a)	Capital on construction of open line of 140 miles	65,14,690
(b)	Excess of interest at 4 per cent over net earnings calculated according to P. W. Code	5,79,020
	Total Railway construction	70,93,710
ii.	Gunni-Hariyur Survey.	
(a)	Capital on Survey including Sloopers provided	3,49,170
(b)	Interest thereon calculated as above	16,262
		3,65,438
iii.	Other Surveys. (Hindupur, Shimoga and Nanjangoda.)	
(a)	Capital 38,291	
(b)	Interest 1,601	39,895
	Grand Total	74,99,043

THE FINANCIAL RETROSPECT.

As five years have now been elapsed since the rendition of the Province a brief survey of the progress of our finances during that period will probably be of some interest to you. I therefore proceed to place before you a short Statement, shewing the result of the transactions under all heads of revenue and expenditure during the five years from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1886.

	Cr. Rs.
Opening Revenue cash balance on 31st March 1881	310,74,038
Revenue receipts under all heads for 5 years from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1886	552,08,280
Railway loan	20,00,000
Total	596,15,718

	Dr. Rs.
Expenditure under all heads except Railway	521,52,468
Expenditure on Railway capital	31,97,295
Total Expenditure	563,49,763
Closing Revenue cash balance on 31st March 1886	32,65,955
Total	596,15,718

It will be seen from this statement that the Maharajah's Government started with a cash balance of Rs. 24,07,134, and that by the addition of the surplus of the next five years, it now amounts to Rs. 32,65,955, that is to say, an increase of Rs. 8,58,517 has been secured. In addition to this we have been able to invest in the construction of the Mysore-Gubbi Railway the large sum of Rs. 41,72,295, twenty lakhs being obtained by the Railway Loan of 1882 and the remainder (Rs. 21,97,295) being provided out of the current ordinary Revenue. Thus the total of five years' savings and investments amounts to about 30½ lakhs. This result, satisfactory as far as it goes, has not however been achieved, without to some extent starving ordinary Public Works such as tanks, channels and roads, and without resorting to the most stringent measures of retrenchment in all departments, and in the case of some Departments, even beyond the limit of complete efficiency. This policy was pursued, as you are aware, not with a view to accumulate an idle surplus in the Treasury, but for the express purpose of providing funds for the construction of Railways. The importance of this work for purposes of famine protection was brought to prominent notice by the disastrous events of 1876-78, and it was commenced by the British Government, who before the Rendition, spent over 23 lakhs upon it. Immediately after the Rendition, the Durbar resolved to complete it up to Tiptur, at as early a date as possible, and to obtain funds required for this purpose by a large reduction of the cash balance by a loan of 20 lakhs and by retrenchments in all departments. The measures thus adopted were eminently successful; for we have been able to complete the railway as far as Gubbi (140 miles) and (but for the instruction of the Government of India in connection with the proposed negotiations with Southern Mahratta Railway Company) we could also have carried it to Tiptur, a further distance of 32 miles. But as I have explained to you on previous occasions, the extension of our system, so as to connect it with that of the Southern Mahratta Company, with its outlet on the Western Coast, is a work which cannot be done out of the ordinary Revenue, within a time which can be regarded as reasonable or without involving a considerable neglect of the claims of numerous minor works of vital importance. From this point of view, the surrender of the Railway to foreign capitalists is a measure of distinct advantage to the State. It provides within a brief period a complete Railway system which we so much need, and at the same time it leaves us free to devote our ordinary revenue resources to their more legitimate purposes.

IRRIGATION.

First and foremost among these stand "Irrigation Works" upon which the well-being of Mysore so much depends. The annual expenditure upon these works since the rendition is given below:

		Rs.
1881-12, 1st year	...	3,28,368
1882-83, 2nd year	...	2,85,297
1883-84, 3rd year	...	3,51,189
1884-85, 4th year	...	3,41,520
1885-86, 5th year	...	4,54,145
1886-87,	(estimate) ...	6,35,000

(To be continued.)

General Summary.

THE MAHARAJAH'S.—The Maharajah of Jeypore has granted a further donation of Rs. 5,0, making in all Rs. 1,000, towards defraying the cost of the English translation of the Mahabharata, by Mr. Protap Chandra Roy.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.—The following *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary* was published this afternoon:—"Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George in consequence of the Honorable Mr. H. E. Sullivan, C. S. I., having obtained three months' leave on medical certificate; and whereas no person provisionally appointed to succeed thereto is present on the spot; therefore His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, under the powers vested in him by the provisions of section 27 of 'The Indian Councils Act, 1861' is pleased to supply such vacancy by the appointment of the Honorable Mr. Edmund Forster Webster, Chief Secretary to Government, to be temporary Member of Council, and the said Honorable Mr. Edmund Forster Webster has accordingly this day taken his seat in the said Council, under the usual salute from the cannons of Fort St. George."

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The Right Hon'ble Robert Bourke (late one of the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. C.), Lady Susan Bourke, C. I., accompanied by Mr. J. D. Rees, Private Secretary, Major Stewart Mackenzie, Military Secretary, Viscount Mordaunt and Lieutenant Wingfield, Aide-de-Camp, will be passengers to Madras direct in the P. and O. Steamer *Mirzapore*, which is to leave London on the 4th proximo, and is due in Madras on the morning of Sunday, the 5th December. Mr. Bourke will be received by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, who will leave Madras by mail train for Bombay on the evening of the 5th. On the following morning Mr. Bourke will make the usual declaration, and will take his seat as Governor in Council of Fort St. George. It is expected that, on the same occasion, Mr. P. P. Hutchins will take his seat as provisional Member of Council, in succession to Mr. Forster Webster, who accompanies Sir M. E. Grant Duff to Europe. It is also supposed that Mr. Hutchins will resume his seat on the High Court bench in the middle of January, on Mr. Sullivan's return from Europe, and will be appointed by Her Majesty, in the following June, to the vacant seat in Council. As Mr. Sullivan is due in London on the 2nd proximo, he will, probably, have an opportunity of making the new Governor's personal acquaintance before the latter sets sail.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN HYDERABAD.—A correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Those interested in the welfare of Hyderabad are looking forward to the events of the next few months with no small anxiety. That we are approaching a crisis in the State is now no secret, and the aspect of affairs, is openly discussed. For a considerable time past, the relations between His Highness the Nizam and his Dewan have been very strained, and all efforts to remove difficulties and effect a reconciliation have proved fruitless. It was hoped that the Nizam's visit to Madras last March, and his interview with the Viceroy, had restored His Highness's confidence in his Minister; how vain this hope was subsequent events soon showed. Mr. Cordery, during his tenure of office, had this end constantly in view, and to his able administration it is due that peace has been maintained so long. But the fire which has been repressed with difficulty, and to quench which so many and such able endeavours have been made, now appears to have burst all bounds. That there have been instances of indiscretion, or more probably misjudgment, on the part of His Excellency, may be. But that he is a worthy son of his great father the Paramount Power has recognised; and the fact, that notwithstanding his youth, there is not one among the nobles of Hyderabad to equal his qualifications and aptitude for his high office, has led it to support him in every way, and to refuse to sanction a hasty or ill-considered dismissal. But then comes the difficulty. The Paramount Power has based itself by the treaty of 1800 to allow the Nizam perfect freedom within his own administration; and to refuse peremptorily to sanction the removal of the Dewan, should His Highness insist upon it, will be a direct violation of a solemn treaty. And whatever troubles in this Province from the overruling of th Sovereign's prerogative by the Paramount Power, it cannot but have an ill effect upon the faith reposed in British promises by Native Princes, on the other hand, it is hard to conceive that the welfare of the State may be sacrificed to a misunderstanding between the Nizam and his Dewan.

Extracts.

RULER OF THE PUNJAB.

The *Punjab University Intelligencer*.—The announcement that Sir Lepel Griffin will be appointed to succeed Sir Charles Aitchison as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been received with general satisfaction throughout the province. The numerous friends of Sir Lepel never entertained any doubt about his appointment, notwithstanding the rumour that Sir Charles Bernard had been selected to succeed Sir Charles Aitchison, and it is a matter for satisfaction that the chance of Government has fallen on one who is fully qualified for the important appointment and whose intimate knowledge and experience of the people are second to none in the service.

THE INFANT MARRIAGE QUESTION

The *Bombay Gazette*, Sunday, *Oct.* 9:—A resolution has been issued regarding the Notes by Mr Malabari, to which he brings to the notice of the Government of India the important consideration connected with the questions of Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood, and calls upon Government to take measures for mitigating the evils. Copies of the Notes were forwarded to the local Governments, requesting their observations on the proposals, and advising a consultation with officials and non-officials well acquainted with native feeling. The replies, while bearing testimony to the good already done by Mr. Malabari's endeavours, exhibit a complete unanimity of opinion against the adoption of legislative action, or the imposition of executive disqualifications which Mr. Malabari advocates.

After careful consideration, the Governor-General agrees with the unanimous conclusion arrived at by the local Governments. After stating the reasons which have led to this conclusion, the Governor-General mentions two suggestions which do not seem to be open to objection on the ground of principle. The first amendment of the section in Act 15 regarding the forfeiture of property on the remarriage of a widow; secondly, to supply the machinery by which the Hindu widow who fails to obtain the consent of her caste fellows may nevertheless marry without renouncing her religion. But the Governor-General, as at present advised, would prefer not to interfere in social and such legislation has been asked for by an important section of the Hindu community itself.

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1886. No. 43

NOTICE.

City Municipality.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises (District Office buildings) on *Saturday* the 30th *October* 1886 at 7-30 A. M.

I. Cash account current, progress report of works and monthly returns for the month of September 1886.

II. Estimate amounting to Rs. 501 for laying with wire the strip of ground between the town wall and District Office road.

III. Application from Mr Gopalacharlu, Seshavva Mandiram, for grant of a piece of land on the Cowpur side for constructing an orphanage.

IV. Report from Messrs. Khazi Abdul Shariff Saheb and Doddi Venkatramanna Chetty, Municipal Commissioners, Nos. III and IV Divisions, respectively, on the application of Mr. Syed Sahib Saheb for a building site.

V. Statement showing the re-appropriation of funds under Public Works.

VI. Letter No. 1110, dated 12th instant, *from the President, Civil and Military* Station Municipality, intimating that the *Resident has sanctioned the abolition* of Octroi duties in the Civil and Military Station, *also sending an extract from* Proceedings of the Resident.

BANGALORE, 20th October, 1886. } A. SUBBARAYA CHETTY, *Vice President, City Municipal Commission.*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Paris, 15th Oct.—Two French press, replying to the attacks of the London papers, deny that France is seeking a war, or that she is intriguing. The Foreign Policy of France, they add, is rather pacific than otherwise, and her Army is more for defensive than offensive purposes. The *Temps* deplores the spirit of rivalry and jealousy of the English, and urges the moderate organs journals to strive to separate the relations between France and England.

The Hova Government have asked France to construct a telegraph line between *Tamatave and the capital*, and are sending fourteen youths to France to learn arts, *trades and masonry drill and tactics*.

London, 16th Oct.—The Great Powers are actively discussing the question of a successor to Prince Alexander.

Madrid, 17th Oct.—The state of seige recently declared necessary by the late revolt has been raised.

Disastrous gales have taken place throughout England, and many ports of the country have been flooded. Shipwrecks, attended by heavy loss of life, have been numerous all along the coast.

Sofia, 17th Oct.—The Grand Sobranje is summoned to meet on the 27th instant.

The Bulgarian Government is sending M. Grekoff to Constantinople, in order to learn the views of the Porte respecting the future Prince of Bulgaria.

Hadkan Effendi, the Turkish representative at Sofia, who was suddenly recalled to Constantinople last month, on returning here charged by the Turkish Government to try and bring about a reconciliation between Bulgaria and Russia.

General Kaulbars has forwarded his report to St. Petersburg.

Rangoon, 20th Oct.—Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson died this morning at 8 o'clock, *en route*, on the river from Prome to Rangoon, about Myanoung. His remains leave Prome to-night. The train arrives here to-morrow morning, and the body will be buried in the cemetery with military honors.

His Excellency was accompanied from Mandalay by Captain Macpherson, A. D. C., Captain MacAndrew, extra A. D. C., Doctor Sibthorpe, Brigade-General Elles, Adjutant General, and Major Macleod, Deputy Quarter-Master General. The latter two officers left Prome last night, arriving at Rangoon this morning.

Bombay, 20th Oct.—All bazaars and shops are closed, through the arbitrary notion of the Municipality. The people are clamorous for the removal of the Chairman, the cause being the alleged unauthorised Municipal taxation.

London, 22nd Oct.—Lord Randolph Churchill returned to London yesterday from the Continent.

Vienna, 21st Oct.—Vague rumours are current here, that an attempt has been made on the life of the Czar. It is also reported that the Czar has killed one of his Aide-de-Camps, *fearing that he intended to* attack him.

Sir Frederick Roberts proceeds to Burmah immediately to superintend operations.

A Simla telegram to *The Reading Mercury* says it is believed at Simla that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Sir Herbert Macpherson in the Madras command.

The Duchess of Connaught is better.

Bombay, 22nd Oct.—The *Times of India* has received a telegram from Simla, stating that the Viceroy's Council has eulogised Sir Herbert Macpherson's services, and announced that H. M. the Queen has telegraphed her condolence, and her concern at the loss of so noble a General.

London, 22nd Oct.—The rumours which were current at Vienna yesterday, regarding the attempt on the Czar's life, and the subsequent tragedy, are utterly false.

New York 21st Oct.—Sharp shocks of earthquake were experienced *today at* Charleston, and elsewhere in North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Rangoon 23rd Oct.—Dr. Archibald Sandyson dissects; pulse refuse to land, and the mail steamer from and to Mandalay is delayed by the difficulty in getting pilots.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1886.

THE DEWAN'S DUSSERAH ADDRESS—II.

Next to the Mysore State Railway, which has been so hastily transferred, under orders of the Government of India, to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the Dewan, in his address, refers to the Public Works Department, in which he includes irrigation works, such as tanks and channels, for the benefit of the agricultural classes, and roads and bridges, for the use of the general public. With regard to irrigation works, we think, that the Dewan has not given a specially satisfactory account of the operations in this department, during the year 1885-86. He says, of course, that there were 140 tanks and channels repaired, improved, and extended, but according to his own showing, tanks and channels, and other irrigation works had to be "starved", in order to save money for a railway, which has been, after all, without the slightest compunction, sold, to a foreign capitalist company, for the whole property is "hypothecated" for fifty years, and entire possession and control are given over to the mortgagees. The great Markanaye project, by which the arid and almost rainless tracts of Chitaldroog were so greatly benefited, and about which there was so much boastful talk in that circle of native society which the Dewan most affects, has been definitively abandoned, at least for the present, and will not be resumed till the large funds necessary for the purpose are actually forthcoming, which will, probably, not be for years to come. Nevertheless, it is some consolation to know, that, of the great water projects of the Province has been given up, funds have been set apart in the present official years' budget, to meet the expenditure on the tanks and reservoirs, and the extension of irrigation channels from the Cauvery and the other principal rivers of the Province. Indeed, on reflection, it will be found that to repair and extend minor tanks and channels, would be far more profitable, for the present, than the construction of a great reservoir as the one proposed in the Chitaldroog district, about the stability of which, also, there is so much doubt. As to roads and bridges, the Dewan says that these had not been neglected during the past year; and he gives us a list of those for which estimates have been entered in the budget for the present official year. The wonder of it all is, that with all these public works to construct and maintain, with the subsidy of twenty four lacs and fifty thousand a year to pay, with the addition of three lacs to pay on account of the Maharajah's Civil List, and with four lacs eighty thousand a year to pay as guaranteed interest to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, we do not know where the Dewan can muster up the money. We may be quite sure that, if (as the Dewan states in the speech before us) the revenue, in 1885-86 amounted to over 141 lacs of rupees, it can hardly be expected to reach that figure in 1886-87, for the simple reason that Mysore is not perennial Garden of Eden, where the produce and the money value can be depended upon with any certainty.

The Dewan's remarks and speculations regarding the Gold Mining industry of the Mysore Province are, in our opinion, based somewhat on enthusiastic lines, as if the Mysore State may count on some kind of appreciable income from an uncertain source. It would seem that "already have Rs. 38,368 been paid into His Highness' Treasury by one company (namely, the Mysore Company) as royalty for the gold extracted;" but in the Dewan's own opinion, gold mining is a very uncertain affair altogether, for, says he, "in forecasting the future of this industry, it is needless to say that it behoves us to speak with great caution, for, in Gold Mining, everywhere, there is an element of speculation and uncertainty," nevertheless, it would appear that "history and tradition alike point to Mysore as a country, which, in the past, produced large quantities of gold, and that there are to be seen in the present day, the remains of extensive ancient working scattered all over the country. If the experience gained in the Kolar Field can be accepted as a guide, there is little reason to doubt that the extraction of the precious metal, in remunerative quantities, in various parts of the Province, awaits only the application of appliances on a suitable scale." The bright anticipations embodied in the above words will scarcely be justified, because, as a fact, of all the numerous gold mining companies, in the Kolar District, the only one which has been attended with any thing like success is the Mysore Company. The Dewan, however, is not satisfied with his success in the gold mining industry. He says :—

"It has always been our object to attract bona fide working companies to the enterprise. In granting 20 year leases of one square mile blocks instead of 20 year leases of smaller blocks, as elsewhere, we have aimed at offering a bonus in increase to the employment of large capital, in levying a royalty on actual yield, instead of a heavy acreage assessment, so prohibitive in the early stage of mining operations, we have sought to protect the permanent interests of Government without hampering the development of the mines. Our policy though conceived on such essentially liberal lines, has not, it must be admitted, as yet attracted to the enterprise sound working companies to the full extent we anticipated, in parts of the Province beyond the Kolar field."

And yet, after uttering the above unpleasant truth the Dewan seems still to cling to the gold mining industry with regard to which he says :—

"With a view to add to the knowledge of the public concerning our mineral resources and the history of Gold Mining in her ancient dynasties, a small prospecting party has been organized for the purpose of locating on the sheets of the Topographical Survey the principal runs of gold-bearing strata as indicated by the remains of ancient workings, and for drawing up a general report on the subject after a careful examination of the whole Province. This work is expected to be completed within the next few months, after which the State will be in a position to arrange for the verification by a Government geologist of the results reported by the prospecting party, and to place the whole of the information thus secured at the disposal of the public. Such information cannot of course enable one to judge whether gold in paying quantities exists in any particular locality, but an exact knowledge as to the situation and extent of the main runs and of the old workings, will doubtless be of great help to intending prospectors.

In a future issue, we hope to conclude our notice of the Dewan's Dusserah Address.

A QUESTIONABLE PRIVILEGE.

The recent judgment delivered by Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident, in the appeal preferred to him by the plaintiffs in the now notorious Libel Suit of the Maharajah of Mysore Mills, *versus* the *Bangalore Spectator*, has, as we have already pointed out, raised quite a storm of indignation here. When we say, advisedly, that counsel for the plaintiffs were utterly *surprised* at the result of Mr. Lyall's judgment, which they little expected, the general public can have some conception of the huge error of judgment unintentionally perpetrated by Mr. Lyall. We remember that, once upon a time, not so very many years ago, a certain Magistrate of the Bangalore Station, acting conscientiously, but under misconception, fined an accused Eurasian fifty rupees. When the Magistrate's mistake was pointed out in the local news-papers, he sent for the man he had fined, admitted his error, and like an honourable gentleman, made good to him the fine from his own pocket. This is a fact and

no fiction. *Verbum Sap.* The Resident himself, to do him credit, is so convinced of his unfitness to discharge the responsible duties of an Appellate Judge, that he has induced the Government of India to extend the privileges granted by Chapter XLV of the Civil Procedure Code, to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. This Chapter refers to—"APPEALS TO THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL." At first sight this appears to be a boon conferred on the citizens of the Station, who alone, of all Her Imperial Majesty's *subjects have been denied* an appeal to her gracious person in Council. But really, no privilege whatever has been extended to us. It is a most flagrant case of asking for *bread*, and giving a *stone*. This is quite apparent from a perusal of the chapter in question :—

"Section 595.—Subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by Her Majesty in Council regarding appeals from the Courts of British India, and to the provisions hereinafter contained—an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council.

(a) From any final decree passed on appeal by a High Court, or other Court of final appellate jurisdiction.

(b) From any final decree passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction, and

(c) from any decree, when the case, as hereinafter provided, is certified to be a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Section 596.—In each of the cases mentioned in clauses *(a)* and *(b)* of Section 595, the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the court of first instance must be ten thousand rupees or upwards, and the amount or value of the matter in dispute on appeal to Her Majesty in Council must be the same sum or upwards,

"or the decree must involve, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to, or respecting property of like amount or value;

and where the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the court immediately below the court passing such decree, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law.

"Section 597.—Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 595,

"no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from the judgment of one Judge of a High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria Chapter 104, or of any Judge of a Division Court, or of two or more Judges of such High Court, or a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court, wherever an Judge is equally divided in opinion, and do not concur in the judgment of a majority of the whole of the Judges of the High Court at the time being;

"and no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council *in* any decree which, under section 596, is final."

Clearly, though the Privy Council Chapter has been extended to Bangalore, it has been in a "kinder sarkastic" way, as Artemus ward would say, for, as the Appellate Court of Bangalore consists of only one solitary Judge, no appeal can lie from him. Surely it did not require any judicial training or experience, or grounding in Jurisprudence for any one to know that the extension of Chapter XIV of the Civil Procedure Code to the Bangalore Station is *an insult* to the community, in as much as it bestows no privilege? We are convinced that Mr. Lyall would not intentionally allow pranks to be played on the unfortunate public of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, but it is a pity he did not study *the Code carefully*, and advise the Government of India of the monstrous and ludicrous error they were perpetuating.

While on this subject we would enquire what is being done to petition the Viceroy in Council to constitute a proper and efficient Appellate Court for the Station of Bangalore. As matters at present stand, the citizens of that station are perfectly unsafe in regard to life and property, because public confidence *in the highest* Appellate authority has been almost lost.

Occasional Notes.

DEWAN Gobind Sahai has been permanently appointed Prime Minister of Cashmere, and will be held solely responsible for the efficiency of the administration.

THE *Government* of India has objected to the proposed construction of the new treasury in the Fort at Lahore, but has suggested that the building at present used for the purpose may be made more secure.

THE Lahore paper is authorised by the Maharajah of Cashmere to contradict the statement that His Highness is dissatisfied with the services of the Dewan Gobind Sahai as Prime Minister, and is thinking of nominating a successor.

MAHARAJA Holker has acquired the perpetual right of nomination to one of the houses of the newly-founded Oriental Institute at Woking and he intends sending one or two students to England to reside at the Institute, and to prosecute their studies under the supervision of Dr. Leitner.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere leaves Jammu on the 28th instant, to take part in the Tykore durbar. The Maharajah of Patiala's illness may prevent him from attending and, owing to illness, the Rajahs of Jhind and Nabha have been excused by the Lieutenant Governor from attending the durbar.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE is about to return to India. "His special talent," says a Bombay paper, "can be most usefully employed at present *in this country*, where the work of the Civil Service Inquiry Commission is about to begin. We know of no native in Western India who understands so clearly the nature and objects of this inquiry, of none who can represent the interest of the people more fittingly, and of no one who will devote himself more heartily to the work. His chief point of excellence is finance."

THE following officers accompany the Viceroy throughout his forthcoming tour: —Mr. Mackenzie-Wallace, Lord William Beresford, Surgeon Findlay, Mr. McFerran and Mr. W. Evans Gordon. The following gentlemen join His Excellency at various stages, proceeding for portions of the tour:—Major Cooper, Major Hamilton, Captain Leonard Gordon, Lieut. Lord H. Russell, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. Durand, Mr. A. Crawford, Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay, and Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Under-Secretary, Foreign Department.

THE Government of Bengal has issued a Resolution on the subject of Mahomedans in the public service, in which it is stated that, *for the present, it seems to the* Lieutenant-Governor sufficient to impress the orders of the Government of India on the attention of officers having the power to appoint or nominate to the public service. In offices in which there are at present no Mahomedans, the close attention of the controlling officer will be required to procure suitable candidates, and to secure that they receive fair treatment after appointment. It is, for obvious reasons, indesirable that this duty should be delegated to the head ministerial officer of an office.

PRINCE Frederick *Leopold*, only son of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who has completed a course of two years' study at Bonn, comes to India next month on a visit of some duration to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Duchess is the Prince's sister. Prince Frederick *Leopold holds a lieutenant's* commission in the First Footguards, at Potsdam, but, apart from his studies at Bonn, he has spent much of his time hitherto in travelling, and to all accounts he is a bright, proper, and promising young scion of the House of Hohenzollern, though one does not hear so much about his military enthusiasm as about that of his half-cousin, Prince William, the Emperor's grandson.

FROM 21st inst. the post office has discontinued the sale of India Postal Notes. The term has been applied to a note granted by *the Post office for the payment of a certain* fixed sum of money on presentation of the note at any Post office. All Post Offices were authorised to issue and pay such notes, and they were also procurable from postmen and village postmen. There were three values of Postal Notes (Rs. 2-8, R. 1-0 and 8 annas); each value being printed in black, red and blue respectively. The cost value, including commission, was Rs. 2-9, Re. 1-0-6 and Re. 0-8-3, respectively. It may be presumed, from the discontinuance of the sale, that the Notes have not been largely employed by the public, or that the remittances requirements of the public through the Post Office are sufficiently met by Post Office Orders.

H. H. THE MYSOOR PRINCE, "Eldest Prince of Burmah," writes to the *Madras Mail* from Pondicherry :—

"*In the* recent debate in Parliament on Burmah affairs, some of the honorable members enquired 'why the Government of Burmah was not made over to a native prince.' The Secretary of State for India answered that 'Lord Dufferin proceeded to Mandalay with that view, and although there were seventy or eighty branches of the Royal descendants, yet not one was found fit and capable to govern the country, and hence *annexation* was declared.' As Burmah has now been proclaimed a part of Her Majesty's dominions, and the British Government may govern it itself, or do what it likes with it, I have nothing to grumble about that, but to bring me under the category of the illegitimate and unfit Princes and descendants of whom there are so many, is rather injurious to me, my position, and my cause. I am the eldest, the legitimate, and the rightful Prince, which the accompanying book will plainly show and prove, and I have done nothing whatever to give offence to the British Government, except escaping from its captivity, and taking protection under the French Government, which step was taken by me only to secure my *personal freedom*; and I have frequently, while residing in French territory, corresponded with the British Government, towards whom I have personally cherished only a friendly feeling."

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR HERBERT T. MACPHERSON,

K. C. B., K. C. S. I., AND V. C.,

We regret to announce the death, at sea, on *Board* H. I. M. *Steamer* "Irriwady," of Sir Herbert Macpherson, the recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. Fifteen minute guns were fired on Saturday morning in the Bangalore Civil and Military Station, in memory of the deceased, the number of guns corresponding with the rank of the deceased. His Excellency was attacked with fever at Thyetmyo, whither he had gone on his way to take *command* of the troops in the War in Upper Burmah. The subjoined is the order of the Madras Government on the melancholy occasion :—

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, October 21, 1886.

With great grief the Right Honorable the Governor in Council announces to the Army the death of His Excellency Lieut-General Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, V. C., K. C. B., K. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, which occurred to-day at sea on board the I. M. Steamer *Irrawadi* on the 20th October 1886. On this mournful occasion the Flag of Fort St. George will be hoisted half-mast high, and 15 minute guns, corresponding with the rank of the late Commander-in-Chief, will be fired at each of the principal Military Stations under this Government. The Governor in Council further directs that the Officers of Her Majesty's Forces on the Madras Establishment shall wear mourning for a fortnight from this date.

A. R. KENNEY HERBERT, Lt. Col.,
Secretary to Government.

The following sketch of the career of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army was contributed a short time ago to the *Times of India* :—

This distinguished soldier is a man of whom Englishmen in general, and Scotchmen in particular, have every reason to be proud. Born in a Highland regiment, and colonel of a Highland colonel—the Naira Academy—Herbert Taylor Macpherson came out to the East as a young officer of the gallant 78th Highlanders, popularly known as the King's men. On a recent occasion he gave a very lively description of Naira as it was when he was a subaltern. In those days it almost realised the boast of the old Scottish King, that he had in his dominions a town which was so large that the inhabitants of one end did not understand the language spoken at the other. Inspired by the deeds of that celebrated Scotchman, Col Campbell, young Macpherson determined that, if possible, he would make a career for himself in India. As a cadet, when the 78th Highlanders were order at home, he declined, though very regretfully, to sever his connection with his old regiment and accept the command of a band to him by Lord Clyde. His personal acquaintance with the native army began with the Gurkhas, a body of men who in many or other qualities resemble the Scottish Highlanders, and who, the Highlanders are fond of telling us, were called into existence as a fighting force by a Scots man, General Rose Troup, of Pitfirrl. General Macpherson is like *Sir Frederick Roberts*, a great admirer of the Gurkhas, who, he has said, "have little bodies but big hearts." Two years after he joined the army he was fortunate enough to see active service in Persia, and there has been hardly one important Indian campaign since in which he has not taken part. The single record of the engagements at which he was present shows how varied his military career has been.

At the close of the Afghan War, General Macpherson got a brief visit to Scotland, and during his stay there was greeted by the burgesses of the capital of the Highlands to accept the freedom of the burgh. On his return to India he was appointed to the command of the Allahabad division. When the government decided to employ Indian troops in Egypt the year before last, General Macpherson was selected to take the command of the contingent organised for the purpose, and it is needless to say that the appointment gave great satisfaction, not only to the Bengal troops, of which he is a member, but also to the Bombay and Madras armies. How efficiently General Macpherson discharged his duty was shown by the prominent part which, in spite of great obstacles, the Indian Contingent was able to play in the leading events of the Egyptian campaign. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Garnet Wolseley, in a despatch to his Excellency the Viceroy, said :—"I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of your Excellency the effective assistance rendered me by General Macpherson and by the contingent from India, which arrived in this country under his command. General Macpherson, in commanding the left wing of my attack on the 12th, showed great ability in the handling of his troops." In one of his despatches to the Home Government, Sir Garnet Wolseley described General Macpherson as "a pillar of strength in any army which he serves," adding "His varied experience of war and the confidence he inspires in all under his command mark him out as a divisional leader to whom the honour of our arms and the lives of her Majesty's soldiers can at all times be safely entrusted." At the close of the fighting he went home on short leave, and came in for a share of the honours which were somewhat lavishly showered on Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff. But of all the honours General Macpherson received, perhaps that which he valued most, was the hearty welcome he obtained from his friends in the North. At Naira the freedom of the burgh was conferred upon him, and a grand banquet took place in his honour; while at Inverness his fellow burgesses presented him with a handsome claymore. At the capital of the North-West he is greatly respected as much for his personal and social as for his soldierly qualities; indeed, at the farewell banquet given to him by the members of the North-West Club, just before his departure for Suez, the chairman, Sir Robert Stuart, Chief Justice, said that General Macpherson was certainly the most popular General there had ever been in Allahabad.

Local and Provincial.

MR. PIGOTT, M. A.—We learn that the salary of Mr. Pigott, Professor of English, Central College, has been fixed at Rs. 400, rising to Rs. 800, by a biennial increment of Rs. 100. Mr. Pigott is the fifth wrangler of the Cambridge University in his year.

THREE HOLIDAYS ALL IN A ROW.—There are to be three official holidays this week —the first on Tuesday (to-morrow) being *Deepavali*, on Thursday next, being *Balipyajya*, and on Saturday next being the last Saturday in the month.

CIVIL COURT SESSIONS.—The Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore began on Monday last and still continue, Mr. Ramchandra presiding. There are eight cases in the calendar, four of which are murder, one being decently accompanied with murder. In these latter cases, the prisoners were unbefriended, and the Judge has appointed *a brother* of the court to conduct their cases.

S. L. R. A.—The annual meeting of the South India Rifle Association will begin on Wednesday the 3rd proximo, and be held at the Hebbal Ranges, and will continue, we believe, for eighteen days. This meeting is becoming very popular, every year, so much so that teams of candidates for shooting honours come from the most distant places in India, even from the Punjab. The meeting is open to all India, including all the Native States. There will also be a regatta on the Hebbal tank, organised by the Bangalore Boat Club, during the meeting.

SPEED AND LOAD OF TRAINS DESCENDING AND ASCENDING GHAUTS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The speed of trains on descending the inclines of Kuppam ghaut, Salem ghaut, Coimbatore ghaut, and Palliapatti ghaut, should never exceed twelve miles per hour:—When trains conveying passengers consists of more than twelve passenger vehicles (two of which must in all cases be brake vans) *an extra brake* van, or carriage for every five additional vehicles should be attached. On ghauts, 32 vehicles is the maximum number allowed to descend in one train drawn by one engine only, 40 vehicles is the maximum number allowed to descend in one train drawn by two engines. In both these cases loaded and empty vehicles count alike. The number 32 and 40 must not be exceeded, sixty (60) vehicles is the maximum *number allowed* in one train under any circumstances and the limit of speed in trains to which goods vehicles are attached must not under any circumstances, on any part of the line, exceed a maximum of 30 miles an hour. The steepest gradient on the Madras Line is *one in sixty feet*.

HUZOOR KHAZANA BUCKSHI'S POST.—We are glad to learn, from a reliable source, that on the recommendation of the Dewan His Highness the Maharajah's Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. Veeraswamy Moodiliar, Amildar of Mysore, to the vacant post of Khazana Buckshi. This gentleman is a brother of the late Khazana Buckshi, Mr. Venkatachellum Moodliar, and a nephew of Rai Bahadur A. R. Subrayalu Moodliar, Councillor to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and a son of late Mr. Appoon Moodliar, one of the able Shirastadars of the late Chief Commissioners Office. It affords us particular pleasure to notice that a *suggestion made by us* in these columns, when recording the death of late Mr. Venkatachellum Moodliar, that the Dewan should give attention to the special claims of the members of the deceased's family, in preference to a host of other applicants has been practically carried out. The action of the Dewan, Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer in this matter commands great praise and gives universal satisfaction. There could not have been a *better selection* than this, for Mr. Venkatachellum Moodliar not only comes from a respectable family that has been politically associated with the Native State of Mysore for upwards of a century, but he has been one of the best, most useful and intelligent revenue officers in the State service. We congratulate Mr. Veeraswamy Moodliar, and hope he will follow in the footsteps of his ancestors, who by their honesty and perseverance won the esteem and confidence of the Government, and prove himself useful in the Financial Department. The pay of this office under the present scale has been brought down to Rs. 300, and the saving caused in this direction, viz., Rs. 100 will, *it is rumoured, be given to Mr. H. Eagles*, 1st Assistant to the Comptroller, whose valuable services in the Financial Department have been publicly recognised on various occasions.—*Spectator.*

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY—1886.

(Continued from our last issue.)

D. P. W. Policy.

u will see from the figures that the press- of the transfer of the Railway to foreign ulists enabled us in 1885-86 to devote to ation a larger sum than here to fore, and ng the present year, with the completion e Railway transfer, we propose to spend urge sum of 6½ lakhs on restoring, im- ing and extending Irrigation works of kinds. As our financial prosperity so depends upon the vicissitudes of the ns, and as years of depression alternate periods of plenty, it is of course impos- to forecast with exactitude the extent to h the resources of the state can be an- ly devoted to the development and im- ement of irrigation works but I can re you that no effort shall be wanting on part to assign for this purpose the largest unount compatible with other demands on finances. This may be accepted as the final feature of our D. P. W Policy; for are conscious that a vast deal remains to be in the way of general improvements to e truly magnificient system of tanks, of the nstruction of ruined abandoned tanks, ly as is remunerative, of the restoration where practicable the extension of chan- s drawn from the Cauvery and other rs, of the construction of the great Marj ware reservoir and smaller new works are required. The magnitude of these rks in the aggregate is so great that we no pt it as a settled principle that our annual nations on them ought to be limited only the extent of the resources at our disposal the time being

Special Irrigation Projects

The liberal provision for irrigation works ade in the current year's budget has led to veral important works being undertaken. mong these, I may make special mention of— (I). The Hemgiry channel development d extension, from which considerable benefit, am confident, will accrue. The Project for is is now before me.

(II). An extension of Kirjanadi Channel, e feasibility of which is at present under vestigation; and,

(III). A similar extension of the Maddur ane Channel; and improvements to the anasreedevan and Rajaparameswari Chan- ls which are now under execution.

That the anna important of our old tanks re not being neglected a glance at the items f the Budget will show, upwards of 150 re- lorations or improvements of large tanks eing provided for, apart from numerous maller tanks

In my address last year, I described to you he proposal for the tentative introduction nto a few selected Taluks of a scheme for nlisting the co-operation of the ryots in the natter of the maintenance of the smaller irri- ation tanks scattered over the country. It was then in contemplation to apply the scheme o tanks with a revenue of less than Rs. 500, but after consultation with experienced officers and the interests of the ryots themselves, it was decided to reduce the 500 rupee limit to 300. With this modification, the scheme has been introduced into eight selected Taluks, one in each District, and is reported to be in operation. The experiment is being closely watched by the Government and I am glad to find that the local Revenue officers concerned are directing their best energies to ensure its success.

Referring to the Marikanave reservoir, I said last year that the project was being examined by the Government. On mature consideration of the general prospects of the country and the financial bearing of this great work, it has been deemed prudent to defer further action for the present, owing to the superior claims of smaller works more likely to produce immediate increased prosperity.

To defer indefinitely a work of such importance is not in our mind; for it must be acknowledged that its cost, great though it be, sinks into insignificance when weighed against what Government holds to be the imperative duty of famine protection in the arid tracts of Chitaldroog. It is true that recent profession al opinion tends to show that the difficulties and risks of the work proposed are greater than had previously been apprehended by our Engineers. The cost of getting in the foundation alone across the river, has been roughly estimated at three lakhs of rupees, and there is apparently the danger of even an entire waste of that large amount should the rock prove treacherous or unsound in any part. Nevertheless the work will not be lost sight of when funds sufficient are forthcoming to justify a reasonable expenditure in the attempt to secure a perfectly reliable foundation on which to commence the building of the great dam.

During the next few years of railway extension, the demand on account of guaranteed interest will not allow of our undertaking so costly a work. Moreover as there are, as already stated, several comparatively smaller works which have a prior claim upon us, they are likely to lead to a large immediate extension of cultivation, in parts of the country much more thickly populated than the dry Taluk of Chitaldroog. These considerations have led to the formation of a new D. P. W. Division called the "Channel Division," to deal with the restoration and extension of channels drawn from Cauvery, Honnavate, Kapini and Lakshmanathirtha. These important works are, as I before pointed out, being pushed on with vigour and may absorb the whole of our available resources for the next three or four years.

Other Public Works.

Before taking leave of this subject of special Public Works, I think it well to say that the wants of the Province in regard to roads and bridges are not being forgotten, and that Irrigation works, though of first importance, are not being attended to the exclusion of our means of internal communication. These will always receive their due share of attention and of money; and I may mention that this year, whilst we have several minor roads and Railway feeders in hand, we have also under execution two important bridges, that over Hobbalda between Maddur and Malvalli, and that over Sulikere river between Harrihar and Malebennur. A project for a bridge of the first importance, —that across the Yagachi river close to Belur, the pressing necessity for which was promptly brought to His Highness' notice during his tour last year, is now before me, and I hope soon to be in a position to accord sanction to the estimate.

Before concluding this section of my address I may state for your information that the average amount of provincial revenue devoted annually to Public Works during the past five years is Rs. 9,99,374 as compared with Rs. 16,23,290 in the five years immediately preceeding the late famine. During the current year, as already stated, it is proposed to spend 12 lakhs.

Gold Mining.

The recent revival of the Gold Mining industry, under the influence of the favorable results obtained by the Mysore Gold Mining Company in Kolar, promises to have an important bearing on the prosperity of the country. Mining operations are being already prosecuted with renewed vigour by several companies in the neighbourhood of the Mysore company's mines, while elsewhere other companies are preparing to begin or resume work. On the Kolar field especially, the works undertaken are on an important scale. Shafts of great depth have been sunk through the most promising reefs, costly machinery has been erected for extracting and crushing the ore, and substantial buildings have sprung up all around for the housing of those engaged on the mines.

It is now beyond doubt that gold-bearing strata have been reached, and gold in considerable quantities is being brought to the surface day by day. Already have Rs. 33,363 been paid into His Highness' Treasury by one company alone (namely the Mysore Company) as royalty for the gold extracted. But in forecasting the future of this industry, it is needless to say that it behoves us to speak with great caution, for in Gold Mining everywhere there is always an element of speculation and uncertainty. But there can be no harm in my referring to a fact of which you are so well aware, that history and traditions alike point to Mysore as a country which in the past produced large quantities of Gold, and that there are to be seen in the present day the remains of extensive ancient workings scattered all over the country. If the experience gained in the Kolar field can be accepted as a guide, there is little reason to doubt that the extraction of the precious metal in remunerative quantities in various parts of the province awaits only the application of modern appliances on a suitable scale. His Highness's Government are therefore prepared to afford to the enterprise —as indeed they have always afforded —every facility compatible with the rights of the people and the claims of the state. It has always been our object to attract bona fide working companies to the enterprise. In granting 30 years leases of one square mile blocks, instead of 20 years leases of smaller blocks, as elsewhere, we have aimed at offering adequate inducement to the employments of large capital. In levying a royalty on actual yield instead of a heavy acreage assessment so prohibitive in the early stage of mining operations, we have sought to protect the permanent interests of Government without hampering the development of the Mines. Our policy though conceived on such essentially liberal lines, has not, it must be admitted, as yet attracted to the enterprize sound working companies to the full extent we anticipated, in parts of the province beyond the Kolar Field. Such companies must naturally object to pay a large price for a thing of unknown value, and their attitude of caution is justified by the experience of their predecessors who suffered from the material reduction of their working capital owing to the heavy prices which had to be paid to intermediaries looking forward to making a profit by selling the land rather than by working it. To what extent our present system must be notified, so as to place our auriferous lands within the direct reach of sound working companies is thus a question which calls for an early solution. As at present advised His Highness' Government are of opinion that the present stage of the mining enterprise in the Province would justify their seeking to solve this question somewhat on the following lines:

1stly, To leave the whole country open for the operations of prospecting parties free of charge.

2ndly, To guarantee to each prospector the mining rights over a fixed quantity of land provided that he conforms to prescribed conditions of diligent prospecting by means of suitable boring and other operations.

3rdly, To require that the selection by him be made within a prescribed reasonable time, his claim being restricted to the locality over which he has actually prospected.

4thly, To provide that before the Government actually make the grant the necessary working capital shall be forthcoming; and that in default such prospectors' mining rights shall be forfeited;

5thly, To fix the extent of land for each grant so as to bear a previously prescribed proportion to the actual amount of working capital forthcoming; and

6thly, To stipulate for the due commencement and prosecution of work on a scale commensurate with the extent of the grant and for a moderate royalty, regulated at first according to the proportion of gold extracted to quartz crushed, but never exceeding a fixed maximum rate on the actual outturn of gold.

Such a system will, it is believed, reduce to a minimum, all elements of risk and uncertainty for the investor. The comparatively small outlay required for efficient prospecting operations is not likely to deter the intending investor, as he will be able to start such operations with a distinct Government guarantee for the grant of a fixed area, when the results of prospecting induce him to demand such a grant, by adopting such a system. His Highness' Government hope to be able to place the whole of our advance demands within the direct reach of English capital, and thus to ensure the extension and permanence of the enterprize in Mysore.

With a view to add to the knowledge of the public concerning our mineral resources, and the history of gold mining under ancient dynasties, a small prospecting party has been organized for the purpose of locating on the sheets of the topographical survey the principal runs of gold-bearing strata as indicated by the remains of ancient workings, and for drawing up a general report on the subject after careful examinations of the whole Province. This work is expected to be completed within the next few months, after which the state will be in a position to arrange for the verification by a Government Geologist of the results reported by the prospecting party, and to place the whole of the information thus secured at the disposal of the public. Such information cannot of course enable one to judge whether gold in paying quantities exists in any particular locality, but an exact knowledge as to the situation and extent of the main runs and of the old workings will doubtless be of great help to intending prospectors.

It may also be desirable to establish an arrangement, under which an intending prospector may find within easy reach, the means for making small borings with diamond drills or other appliances. But this is of course a matter in which the Government will not be called upon to take action, until a demand for such facilities springs up.

To sum up—the object which the Government have in view is, while affording the amplest facilities for prospecting operations, to restrict grants to such bona fide companies as are capable of working them, promoting thereby the influx of capital for the development of a most promising industry and placing it on a practical basis beyond the sphere of speculation.

Education.

The subject of education is one which the Government regard as of the foremost importance. Their policy may be briefly summed up as aiming at the following ends: to maintain unimpaired and in thorough efficiency all the means of elementary and secondary education; and to bring them within the reach of all classes both by direct agency and by assisting private effort: to promote a scholarly study of the local vernacular and our ancient classical languages; to elevate and extend female education and to conduct it on a system strictly national, so as to enlist popular sympathy in its progress: to encourage higher education and to train young men for the professions of medicine, engineering, &c.

Of the means adopted by His Highness' Government for the attainment of the various objects in view, the following are some of the principal:—A Mysore local examination has been instituted which will lend more importance to vernacular study: tests demanding high attainments in all branches of Sanskrit learning have been established in connection with the Sanskrit College at Mysore; aid on a large scale has been given to the Maharani's Girl School, which from the soundness of its system is attracting general attention as a model and a guide; the teaching staff of the English Colleges and High Schools has been strengthened with several men of special talent; while the pay and promotion of the masters generally have been placed on a footing calculated to encourage exertion and permanently to retain for the Department the services of an efficient staff; and liberal scholarships have been given to selected students of proved ability to go through a professional course in the large and fully-equipped Medical, Engineering, Agricultural and Forest Colleges of British India.

Archæology.

Systematic archæological research begun in Mysore in the beginning of the last year. The arrangements made provide for a complete examination throughout the province of ancient inscriptions, which are very numerous, and which, to judge from what have already been deciphered, promise to yield important results.

Regular archæological surveys have already been established in the neighbouring Bombay and Madras Presidencies, but it is believed that in Mysore, by its occupying an intermediate position, will often be found the key or connecting link to much that is being there discovered.

We have entrusted this important work to Mr. L. Rice, C. I. E. who, by his high scholarly attainments and varied researches in Indian antiquities is specially qualified to do full justice to it. Up to the present time he has surveyed 18 Taluks more or less completely, and collected upwards of 1,500 inscriptions. The results of what have been found will, from time to time, be issued from the Press, where special arrangements have been made for the purpose. The Government feel confident that the researches now in progress will be the means of throwing much new and valuable light upon the interesting ancient history of Mysore.

Legislation.

In the Legislative Department there is but little new work to report. Regulation I of 1886 (the Criminal Procedure Code Regulation) was passed into law in April last. In connection with this Regulation, the Government of H. H. the Maharaja have been pleased to empower Police officers and Magistrates in this Province to exercise, with respect to European British subjects, the same powers as are exercised by Police officers and by Magistrates other than Justices of the Peace in British India beyond the limits of the Presidency towns.

The Draft Revenue Code to which I referred last year has been finally revised and submitted recently to the Resident a draft of the required subsidiary Rules under this Regulation has also been prepared and is under consideration.

The Local Boards Regulation, which was submitted to the Government of India by the late Offg. Resident, Mr. C. E. R Girdlestone, with an exhaustive minute, has been received back and is now under discussion.

Another Draft Regulation relating to Hackney Carriages in the Bangalore Town has been submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

A draft of the "Mysore Law Amendment Regulation" has been prepared and is under discussion. It deals with all British enactments introduced into Mysore from time to time before the Rendition and provides for the verbal modifications required to adapt them to the altered circumstances of the Province after Rendition. Drafts of Regulations on the subjects of "Companies' Prisoners' testimony," "Administration of Municipalities" and "Administration of Forests" are also under consideration.

ARCARE OR LOCAL POST.

At the last meeting I took occasion to bring to your notice two alternative proposals made by the Director General of the Post Offices of India relative to the local Anche Department. One proposal was that the complete control of Postal arrangements in Mysore should be surrendered by the Durbar to the Imperial Postal Department and that Mysore be treated in all postal matters exactly as if it were a British Province. The other alternative proposed was that Mysore should adopt all British Rules and rates of postage and use British postage stamps over-printed Mysore, that the money order, insurance, value-payable-parcel and other systems obtaining in British India be introduced by Mysore, and that all paid inland correspondence, official or non-official, transferred from Mysore to British Post offices or vice versâ be delivered free. You were unanimously of opinion that the Department should be retained by the Durbar and worked, if necessary, at a loss. The Government of His Highness thereupon informed the British Resident that it considered it inexpedient to transfer the Local Post to the Imperial system, but that it was ready to accept the other alternative proposal and to introduce into Mysore all the rules of the Imperial Postal system and ensure complete reciprocity between the two Departments. To this communication, a reply has been received to the effect that the alternative proposal in question has led to some practical inconveniences to the States in which it has been applied, and that until further experience of the system has been obtained it will not be introduced elsewhere. The question therefore has had to be dropped for the present.

THE MAHARAJAH'S TOUR.

Before concluding this address, I may remind you that during the last year, H. H. the Maharajah made his first tour through the Provinces since his assumption of the Government. The route lay for the most part through the interesting western districts of Mysore, where the conditions of climate and agriculture, the customs and manners of the people are so different from those of other parts of the Province. His Highness feels that the opportunities afforded by a lengthened and leisurely progress through his dominions for seeing the people in their home surroundings have added largely to his experience and to his knowledge of the country. It is His Highness' command that I should take advantage of this meeting of the Representatives of the people from all parts of the Province to acknowledge how deeply he was impressed with the attachment and devotion manifested by all classes of his subjects. And it is his special desire that I should assure you that with the help of the insight into your wants and aspirations which a personal observation during the time passed in your midst has given him, he will devote his best energies to the promotion of measures calculated to advance your welfare.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—The following is a memorandum of dates (subject to alteration) of the latter part of H. E. the Viceroy's autumn tour, 1886, from the 20th proximo, to the 13th Dec. :—

Nov. 20th...Arrive Nandgaon 6 A. M., drive to Royal, arriving there at about 2 P. M.
„ 22nd...Leave Rozah for Aurangabad at 10 A. M., arriving there at about 2 P. M.
„ 23rd...Leave Aurangabad for Nandgaon.
„ 24th...Leave Nandgaon after dinner, arriving at Hyderabad at about 5 P. M.
„ 28th...Leave Hyderabad at about 3 A.M.
„ 29th...Arrive at Mysore at about 5 P.M.
Dec. 2nd...Leave Mysore at about 9 A. M. arrive at Seringapatam 9-30 A. M., leave at 1-30 P. M., arrive at Bangalore at about 5-30 P. M.
„ 4th...Leave Bangalore after dinner.
„ 5th...Arrive Trichinopoly at noon.
„ 6th...Leave Trichinopoly at 4 A. M., arrive at Madura at 9-30 A. M.
„ 7th...Leave Madura at about 10 A. M., arrive Tanjore 4 P. M., and drive to Vallam.
„ 8th . Leave Tanjore at about 10-30 P.M.
„ 9th . Arrive at Pondicherry at 7 A. M., and embark for Calcutta on board *Clive* at about 3 P. M.
„ 13th . Arrive in *Calcutta* in the afternoon.

General Summary.

THE FIFTY-FIVE YEARS' ORDER.—An official statement, showing the names of the gazetted and non-gazetted officers on the Civil establishment of the Madras Presidency who had attained the age of fifty-five years on the first April last, has been published and the Government, in passing orders, remarks that in some cases included in the return, sanction for retention in the service had lapsed on the 1st April, 1886, and had not been renewed, while in others no orders of any kind seemed to have been taken, notwithstanding the orders noted on the previous return. The Government must, it says, insist on the provisions of its order of 13th June, 1885, being enforced, and the Accountant General has accordingly been authorised to pass, provisionally only, pending the orders of Government, the pay of any officer whose retention in the service beyond the prescribed limits has not been specially authorised.

Extracts.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The *Indian Planter's Gazette*.—The new rule that comes into effect from the 1st October regarding the posting of the letters, &c., in Railway post offices is one of general concern, and is a most arbitrary one. To those people who live nearer railway stations than the station post office, and to those who sometimes are pressed for time, those railway post offices have been a boon on calling correspondents to post up to the latest minute before the starting of trains, but now all this will be changed, and no letters can be posted till an hour before the mail trains start. The convenience of the public has certainly not been consulted in the new arrangement. Every newspaper in the country should raise its voice against this arbitrary rule.

NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS.

The *Indian Spectator*.—The task assigned to the Commission to enquire into the entire question of the admission of the natives of India to the Covenanted Civil Service and of their employment in the Uncovenanted branches heretofore recruited by Europeans is of imperial magnitude, and the Government itself intends its labours to lead to fruitful results. Yet the number of Native members to be nominated is only four in a body of fourteen! Add to this inequality in numbers the fact that the ten are Europeans and most of them possessed not only of official position and status and thus carrying much influence with them, but also commanding that knowledge and experience of technical details in which the Natives must be at disadvantage, and the feebleness of the representation of the Native interests on the Commission became apparent. Again, while one handful of non-official Europeans and Eurasians are represented by two members, the two hundred millions of the Native population have only four. Surely, it is an extravagant to ask that each broad section of the Native community in each Presidency should have one deputy at least—there ought in fact to be two, an official and a non-official member from each section, on the Commission. It is therefore to be hoped that the grave inequality will be remedied by the Viceroy exercising the power he has doubtless intentionally reserved to himself in that behalf. The selection of the members too is a matter of equal importance and will, to a great extent, minimise or aggravate the inequality as members according as the men chosen are able, well-informed, independent and possessing the confidence of the community or the reverse. Practical experience or a close study of the problems of administration are also essential, as without those qualifications the native members will be able to effect little in the face of the powerful official and Anglo-Indian element in the Commission with which they will have to contend.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

The *Bombay Gazette*.—The position of affairs at Hyderabad has recently begun to attract the attention of some of the Bombay vernacular papers. One of which has been very free-spoken indeed in passing sentence on the Minister, Nawab Salar Jung. The large number of disinterested outsiders who, on a fair view of the facts, have come to the conclusion that the Minister's administration had not been altogether a failure, will be astonished to hear that "Salar Jung has shown himself thoroughly incompetent for his post; that during the present administration the State is suffering, and the companions of Salar Jung follow in his misguided footsteps; that he does not understand anything, does not mend his ways, does not remove his counsellors, and does not bestow greater attention on the administration of the State, leaving the pursuit of pleasure." In these phrases we have what are said to be some of the charges which the Nizam makes against the Minister. It would perhaps be more correct to describe them as allegations made by people who are in reality, the friends neither of the Nizam nor of the Minister, nor of the Nizam's subjects. Remarkable as it may appear it is, we believe, nevertheless a fact, that the Nizam has never formulated any specific complaints against the Minister, but has simply contented himself with vague and indefinite expressions of dissatisfaction with him. It has been left to interested but irresponsible intruders to supply the omission, and we must regard the sudden intervention of some of the Bombay vernacular papers as efforts to formulate against the Minister charges which His Highness has never specifically brought against him. Before permitting the Nawab to be made the victim of a little petty jealousy and of much cold-blooded intrigue, the Viceroy will doubtless consider what effect such a course would have upon the welfare of Hyderabad. He will, in some respects, have to deal with a problem similar to that which confronted Lord Ripon three years ago. The Nawab Salar Jung may not be a perfect Minister. It was admitted at the time of his entrance into office that he took over a disadvantage, and it is open to the critic to say administrative failure that he has not passed the approach of matured statesmanship. But at the same time he asked as if but to be tested in the struggle of life, was are those who have helped to make his position difficult to succeed in? The truest part of the charge is in the getting rid of the Minister's most able colleagues, the Secretary to the Viceroy has known enough of the world to doubt whether "the best possible men" exist, even in a State recently equipped with men of light and learning and liberal views. But we know too little as yet to dispute with the verdict of a Minister until it has made one of a better one in his place, and whatever his judgment in this matter may be, we will scarcely not give any advice at all by which there would lead to the Nizam being compelled to take care of any more of his colleagues. Such action might be that he was not Salar Jung.

INFANT MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD

The following is the full text of the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of Infant Marriage and enforced Widowhood :—

RESOLUTION.

In the "Notes" referred to in the preamble Mr. B. M. Malabari, of Bombay, a gentleman known to the Indian public for his public-spirited efforts to promote social reform, brings to the notice of the Government of India important considerations connected with the questions of infant marriages and widowhood in India. In his "Notes" Mr. Malabari forcibly depicts the evils incident to those customs and calls upon the Government to take measures for mitigating them, while he at the same time suggests the direction which, in his opinion, such measures of mitigation might follow. He thinks that the practice of infant marriage might be discouraged were the educational authorities to rule that no student with a child wife should be eligible for University degrees, and if the various heads of Government departments were instructed to give the preference to those applicants for employment in the public service who were unmarried. In regard to widow remarriage, Mr. Malabari thinks that, among other palliatives, good would come if Government were to take action with a view to providing (1) that no Hindoo girl who during her minority had lost her husband, or any person to whom she had been betrothed, should be condemned to perpetual widowhood against her will; that arrangements might be made in suspected cases to ascertain whether a widow had adopted seclusion voluntarily, or whether it had been forced upon her; (3) that every widow, of whatever age, should have the right to complain to the authorities of social disadvantage and that proper facilities should be allowed her for the purpose; and (4) that it should be declared illegal for priests to excommunicate either the parties contracting a second marriage, or their relations and connexions.

2. Copies of Mr. Malabari's notes were forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, with the remark that the subject was one of great importance to the social well-being of the people, and the Governor General in Council would be glad to receive any observations which the local authorities might desire to make on the proposals. Local Governments and Administrations were at the same time encouraged to consult with official or non-official persons as were considered to be well acquainted with native feeling on the question.

3. All replies from Local Governments and Administrations have now been received. They bear testimony to the good which has already been done by Mr. Malabari's endeavours to apply a remedy to a state of things which no section of the community regards altogether with approval, and which some consider to be a great abuse. But while thus regarding with sympathy Mr. Malabari's praiseworthy efforts, all the Local Governments and Administrations exhibit complete unanimity of opinion against the adoption of the legislative action and the imposition of the executive disqualifications which Mr. Malbari advocates. After careful consideration, the Governor-General in Council agrees with the unanimous conclusion arrived at on the subject by the local authorities, and he will endeavour to state as briefly as possible the reasons which have led him to that conclusion.

4. In dealing with such subjects as those raised in Mr. Malabari's notes, the British Government in India has usually been guided by certain general principles. For instance when caste or custom enjoins a practice which involves a breach of the ordinary criminal law, the state will enforce the law. When caste or custom lays down a rule which is of its nature unenforceable in the civil court, but is closely opposed to morality or public policy, the State will decline to enforce it. When caste or custom lays down a rule which deals with such matters as are usually left to the option of citizens, and which does not need the aid of civil or criminal courts for its enforcement, State interference is not considered either desirable or expedient.

In the application of such general principles to particular cases, there is doubtless room for differences of opinion, but there is one consideration test which may often be applied with advantage in considering whether the State should or should not interfere in its legislative executive capacity with social or religious questions of the kind now under notice. The test is, "Can the State give effect to its commands by the ordinary machinery at its disposal?" If not, it is desirable that the State should abstain from making a rule which it cannot enforce without a departure from its usual practice or procedure.

If this test be applied in the present case, the reasons will be apparent why his Excellency in Council considers that interference by the State is undesirable and that the reforms advocated by Mr. Malabari, which affect the social customs of many races with probably as many points of difference as of agreement, must be left to the improving influences of time, and to the gradual operation of the mental and moral development of the people by the spread of education.

It is true that the British Government in India has by its legislation set up a standard of morality independent of, and in some material respects differing from, the standard set up by caste; and it may be that the former standard has had some beneficial effect in influencing native customs, practices, and modes of thought. But legislation, though it may be defensible on its effect, should not be undertaken for merely didactic purposes; and in the competition of influence between legislation on the one hand, and caste or custom on the other, the condition of success on the part of the former is that the legislature should keep within its natural boundaries, and should not, by overstepping those boundaries place itself in direct antagonism to social opinion.

4. Of the suggestions made in the course of the voluminous correspondence quoted in the preamble, the only two which do not seem to the Government of India to be open to serious objection on ground of principle are (1) the amendment of section 2 of Act XV of 1856, as to the forfeiture of property of a widow on remarriage; and (2) the supply of machinery by which a Hindoo widow who fails to obtain the consent of her caste-fellows to her remarriage may nevertheless, marry without renouncing her religion.

But although there is much to be said in favor of each of these suggestions, the Governor-General in Council, as at present advised, would prefer not to interfere, even to the limited extent proposed, by legislative action until sufficient proof is forthcoming that legislation is required to meet a serious practical evil, and that such legislation has been asked for by a section, important in influence or number, of the Hindoo community itself.

5. With this expression of his views, his Excellency in Council has decided to publish all the opinions which have been submitted to the Government of India on this important question in the form of Selection from its records.

BANGALORE :—Printed and published to the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 1, 1886. No. 44.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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The "Theosophist."

(Vol. VII, October 1885 to September 1885.)

CONDUCTED BY

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CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 373.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 15th November 1886, for lighting the city of Bangalore with Silber lamps from 1st January 1887, to 31st December 1887.

2. *Particulars can be had at the City* Municipal Office from 12 to 4 P. M., daily except on Sundays and Holidays. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for lighting the City of Bangalore."

3. *No tender will be received unless* accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200 in cash or currency notes.

4. The deposit of the successful competitor will be retained and the same will be forfeited if he fails to execute the necessary Contract Bond within one week from the date of the *acceptance of his contract* is made known to him. The Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reasons for so doing.

BANGALORE, 20th October, 1886. } A. SRINIVASA CHARLU, *Vice-President, City Municipal Commission*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Paris, 23rd Oct.—*The Egyptian Question* continues to be the chief topic of the day in France. The French papers, in dealing with the subject, demand, in a menacing manner, that the British should evacuate Egypt, and are urging M. de Freycinet to press England in the matter.

Sofia, 23rd Oct.—A circular issued by the Bulgarian Government to the Powers, notifies that the Grand Sobranje will meet at Tirnova on the 31st instant, and, after verifying the elections, will elect a Prince.

Rangoon, 25th Oct.—A telegram from Minhla, dated the 23rd instant, states that it is believed that Boh Shwe has gone to Napoh, thirty-five miles westward of Minbo, on the Shoay Yot Daw Mah river, which flows into the Irrawaddy three miles north of Minbo; its strong position affording him easy means of escape through the Yomadoung hills, which command the road *vis* Naragan through the Aeng Pass into Tenasserim. It was this route that Maha Bandoola led the Burmese Army in 1820, when it endeavoured to invade India. Napoh is about 40 miles north-west of Minhla, the country between being very mountainous and difficult.

A telegram from Mandalay, dated 22nd instant, states that the Government is actively engaged in negotiation with the Shan Chiefs with a view to inducing them to acknowledge our authority. It is not proposed to interfere actively in the Shan States affairs, but Mr. Pilcher will leave Mandalay early, accompanied by a strong escort, to act as Commissioner in the Shan States. Two fortified posts have already been established within the Shan hills, and the late Sir Herbert Macpherson made arrangements to establish several others.

London, 27th Oct.—Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Bradford yesterday said that Europe was at present in a state of transition, and he deprecated the idea of committing England to a positive action while the interests of others than those of England were menaced.

Touching on Ireland, he said that the accounts received by Her Majesty's Government from that country are favourable. The Cabinet will shortly decide whether it is necessary to apply to Parliament for special measures affecting certain districts in Ireland, and with regard to a cloture for effectively counteracting the Parnellites' threats. He was perfectly convinced of its necessity, and would urgently insist upon its adoption.

Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, leaves immediately for Upper Burmah, to assume the direction of affairs in person. It is not expected, however, that he will make a lengthy stay in Burmah, but that after making himself acquainted with the country, and after he has sketched out the general lines of the campaign, he will probably return to India leaving his plans to be carried out by General White.

The European and Burmese officials urgently recommend the instant commencement of a railway from Toungboo to Mandalay at both ends.

News has been received from Prome that Mogone village, above Allanmyo, has been burnt by fifty dacoits, and twenty villagers have been killed or wounded. The Military arrived just too late.

St. Petersburg, 28th Oct.—The Russian journals state that the troops on board the Russian cruisers will occupy Varna (in Bulgaria), unless the Russian subjects there are released.

Lisbon, 26th Oct.—News has been received that King Gungunhana, of the Zambesi Valley, and 30,000 natives, have revolted against Portuguese sovereignty. Reinforcements are leaving here for Mozambique.

London, 29th Oct.—The Right Hon'ble R. Bourke, the newly appointed Governor of Madras, in taking leave of the King's Lynn electors, declared that he would be proud if he obtained the reputation of calling himself "a friend of the people of India.

Tirnova, 28th Oct.—A state of siege has been proclaimed at Sofia and Varna. General Kaulbars has demanded its removal immediately.

Rangoon, 28th Oct.—A telegram from Mandalay, dated 27th October, says that Boh Shwe continues to be a source of much trouble in the Minbu district, where he is extending his influence and gaining followers. The force against him is expected to start next week.

Rangoon, 30th Oct.—Dacoits have set fire to the town of Minhla; also to several large boats, which were sent drifting down the river.

A telegram from Mandalay, dated the 29th, states that on the 27th, the small force under Colonel Sheadman and Major Campbell were advancing from Amudo, to occupy Zeobingalay, a place among the Shan Hills, 28 miles south-east of Mandalay, and which commands important passes, when Major Campbell's party encountered the enemy, who opened fire from a strongly-stockaded position, and offered a stubborn resistance. Ultimately our men forced their way through, and dislodged the enemy. Our loss was one Sapper killed; Lieutenant Glanville, R. E., three Sappers and one sepoy wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown. After the action the column proceeded to Zeobingalay, which they found had been burnt.

The 3rd Goorkhas left Mandalay on the 29th, for the Ruby Mines.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

THE DEWAN'S DUSSARAH ADDRESS—III.

From the gold mining interest, the Dewan passes on to the question of the Education of the Province during the past year. The subject is disposed of in a very brief, but not perfunctory manner, and the second of the two paras is of sufficient interest to be quoted. It is as follows :—

"A Mysore local examination has been instituted which will lend more importance to vernacular study; tests demanding high attainments in all branches of Sanscrit learning have been established in connection with the Sanscrit College at Mysore; aid on a large scale has been given to the Maharani's Girls' Schools which, from the soundness of its system is attracting general attention as a model and a guide; the teaching staff of the English Colleges and High Schools has been strengthened with several men of special talent, while the pay and promotion of the masters generally have been placed on a footing calculated to encourage exertion and permanently to retain for the Department the services of an efficient staff; and liberal scholarships have been given to selected students of proved ability to go through a professional course in the large, and fully equipped Medical, Engineering, Agricultural and Forest Colleges of British India."

With regard to Archæology, the Dewan tells us that special provision has been made for a systematic and thorough research of the Archæological remains in the Province, and that Mr. L. Rice, C. I. E., has been appointed to carry out the research. Mr. Rice, during the year 1885-86, surveyed 18 Tahuqs and collected upwards of one thousand five hundred archæological inscriptions. The systematic collection and classification of such collections cannot but be of the utmost importance in the writing of the history of ancient Mysore. There was not much done, during the past year, in Legislation. The only enactment of the British Legislature introduced into the Province was the Code of Criminal Procedure. All other contemplated enactments relating to Law and Procedure are still under consideration. We are glad to note that the Dewan was enabled to announce, that the Mysore State has not parted with its postal system, a parting which the Government of India at first seemed very anxious to effect, but afterwards withdrew from, as will be presently seen. The Government of India made two alternative proposals. The first was, that the Mysore State should give up its entire postal system, and that the Province should become British territory, to all intents and purposes, in its postal system, that, in short, the Mysore Government should part altogether with its Anche Department, and pay a fixed annual amount for its working. The second proposal was that the Mysore Postal Department "should adopt all British rules and rates of postage and use British Postage stamps over printed "Mysore"; and that the Money Order, Insurance, Value-payable Parcel and other systems obtaining in British India be introduced by Mysore, and that all paid inland correspondence, official or non-official, transferred from Mysore to British Post Offices or vice versa, be delivered free. Clearly, here were two distinct proposals made by the Government of India itself, and it is to be presumed that in making those proposals it allowed the Mysore Government its free choice, yet when the Government of Mysore, with the full concurrence of the Maharaja, elected the second of the above two alternatives the Government of India declined to carry out the wishes of the Mysore Durbar, and the only ground assigned by the Government of India was that this "alternative proposal has led to some practical inconveniences in the states to which it has been applied, and that until further experience of this system has been obtained, it will not be introduced elsewhere." The action of the Government of India in this matter seems questionable. It ought to have known, in fact it must have known, before making the two alternative proposals, that the latter of them was indefensible and undesirable, according to its own acknowledged opinion and experience. In our opinion the Maharajah will do well in keeping whatever he can from those who would take whatever they could from him. The Government of India directed the transfer of the Mysore State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Company, for Rs. 60, 00,000 and pocketed the money. It also attempted to take away from the Mysore Prince his Postal Department and kindly offered to administer it for him on the payment of an annual subsidy of Rs. 20,000. No wonder the Maharajah and his advisors determined to work their postal department even at a loss. The concluding part of the Dewan's Dasserah address refers to the tour of His Highness the Maharajah, which he made at the latter end of last year. We agree with the Dewan when he says that the tour has done the Maharajah a great deal of good, and that it has added largely to his experience and his knowledge, we also concur with him when he says that His Highness was deeply impressed with the attachment and devotion manifested by all classes of his subjects, and we sincerely believe that it is His Highness' special desire to devote his best energies to the promotion of measures calculated to advance the welfare of his people, with the help of the insight into their wants and aspirations, which a personal observation during the time passed in their midst, has given him.

THE CITY MUNICIPAL REPORT.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a copy of the City Municipal Report for the year 1885-86. The contents of the report show that considerable work of a public and useful kind was done during the year, that the income was fair and satisfactory, that the expenditure was adjusted in a proper way, and that the surplus is all that it should be. The following extracts give the pith of the report :—

During the official year 1885-86 the City Municipality held 12 ordinary, two special and two extraordinary meetings. The most important subjects on which resolutions were adopted were the following :—

The introduction of the Hackney Carriage Regulations.

The opening of a Municipal Kannada School.

The introduction of a Bye-law regarding the destruction of stray dogs.

Adoption of measures to fill in cesspits in dwelling houses.

The disposal of petitions from Setties and Vyaparis objecting to pay Municipal Assessment on their houses and shops.

Undertaking the management of Government Chattrams as well as Langurkhanas under orders of Government.

Representation to Government regarding the water-supply of the town.

The inclusion of the village site of Gavipuram within Municipal Limits.

The introduction of rules regarding grant of rewards to parties who may bring cattle to be impounded in pound.

The establishment of a clinic in connection with the Lying-in-Ward and Out-Patients' Rooms at Nursan.

The establishment of a branch Dispensary in the Town.

The Revenue of the Municipality for the year amounted to Rs. 1,20,652-15-7, obtained by the following means :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening Cash Balance on 1st April 1886.	17,176	13	4
Octroi Collection	21,853	9	1
Houses, Buildings and Lands	17,317	13	1
Mohatarfa	15,065	10	9
Miscellaneous Items including Liquor Licence Fees	22,351	1	8
Land Income	10,965	11	2
Government Contributions	5,711	4	0
Total	1,20,652	15	7

The actual income exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,63-15-7; the excess was chiefly due to the receipt of additional contributions from Government at the close of the previous year, towards increasing the storage capacity of the Dharmambudhi Tank, and for the maintenance of Suburban Roads.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,20,005-12-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,753-2-11, which was carried over to the credit of the present year. The items of expenditure were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Head Office Establishment	5,363	14	4
Collection Establishment for Octroi	2,938	11	9
Do. do. for their Municipal Taxes	3,058	15	0
Conservancy and Cleansing	13,966	7	2
Registration of Births and Deaths	295	5	6
Lighting	4,956	1	5
Construction and Maintenance of Roads	19,729	10	6
Watering Roads	482	6	0
Drainage Works	3,165	11	2
Water Supply	8,293	13	4
Town Buildings	1,501	0	3
Other Public Works including Gardens and other improvements	4,247	14	9
Charitable Institutions	11,935	11	9
Education	13,220	7	7
Miscellaneous charges	7,342	9	7
Total	1,20,005	12	8

As the reader is aware the city Municipality consists of a President, a Vice-President, four *ex-officio* members and eleven non-official members, but all these are nominated by the Government, and not elected by the people, as the members are in the Civil and Military Station; but it has been a moot point even amongst the members of the City Board themselves, whether it would be of any real public benefit to introduce the system of popular election of Municipal Commissioners; and there are even some who think that the rate and tax payers of Bangalore city are as yet unfit to exercise the right of the franchise. This is not the place and time to discuss the pros and cons of so large a question, for we think that if the City Rate Payers Association is really what it professes to be, it should take into its consideration so important and public a question. The Association would then feel the pulse of the public as it were, and the press helping it, it would thus be seen whether the inhabitants of the city of Bangalore are in a position to take upon themselves the election of their own Municipal Commissioners.

Occasional Notes.

The Marquis of Hartington, a former Secretary of State for India intends starting on a tour in India early next month.

The Nizam's Government has decided to adopt a uniform for the European members of its service. The designs have been approved by the Minister, and these gentlemen will shortly be seen habited in green and gold.

Sir Charles Turner, late Chief-Justice, Madras, has, says a London telegram to the *Pioneer*, been offered a post on the Indian Civil Service Commission, as the trained English lawyer of judicial experience described in the Government Resolution.

On the 27th ultimo, Herr von Dechend, Governor of the Imperial Bank at Berlin, celebrated the jubilee of his official service amid manifold tokens of honour and regard including an autograph letter of congratulation, accompanied by a high decoration, from the Emperor.

No information had been received at Simla on Sunday as to whether the Madras Command in succession to the late Sir H. Macpherson had been filled. The appointment is made at home, and probably, therefore, the first news will come through Reuter.

A letter from Capetown, dated the 8th ultimo, says that the virulence of the gold fever throughout Cape Colony and Natal shows no sign of abatement, and thousands of persons from all parts are flocking to the Transvaal gold-field. The reports of the finds continue most encouraging.

Sir Frederick Roberts, accompanied by Sir Thomas Baker, sail for Burmah from Calcutta, on the 4th instant. It is considered improbable at Simla that Sir Frederick Roberts, while in Burmah, will be vested with any special powers beyond those possessed by the late Sir Herbert Macpherson.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Peshawar about 1-55 A. M., on the 20th ultimo, and lasted about 50 seconds. While, therefore, the shocks at Murree and the tremor felt at Lahore, seem to have been simultaneous, Peshawar appears to have been visited five minutes earlier. On the previous occasion, when the earth-tremor was felt at Lahore, and an earthquake at Peshawar, Reuter's telegram brought intelligence of the disastrous earthquakes on the same day in Greece and America.

A Russian millionaire has recently had built for him in St. Petersburg a most sumptuous smoking-room, which is the astonishment of all the Northern capital. Its richness consists not so much in its furniture, which is a model of simplicity, but in its walls. These are literally lined with European bank notes. Instead of a mass of white ceiling is seen a profusion of American notes most artistically grouped round a blue ten-florin bank note. Charming designs composed of French, English, Italian, and Russian bank notes adorn the walls.

A telegram from Cabul states that the Boundary Commission arrived there on the 15th instant. The Ameer entertained the Commission regally, and made very extensive and admirable arrangements for their comfort. The men and followers visit the city bazaar and meet with the great civility. A general illumination was given on the night of the Ameer's reception of the Commission. A Brigadier-General of the Ameer, Mahomed Khan, a relation of the Ameer, met the Commissioner with two regiments of cavalry, two miles from the British Camp.

Lord Randolph Churchill was born under a lucky star. No sooner has he become Chancellor of the Exchequer than the revenue, which had been steadily declining for several years, takes a turn for the better again. The returns for the last quarter show a surplus of half a million sterling over those for the corresponding quarter of 1885, and it is especially noticeable that the continued falling off in Customs and Excise, two branches of revenue which form the barometer of the national prosperity, has at last been arrested. Business is improving in all parts of the United Kingdom.

A correspondent sends a contemporary the following cure for a scorpion sting :—The other day a man was stung by a scorpion while digging in my garden. The poor fellow was brought to me in great agonies, he was in a profuse sweat, and nearly out of his senses. I tried all the remedies I knew of, but failed to give him relief. I was about to give it up as a desperate case when, as luck would have it, a man was passing, and he recommended me to apply the bruised leaves of the Bhangaria plant all over the parts stung. I did as directed, and was surprised to see how rapidly the patient recovered."

Local and Provincial.

A Holiday.—Last Thursday being the feast of Balipadiyami, all the courts and public offices were closed.

The Resident.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident of Mysore, will leave Mysore for Bangalore tomorrow (Tuesday) travelling by road and not by rail, the whole way.

Deepavali.—On Tuesday last, the feast of *Deepavali* was observed with much rejoicing and expenditure, both in the town and Cantonment. Many of the merchants and shop-keepers illuminated their places of business.

Mysore State Railway.—The traffic receipts of the Mysore State Railway for the week ended 9th October 1886 were Rs 20,084. The traffic receipts for the corresponding period last year were Rs. 8,767. The increase is due to the Dassarah.

Prosecution before Magistrates.—At the instant of the Government of India, the question as to the propriety of permitting officers of police of lower rank than that of an Inspector, to conduct prosecutions before a magistrate, has been under the consideration of Government, by whom it was referred for the opinion of all the district magistrates. The result of the enquiry amongst these officers has been a preponderance of opinion in favor of permitting head constables in charge of police stations to conduct prosecutions, and the local Government have consequently informed the Government of India that they are in favor of extending the power of conducting a prosecution before a magistrate to all classes of police officers not below the grade of first-class head constable in charge of a police station, especially as all officers of this class in this presidency are able to read and write.

NOTE ON MILK, TYRE, WHEY, BUTTER-MILK, BUTTER.

Milk.—Good pure cow's milk has a sp. gr. of 1,025 to 1,035, and milk below 1,025 should be *rejected*.

Skimming of the cream increases the sp. gr. about 2 degrees. Every increase of 10 per *cent.* of water lowers the sp. gr. about 3 degrees. Buffalo's milk is a little richer than cow's milk; but they do not differ *very* materially.

Milk should have no unpleasant odour or taste, and exhibit no deposit on standing.

Tyre—as sold in the bazaars, is usually mixed with about 50 per cent. of water.

Its purity may be judged to some extent by its thickness. Pure tyre has a sp. gr. rather higher than that of milk owing to evaporation of water during boiling.

Its sp. gr. cannot be determined by the sp. gr. flask owing to disengagement of gas bubbles during fermentation, nor by a hydrometer owing to *its thickness*.

The following method, however, has been found to give reliable results:—

Apparatus.—A *nitrometer* or *lactometer*, the accuracy of or necessary correction for which may be sufficiently ascertained by *floating* it in distilled water

Alkaline solution.—Prepared by adding liq. Potassæ to water, frequently stirring, until the sp. gr. of the solution is exactly 1,010.

Test.—The tyre (or *butter-milk*) having been well stirred or shaken, a carefully measured portion of it is mixed with an equal volume of the alkaline solution, and the mixture is agitated until the curds are completely dissolved. Its specific gravity is then taken, and, after deducting 5 (sp. gr. due to potash) the excess over 1,000 is doubled.

The result thus obtained is the sp. gr. of the *natural* milk, and it is a true index of the proportion of *water which has been added*.

Example.—

Sp. gr. of tyre *and potash mixture*	2,021
Deduct for potash	5
	1,016
Double for dilution	2
Sp. gr. of tyre	1,032

If 1,025 (or any other standard) be fixed as the natural sp. gr. for tyre, a very simple method of using this *test, without* any re-starting, would be by the employment of a caustic potash solution of sp. gr. 1,025 (or other standard). If this were mixed in any proportion with the tyre the sp. gr of the mixture should never fall below the standard. The following is a ready method of applying the test. *Shake up a portion of the tyre in a bottle, adding by degrees sufficient standard potash solution (sp. gr. 1,025) to dissolve the curds. The sp. gr. of the mixture should be at least* 1,025

Whey.—The sp. gr. of whey is 4 or 5 less than *that of the pure milk* Whey may be rapidly separated from the curd of tyre by straining through muslin and its sp. gr. may be taken as an index of the purity of the tyre; but as the case in its thus estimated indirectly only, the potash solution is best appears preferable.

Butter-milk.—From the bazaars often has a sp. gr. of about 1,009, indicating a proportion of about 7 parts of water to 3 of milk. Allowing for the addition of a fair proportion of water, which is usually added during churning, the sp. gr. of butter-milk ought not to sink below 1,018.

The sp. gr. of butter-milk may be ascertained in the same manner as that of tyre. For a ready *test*, the potash *solution* should be diluted with water to a sp. gr. 1,014 (or other standard) and be employed in the same way as in the examination of tyre.

Since it is likely that bazaar milk, butter milk and tyre may be contaminated by impure water, it is advisable that they should always be boiled before use.

Butter—Frequently contains a large excess of water and casein. When melted in a test tube the water and casein below the oil ought not to exceed 15 per cent.

T. J. McGANN, F. C. S.,
Senior Surgeon.

General Summary.

Officers in Native States.—It has been notified, in India Army Circulars that the salaries of officers serving outside of British India, *whose services have been lent to*, and whose salaries are paid by Native States, are not liable to the income tax leviable under Act II. of 1886.

A Monster Meeting in the College.—A meeting of all the native officials and some of the leading native gentlemen of Trevandrum was held in the College last evening, with the object of concerting measures to retrench the enormous and superfluous expenses incurred by Hindus in general at some of their ceremonies, the marriage ceremony in particular. Mr. Dewan Ramiengar was in the chair.—W. S.

The British Resident.—A salute of 21 guns announced the arrival of Mr. J. C. Hannyngton on the morning of Sunday the 17th instant. All the time the Resident was away from Trevandrum he was engaged in completing the boundary demarcation and giving the last strokes to the much vexed question. As the British representative and most of the European Officials are in just now, the annual dinner given in honor of His Highness the Maha Rajah's birthday will not be further postponed.—*Ibid.*

Troubles in Tonquin.—News received by the China mail shows that the Tonquinese are still rebellious. The French forces, it appears, have had a severe engagement with about 2,000 natives. The fighting lasted six hours. The result was that the natives were put to flight after about 500 of them had been *killed. The French captured several guns*, flags, swords, and spears, and also blew up a magazine of arms and ammunition. A native chief was also made prisoner. It is expected that this success will strike terror into the rebels, and contribute materially to the pacification.

The Hon'ble V. Ramiengar:—We are given to *understand* that *His Highness the Maharajah*, in token of His Highness' great appreciation of the ability of Dewan Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, lately proposed to increase his salary by Rs. 500 per mensem, but the Dewan objected to the proposal, on the ground that it would raise the salary of the Dewan of a State like Travancore to an excessive proportion, and prove a burden to the subjects. We cannot but admire the disinterestedness of our esteemed Dewan and his remarkable concern for the welfare of the people, as exemplified in this instance. Long may he spared to administer the affairs of our beloved country with increasing prosperity and success.—*Travancore Times.*

Visitors to India.—Lord and Lady Rosebery and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester will leave England for a tour in India on October 25. Earl and Countess Annesley start at the end of October for Bombay, as they intend to pass the winter in India. The Earl of Fife is expected to start for Bombay in the second week in November. The Ladies Hermione and Victoria Blackwood, and the Hon. Basil and the Hon. Frederick Blackwood, the younger children of the Viceroy of India and the Countess of Dufferin, leave early in November to join their parents in Calcutta. Lady Brassey is arranging a trip to India with a party of friends, and purposes leaving Brindisi, for Bombay, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company steamship *Canton* in December 18, *via* the Suez Canal. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., will leave England on November 11 for a visit to India.—*Overland Mail.*

The late Maharajah on the annexation of Travancore.—*We have purposely abstained* from continuing our articles on the New Revenue settlement; as events have marched long past it and people are now indifferent about it. We shall however make mention of a little incident in connection with the Kundu Krishi lands which seems appropriate at the present moment. These Kundu Krishi Lands are the home farms of the Rajah, and are the property of the ruling Maharajah, much in the same fashion as the Duchy of Lancaster is the property of the ruling Duchy Sovereign of Great Britain and the Duchy of Cornwall that of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The tenants are tenants at will and the rents levied are considerably higher than the ordinary Vemptattam or 'Full Assessment' rates. *The Dewan in his reorganisation* proposed to rate them all as Vemptattom tenures, but the late Maharajah represented to him the advisability of leaving these Kundu Krishi lands as the property of the Rajah, otherwise when the annexation of Travancore takes place, the Rajahs would be left without any lands to call their own. *These lands were accordingly* untouched. There is no harm whatever in publishing this, for in Travancore, Palace Secrets are Bazaar gossip. We also know that the late *Maharajah* entertained the firm opinion that this State would eventually pass into British hands.—*Malabar Spectator.*

His Highness' Procession to Pegu Pooay and Shatamungalam.—Last week and the week before witnessed the two of the most magnificent processions that have taken place in Trevandrum. On both occasions His Highness rode in the car which has not been used for the last fifteen years or so, the late Maha Rajah having never once got into it. The car, which indeed looks very handsome and gorgeous, was drawn by six white horses with postilions. First went the State elephants richly caparisoned with howdahs, next came the Cavalry (thanks to Colonel Ketchen for organizing these men, of whom His Highness may well be proud) then came the band and the Nair Brigade with their newly introduced *khaki turbans with crest bearing the royal* coat of arms, next the servants and the lower officials in immediate attendance of His Highness *the Maharajah, His Highness's* Court buffoon and Hindu Musicians. Close behind was the car with the Royal personage in it on whom were fixed the eyes of all spectators. His Highness the First Prince drove behind, and then followed the Dewan and nearly all the officials of the State. On both occasions *His Highness* returned in the car the same order being observed in the procession. All along the High Road from the Fort to Shatamungalam was decorated with festoons and triumphal arches and the town was illuminated on the return procession.—W. S.

Extracts.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF NATIVES.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*.—There is no doubt that a knowledge of English exercises a most important influence on the life of a native of this country. Not only does it open out to him new spheres of activity and render him eligible for many posts—and this is, we *fear, in the majority of cases*, the principal reason why a knowledge of English and higher education generally, is so eagerly sought after; but it does more. A man, in the very large number of cases, to prosecute his study of English, leaves his home and friend; he makes new acquaintances; he sees a new and wider side of life; he recognizes, still in a very small measure, it is true, what is meant by such phrases as "The world," "Science," "Progress" "Civilization," the "Race for Wealth." A new world opens out before him. He returns home, only too often, to find he has lost touch, and looks down upon those *whom he had left there; many other fellow*-students are like himself, and the result is obvious. They find themselves drawn, almost by the force of circumstances, closer and closer together. The various observances and customs of caste dwindle and fade away. Articles of faith are first doubted and then laid aside, asperities of opinion, be they on matters religious or temporal, social, political or domestic, are worn down by attrition, and the student who entered a college a firm believer in the creed, the traditions, the customs and the manners of his fathers leaves it in patent leather shoes and a "Europe" coat, with a *smattering knowledge of English, his head* full of wind, a firm belief in John Stuart Mill—one or two of whose works he has read and but *imperfectly understood*—and an inordinate idea of his own wisdom, knowledge and importance. In inverse ratio to his real social position, intellectual power and scholastic attainments, will be his conceit and his self-confidence.

THE DEWANSHIP OF MYSORE.

The Evening Mail.—It is, in our opinion, not the proper course to consider the question as to who is to be the future Dewan of the Mysore State, who the present holder of the office retires. We say the consideration of the question is premature, because we have no doubt but that the present Dewan and his friends and admirers will do their utmost, move heaven and earth, as the saying goes, to keep him in his place, if not as a permanency, at all events, for a few years longer. The Dewanship of the Mysore State is not to be despised. The salary *and emoluments are ample; the position is one* of honour and respect and unbounded influence. Indeed, next to the Maharajah himself, there is no native gentleman in the land who is considered of higher social and political standing than the Dewan. When once a man is obliged to retire from such a position, the odour of *greatness by which he was surrounded*, vanishes, and men speak of him as they speak of falls on greatness, and there are many also who do not think themselves sufficiently poor to do him reverence, when he has retired into private life. Such then, being the public estimation in which the Dewan of a Native State is held, and such the comparative obscurity into which he goes on his retirement from office, it can be no matter for surprise but a natural incident out of the circumstances, if the holder of the Dewanship, and his friends and admirers, on his behalf, should use their best endeavours to keep the favourite in his place as long as they can. In the case of the present Dewan of Mysore, we have no doubt but that he would have had every chance of realising his wish to retain his office, had Sir James Gordon, his patron, still continued as British Resident of Mysore. It would be premature to say how Mr. J. B. Lyall, if he continues to be British Resident, *fourteen months hence, will act in a matter* like this—whether he will support the present Dewan's pretensions, should he put forth any, to continue in the Dewanship; but it certainly looks as if some stand will be made by the present incumbent to remain his post beyond this period of five years for which he has been appointed. The fact that, all through his administration, the Dewan has shown most unexpected surpluses in the revenues, and, above all, that he has shown (at least on paper) that those revenues have, *per saltum*, reached the enormous figure of over 114 lacs of rupees, seem to indicate that the Dewan had some idea of pleasing those who will have *it in their power* to retain, or support his retention in office; for in addition to the considerations we have already urged in our article on the *Dewan's* Dussarah Address, in reasonable doubt of the great increase in the revenues, we have to point out that the late Mr. Runga Charlu has distinctly stated, in his Dussarah Address, that it would take years before the income of the state would reach 109½ lacs, the amount to which it had attained previous to the famine years. When he spoke, he set down the income at 103 lacs, and he said that it would remain at that figure for some years to come; and according to the present *Dewan, we are not to count upon the revenues* of the Mysore state as being certain, as they depend as much on favourable or unfavourable seasons; so that it seems to us somewhat incredible that we should be told that the income of the Mysore state attained over fourteen lacs of rupees, in one brief year, when it was just over a hundred lacs only the years before. But whether the present Dewan is courting official favour or not, with a view to his retention in office, the fact remains that against any pretensions or aspirations he may entertain, with respect to the Dewanship, there is the standing despatch of the Government of India, when the *Viceroyalty was held by Lord Ripon*, that in the appointment of the future Dewan of the Mysore state, the claims of pure Mysoreans should be taken into consideration. This despatch still exists, and should be carried into full effect, when the time arrives for action. It was an outcome of the injudicious action of Sir James Gordon, in practice by suggesting the appointment of a successor to the Dewanship in the person of Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, on the death of Mr. Runga Charlu. It was said, at the time, that the appointment of Mr. Sheshadri Iyer was he "free choice" of the young Maharajah, but the statement was taken at the time, and is *up to the present time taken, cum grano salis.* The Governor General in Council was not quite certain about the Maharajah's choice, and so a telegram came down here from the Secretary of the Foreign Department to know whether the selection of a successor to Mr. Runga Charlu was the Maharajah's voluntary act. Thereupon, an autograph letter was sent by His Highness to Lord Ripon to the effect that it was with his own free will and accord that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer was chosen. On this Lord Ripon's Govern*ment consented to, and* sanctioned the appointment, but with the proviso that that incumbent was to hold the appointment only for five years, at the end of which he has to vacate it in favour of a Mysorean. This is the provision which the Government of India will be bound, in all justice to the Mysore State, to see carried out, fourteen months hence.

THE INDORE STATE.

The *Indore, October* 22.—His Highness Maharajah Sivaji Row Holkar has, it now appears, more than fulfilled the assurance of re-organising the judicial branch of his State, which he gave in July last in reply to Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at the Installation Durbar in the Maharajah's palace. A number of local courts are spread over the country subject to the Maharajah's rule with certain powers, and from each of them an appeal lies to some higher

ter, against which the decisions are appealable to the court at Indore, called the Sudder Court, which stands at the apex and which is now presided over by Lalla Baij Nath, B. A., of Delhi, whose appointment to the Chief Justiceship of Indore I have already announced in your columns. The Durbar and the Huzoor Departments having been incorporated into one, the Maharajah's newly constituted council, in which the Chief Justice has a seat *ex-officio*, becomes the final tribunal in the kingdom. The regular sittings of the council, the patient hearing *it accords to the parties before it*, the impartial and the public way in which the things under inquiry are treated and disposed of, and the speedy manner in which justice is administered, have all combined to instil an idea of confidence in the minds of the people and to remove that shadow of uncertainty and unfinality that attended the decisions of the highest court in the late *regime*. The infusion of new blood in the administration is to some a source of great disappointment and to others one of no small satisfaction. A current of electricity seems to have passed through the *old atmosphere*. *Mon of Narayan Pause's type* are greatly in dread of the new Government. Narayan Pause, who figured most in the late Maharajah's cases against the city bankers, and who was instrumental in producing old dusty *mounts of questionable authenticity*, is now found in possession of numberless false documents purporting to have been signed by the highest functionaries and sealed by the seal of the late Maharajah. He is now being indicted on a *series of charges before the Sessions Judge* at Indore under the immediate eye of the new Chief Justice and in the presence of the principal members of the Huzoor's Council. Our new Chief Justice being quite a stranger on this side of India, allow me to give your readers with the following brief account of his past career :—Lalla Baij Nath is descended from a line of ancestors who faithfully served the old Moghul Emperors in various capacities. He is a graduate of the Calcutta University, having obtained his degree in 1873 from the Delhi College, being at the same time awarded a gold *medal. He stood first in rank among the successful* students of the N.-W., and the Punjab taken together. He was made a fellow of the Punjab University College, in which capacity he translated into Urdu Fowler's Logic and Taylor's Manual of Ancient History. Appearing at the High Court Pleadership Examination at Allahabad he secured the top place in the list of passed students. In 1877 he was imported into the North-West Provinces as a Munsiff. *His acquaintance with the English* language, his thorough knowledge of the principles of law, the care and good judgment he displayed in his judicial work brought him prominently to the notice of his superior officers, who, without any exception, entertained high hopes for Lalla Baij Nath's future prospects in the service. Already His Highness seem to have won the good opinions of the Viceroy and Government of India. Before the Dussorah Holidays a *khurita* was presented to His Highness in a Durbar held for the purpose by Mr. F. L. Petre, C. S., in which His Excellency congratulates His Highness on the wisdom and liberality shown by him in abolishing the transit duties throughout the Indore State, and promises all assistance and support whenever the Maharajah is in need of it.—T. I.

UNCERTAIN STATE OF EUROPE.

The Malabar and Travancore Spectator.—The telegrams which are daily received from Reuter indicate the sound of battle, although the sound is distant yet to those politicians who are well acquainted with European affairs. For nearly half a century, the partition of Turkey has been a bone of contention. Russia has made several attempts to appropriate the countries lying by her boundaries and the plea has been that a Mahomadan power has no business in Europe. Without any pretext whatever, the Czar in 1854, declared war against Turkey, and on that occasion England and France united and resisted successfully her attempts. Since then Turkey was again the cause of another European disturbance. Russia gained nothing while England, through the brilliant diplomacy of the late Earl Beaconsfield, secured for herself certain islands in the Mediterranean which protected the *interests* of India in respect to any advance on her seaports. We find now that poor Turkey is again the subject of consideration of the principal powers of Europe, namely Germany, Russia, Austria and England. *What the result is likely to be*, it is hard to forecast; but it appears to us from the telegrams received, that war is likely to be the issue. Unfortunately at this crisis the Bulgarian question has arisen, and Russia *has been extremely busy in interfering*, as interference which has created some alarm. It is somewhat difficult to learn that the Great Powers are actively discussing the question of successor to Prince Alexander, and it is still more significant the Czar has recalled General Kaulbars, from his tour in Roumelia.

France, as usual, must make her demonstrations, and it is strange that it is generally on such occasions she ever puts on a many *figuramant against her own ally, her English* neighbour. The French Press was somewhat violent in its attitude, but when the London Press, noticed her frantic indulgences in bravado language, a denial was made of any unfriendly attitude.

Should however war really break out in Europe in which England must have a share, the difficult situation of the latter will not indeed be enviable. Already England is troubled with the Burmese problem. The expenditure is a great pressure on her exchequer. The up-keep of establishments to maintain order and tranquility is growing costly day by day. Again in respect to the Afghan question, or rather the protection from a Russian invasion in our neighbourhood, this costs England annually some millions of money. In the event of a European war, in which England must be mixed up, that war must necessarily extend to India. As it is, ample preparations have been made to check any advancement anticipated on the part of Russia. On the Frontier already a large force is located, while the Russians on the other side have also a large army, waiting doubtless to put it into motion, when a quarrel takes place upon the European problem.

It would be well perhaps for England to allow the question about Turkey to be settled between the three Powers of Europe, and to allow them to divide the bird according to the delicacy of their political tastes. England *has India and Burma which are extensive* Empires, and she may be well contented to have them under her sole guardianship instead of having additional responsibilities, which may eventually prove troublesome to the interests of her present position.

It is therefore our opinion, taking a wide scope of view, that it would be wastage of blood and expenditure to quarrel about Egypt and Turkey, countries which hardly affect the *political interests of the sea-girt Isle*. Experience should be a wise instructor, and the recent Egyptian imbroglio, in which the best of British blood was shed and the largest sums of money squandered, should be ample warning against the futility of fighting, after all, about a straw. We cannot help feeling that the old European fable of the dog on the bridge and its shadow is likely to be re-enacted should England involve herself in a squabble, and *if advice will be taken, it is this we offer* "be contented with what you have and covet not your neighbour's property."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Standard*.—It is scarcely necessary to say that great changes are impending in India, the old is fastgiving place to the new. It was not without significance that a writer styled his book "New India," for the India of to-day is as *different* from that of thirty years ago as it is possible to conceive. Education had then scarcely made any impression upon the people; it was in its infancy; now it has attained great proportions. Cherished institutions have been destroyed on all sides, and others will follow in due course. The old landmarks are becoming completely obliterated, and new ones are being set up. We have it, on very good authority, that the Civil Service is doomed, *and that, in a short time, it will cease to exist*. A Commission has been appointed to enquire into its working, and it was thought that the real object was to open the doors of this service much wider than they are at present—to admit the natives in larger number than has hitherto been considered practicable. But it has now leaked out that it is not reformation, but abolition, that the Committee has been called upon to perform. The wording of the order is very peculiar in some parts as in the following passage :—" The question of the proper strength of the Covenanted Civil Service has already formed the subject of careful examination, and important decisions upon it have already been arrived at by the Government of India in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State." This sentence could not have been made more circumlocutory if it had been written by Mr. Gladstone, and the meaning that we attach to it is, that no more members will be added to the Civil Service after the Committee has *sent in its report*. We believe the members have been told on what lines they are to conduct their enquiries, and it is believed that on the materials collected the Government will have no order for the abolition of the service in question. That many will regret its departure, there can be no doubt. It has done splendid work; the men who composed it have not been excelled by any similar class in any country in the world; they may be *said to have had the largest share in making* India what it is. We need not mention names; they will occur to the minds of our readers. The beginnings of the service were small; those who first belonged to it did not receive princely salaries, neither were they rulers of large districts and provinces, but as the territories of the East India Company expanded, their powers gradually increased till they became what we see them now. The service rose, culminated, and now it must decline. It has had its day, and must give place to something else. It is an anachronism, and consequently must give place to something better suited to the days in which we live, or at least, something which people think would be better suited. In years gone by the members of the Civil Service were far before the rest of the community intellectually, but this is not the case now. There are hundreds and *thousands of men as well educated as they are* to be found in all parts of the country, and this, we feel sure, is the reason the Government has determined to make the change we have referred to. The Uncovenanted Civil Service will take the place of the one to be abolished or rather, we ought to say, that a new service will arise. From what we hear the following will be the course pursued. Young men will enter the service of Government in much the same way *that they do now*, and *those* who show ability will be chosen for the highest posts. Of course, we will not undertake to say there will be no favouritism; that an unworthy man will not, sometimes, gain a post to which he has no right, but we fancy that upon the whole, the best man will rise to the top. We should not be surprised if the service of the Native States—especially Mysore—were taken as a model. In Mysore a man may begin *his ascent from the lowest rung of the official* ladder and may climb up till he holds the highest office under the Maharajah. The present Dewan is a case in point. His beginnings were very small, and now he is the virtual ruler of the Province. Some officials have begun lower than the Dewan, and there is nothing to prevent them from rising to this height. We feel sure that something similar to this will take place throughout India when the Civil *Service has been done away with, and we do* not see why it should not work well. The Uncovenanted Civil Service will look up, and the members may hope to attain something better than they have done in the past. It has been held in high estimation by those who compose the higher service, but matters will change now, and the Uncovenanted may look for a good time coming. We learn that a good number of civilians will retire before *the change comes about, but what will be done* with the rest we are not in a position now to state. As soon as we learn the details of the matter we will place them before our readers.

DEWAN BAHADUR RAGHUNATHA ROW.

The *Standard*.—It affords us immense pleasure to state that the services of the Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Row, Deputy Collector of Madras, having been applied for by the new Maharajah Holkar to guide and govern his State as Prime Minister, and that Mr. Raghunatha Row having assented to accept the office offered him, he will, in a fortnight hence, leave Madras for Indore, where he laboured with distinguished success for five years from April 1875 to February 1880 in a similar capacity. While we congratulate Mr. Raghunatha Row on his appointment to the Dewanship of the large State of Indore, for which office he is so eminently fitted, we cannot but echo the sentiments of his countrymen in this Presidency that, his absence will be a national loss, in other words, what is Indore's gain will be Madras's loss. Mr. Raghunatha Row, who is one of the distinguished pupils of that distinguished veteran educationist, Mr. Eyre Bacton Powell, C. S. I., who was the pioneer of higher education in this Presidency, has come to be known in this Presidency by the Hindus as the Tribune of the People, and justly recognized by them as such. We may say, without fear of contradiction, that no *other Hindu gentleman* had or has done as much as Mr. Raghunatha Row, in discovering his heart and soul, amidst his onerous official duties, in improving, or we may say, in regenerating the moral, social and spiritual condition of his countrymen. Among Hindus his name, throughout the length and breadth of this Presidency, has become a household word, and the numerous lectures delivered and pamphlets published by him go to show how ceaselessly he has been endeavouring, and with great success too, in winning people to the side of enlightenment and making proselytes of them. No one is *more sensible to the good* work done by him in this Presidency than his own countrymen, and the good works that he is leaving behind him must be pursued by others for their further development, but we doubt if one so enthusiastic and hardworking could be found to carry out the reforms that he has set a going, and which have been gaining wide dimensions among the educated classes. Mr. Raghunatha Row, who is now fifty-five *years of age, and is the very picture of health*, has had thirty-two years' service, and is a man endowed with a large measure of common sense, tact and judgment, and for his intelligence and experience he should, ere this, have occupied a much *more important* position with larger emoluments than that of a Deputy Collector, but Mr. Raghunatha Row is a man who has the courage of his convictions, and unlike other natives he would not do homage or *poojah to the authorities for favors*. In these days subserviency and cringing for favors alone bring men forward, and the man of independence, be his talents ever so high, or even superior to his superiors, is always kept down, and this is the case with Mr. Raghunatha Row. The Dewan Bahadur entered the service in 1854, and held a subordinate appointment only for four years, after which his talents soon received recognition and he was *advanced to the grade of Deputy Collector*. During the course of his service he was on special duty in North Arcot and Kurnool in connection with the Irrigation and Canal Company in North Arcot and Kurnool from 1860 to 1864, and in connection with Rail ways, from 1864 to 1866. On first April 1875 his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and he was appointed Minister to His late Highness the Maha*rajah Holkar, with a line on the British* service for five years, without pensionary contribution to Government. Mr. Raghunath Row however, did not feel his office a bed of roses. The late Maharajah was a man of a most interfering character, and Mr. Raghunatha Row, before putting up with any more of his nonsense, resigned his office two months before the expiry of the five years. But in the meantime he has done an immense deal of good to the State. *The present Maharajah has* acted most wisely in applying to the Government of India for the services of Mr. Raghunatha Row. Indeed, we do not think His Highness could have found a better man for his guide, counsellor and friend. Mr Raghunatha Row comes out of a family of illustrious Prime Ministers. He is a Brahmin by caste, and a Mahratta by race, and he comes from one of those adventurous Mahratta families which were swept along to the South in the great wave of Mahratta conquest, until they they settled at Tanjore, the chief outpost of the Mahrattha Empire in the South. His father, the late R. Vencat Row, upon whom the title of Rai Raya Rai was conferred by the Government of India and, his uncle, R. Runga Row, the father of Sir T. Madava Row, both held the high office of Dewan, or Prime Minister at the Court of Travancore. *Sir T. Madava Row, who is a cousin of Mr.* Raghunatha Row, held the Dewanship of Indore in 1873, and while holding that office, with the consent of the Maharajah Holkar the Government of India, in April 1875, appointed him Prime Minister of Baroda on the deposition of the Gaekwar, and when the revolutionary changes in the administration were extremely difficult and delicate. On his translation to Baroda, Mr. Raghunatha Row succeeded him in Indore, and his capacity for administration, his strong character, and his integrity pointed out that he was the worthy scion of a worthy family. We wish Mr. Raghunatha Row every success in his new office.

BANGALORE :—Printed and published to the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital Road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1886. No. 45.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kannada, per annum.,	Rs.	10 0 0
English alone, do	"	5 0 0
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BANGALORE, 20th October, 1886. } A. SRINIVASACHARLU, *Vice-President, City Municipal Commission.*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Tirnova, 29th Oct.—The state of siege which has been proclaimed at Sofia and Verna is in consequence of the attempts made by Zankovists to overthrow the provisional Government.

General Kaulbars has sent a series of Notes to the Bulgarian Regency, in which he revives his old complaints, emphasises the gravity of the situation, which has necessitated the despatch of Russian warvessels to Varna, and demands the immediate release of the kidnappers of Prince Alexander. The notes are regarded as a foreshadow of Russian occupation of Bulgaria.

Copenhagen, 29th Oct.—It is reported that his Imperial Majesty the Czar has sounded Prince Waldemar of Denmark whether he will accept the throne of Bulgaria.

London, 31st Oct.—Prince Waldemar of Denmark is unwilling to accept the throne of Bulgaria.

Sofia, 29th Oct.—General Kaulbars has presented an ultimatum to the Bulgarian Government, in which he complains of the treatment of Russians in Bulgaria, and the general reign of terror which prevails. Failing a sufficient answer to his ultimatum in three days, he will leave Bulgaria with the whole of the Russian Consulate staff. The Regency, he adds, must be answerable for the consequences.

The Bulgarian Government, in reply, has requested him to name the Russians who have been molested.

Vienna, 5th Nov.—The Austrian and Hungarian delegation assembled to-day. Warlike speeches were made by the presidents, who urged the upholding of Austrian interests in the Balkan Peninsula at any sacrifice.

Tirnova, 5th Nov.—Russian plotters at Bourgas have seized the Government offices there, arrested the officials, and disarmed the troops. They afterwards proclaimed the town to be under Russian protection. The Regents having been apprised of the revolt promptly suppressed it.

Bombay, 6th Nov.—A special telegram to the *Times of India* states that Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Arbuthnot, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Burmah, and that Major-General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1886.

A MAHAJANA SABHA FOR MYSORE.

IT is all very well for the Native Government of Mysore to point proudly to and boast of the institution called the "Representative Assembly," which meets together every year, at the Dussarah Season; it is all very well for the men selected to form this assembly to think that they are doing something for the popular cause, by sitting for a couple of hours every year and patiently listening to the Dewan's long-winded Dussarah Address; and it is all very well that these "representatives of the people" should, afterwards, carry on a parallel discussion with the Dewan on things in general and nothing in particular, regarding the administration of the state. What is the use of all this, when there is no practical result come from it? Why should we go on semi unconsciously listening to a reading of dry-as-dust Dussarah Addresses from the Dewan, every year, when the result is—*wax et praeterea nihil?* The local papers, it is true, comment upon and criticise these speeches, but the comments and criticisms, if intelligent, are not of much avail, because for the most part (with the exception of the new paper the Bangalore *Evening Mail*) they are blindly laudatory of the Dewan's policy and action, and his annual address is taken as if it were a political gospel, by no means to be disputed. For instance, in the recent Dussarah speech of the Dewan, the announcement was made that the revenues of 1885-86 (ending on the 31st March last) had amounted to the unprecedented amount of 114 lacs of rupees. This statement was accepted without question both by the *Bangalore Spectator* and the *Daily Post*, and both papers congratulated the Dewan on what they deemed to be so happy a result; but the real fact was—a fact slurred over by the Dewan—that the increase in

the revenues of the past year was owing to an abnormal cause, namely, the payment by the ryot population of all the arrears of assessment, remitted during the famous years and the two successive bad seasons of 1882-83 and 1883-84.

It seems to us, therefore, that, in order to exercise an effective public opinion and impartial criticism over the policy and acts of the Mysore Government, there should be something more than the local press on which to rely. In Calcutta, in Madras, in Bombay, and at Lahore, they have associations whose object is to keep watch and ward over the people's rights, to ventilate their grievances, and to attempt to redress them. In the Mysore Province, or, rather, in Bangalore, its chief city, there is no such institution. There is, it is true, the Bangalore City Rate Payers' Association, but that seems already approaching a deadly-lively-comatose condition, and its objects are too narrow and limited to answer the purposes of such an institution as we contemplate. We would wish, in short, to have, in Bangalore, such an institution as the Mahajana Sabhas of Poona and Madras. That is the sort of political society we should have in the Mysore Province, to watch and criticise intelligently the acts and measures of an administration like the Mysore Government, which seems so impervious and indifferent to public criticism. Without such an association, we shall never get on; we shall not achieve any political progress. We feel sorry that we should have to make such an appeal. The public generally of the Province, natives, Europeans, and Eurasians alike, ought to see that such an association is essentially necessary to their political and social advancement. All intelligent men, should join in the movement to found such an association. They should take a leading part in it, and, by every means in their power, nourish and foster the public aspirations which, at present, seem to lie dormant, for the want of some motive and stirring power. Such an institution will be a useful body to suggest measures of reform and redress to the Representative Assembly, which the latter body can lay before the Government, as coming from a body of men who had considered matters well and deliberately, before making their suggestions. What, indeed, is the use of a "Representative Assembly," unless it is properly instructed by a consensus of public opinion, such as a Mahajana Sabha alone could evoke and put into practical shape? Scores of political questions are passed by or slurred over for want of such an institution as that which we advocate. If the Bangaloreans have no originality of idea, they may, at least, take a leaf out of the example set to them, let us say, by Madras, and establish for themselves a "Mahajana Sabha," which, as an English paper says of the public press, may become one of the "watch-dogs of civilisation." Any thing, any measure, any redress of a public grievance or wrong, suggested by an industrial and intelligent body of men, of whom the Sabha will be composed, *must*, on the face of things, have some force and effect on the Government. In our union lies our strength.

CO-OPERATION OF RYOTS.

It does not want much wisdom to comprehend that the reintroduction of the *Kudumaramat* system of tank repairs in the Province, after its discontinuance for something like twenty years, will be highly distasteful to the ryot, and will require a good deal of pressure from Amildars and others in authority, before the "co-operation" of the ryot so hopefully alluded to in the Dewan's recent speech in carrying out the measure is obtained. Kind words do not butter parsnips, and euphemistic terms for disagreeable duties do not make the latter more palatable. A sugared pill is a purgative and a bitter draught is disagreeable all same, albeit the rim of the cup which holds it is sweetened, and it is only to be expected that the person to whom they are presented for acceptance should make long faces when swallowing the same. In the matter of the *kudimaramat* system of labour, all the authorities consulted by the Secretary to the Government of Mysore are of opinion the measure will be "experimental." Indeed the Dewan himself thinks the trial must pass an experimental stage, yet he has "reason to believe the obligation of the ryots to maintain their tanks, large and small, has been most grievously evaded." This is a little inconsistent. If it is, and has been an "obligation" on the ryot to keep the tank in repair, why was it not enforced as such all along. The British authorities evidently regarded forced labour as a relic of barbarism and discontinued the same, just as they discountenanced impressment of cattle, and yet the Dewan would reintroduce a system which cannot fail of being obnoxious, as much from its long disuse as from its arbitrary nature. Then the money limit fixed was too high, and even reduced as it has been from Rs. 500 to 200 by the unanimous of opinion of the parties consulted, it is in our humble opinion too high still. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District, in his report, says, "Mr. Dalal proposes that the rule that the amount of estimate for a tank work should not exceed 10 years' revenue should be altered, and that the restriction against the government doing any work to tanks yielding a revenue of less than Rs. 100 be done away with. This is a good suggestion, and I fully support it, and add that the question whether or not a tank should be repaired by government should be decided with reference to its general utility, and not the income derived therefrom. I need not say how injuriously the restriction alluded to has affected our small tanks, and *that its continuance may lead to their total dilapidation.*" We have italicised the passage to which attention should be drawn. Government clearly are bound to keep reservoirs for water in repair. It is one of the first duties of any Government to do so. [illegible]essful supply of water is as necessary for healthy life as it is for agriculture, and all tanks which supply the needs of the people in this respect should be kept in proper condition from the revenues. We have no doubt that the proposal to keep the smaller tanks in repair with forced labour of ryots could be carried from the experimental stage to an accomplished fact, but it can only be done through much pressure of official authority being brought to bear on the ryots, who will be forced to yield in the long run. If the Mysore Government had to deal with an Irish peasantry instead of a mild native one, the circumstances would certainly have rendered the Amildar's lot "not an easy one." We should have had some stirring events in the province to chronicle, and the changes in the civil list would have been more startling perhaps than pleasant. The Indian ryot resembles his hard-working *bhoja* to a considerable extent. He shows a disposition for rebellion, when any illegal hardship is placed on him, but he is soon, like the noble animal we just mentioned, "twisted into the path in which he should go to please his rulers. He will grumble and work and evade his obligation if he can. All the authorities consulted are undoubtedly of opinion that it will be a matter of considerable difficulty to get the "co-operation of the ryots easily. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District suggests that the Amildar should be empowered to employ hired labour where the owner of wet lands below the tanks to be repaired refuse to give assistance, and to recover the cost as a "revenue demand" on the holdings of those who so refuse. This, then, is the method which will, we may take it for granted, be employed to obtain the "co-operation" of the ryots in the matter of tank repairs, and is a method which is to be reprobated. The measure proposed to all polity and sense of justice should be abandoned at once, if the boasted "endeavour" of the Government is to promote the happiness and welfare of the Maharajah's subjects, by all the means in its power.

Occasional Notes.

BURMAH has been exempted for another year from the operation of the Income Tax Act.

IT is reported that a serious rising has occurred among the tribes at and around Ghuznee.

IT is probable that Dr. W. W. Hunter will succeed the Hon. Mr. Ilbert as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

THE state of health of the Rajas of Jhind and Nabha is now said to be such as will not prevent them from being present at the Lahore Durbar.

THERE is some talk of reducing the salaries of railway employes ten per cent. all round, the lower scale of pay taking effect from January 1st next.

A LONDON telegram to the *Times of India* states that the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and the Earl and Countess of Rosebery have left for India. The Marquis of Hartington has been persuaded to abandon his idea of visiting India.

SANCTION has been received by the Government of India, by telegram from the Secretary of State, for the completion of the Burmah Railway—an extension of about 220 miles from Toungioo to Mandalay. Operations will commence immediately.

BHODA YAZA, a notorious dacoit leader, with 200 followers, is reported to be recruiting, eight miles from the Sinthawa River, east of Nyingyan. The country between Toungioo and Sinthawa is at present clear of dacoits, but most of the villages have been burnt, or are deserted by their inhabitants. The Kyeminzaing Prince is trying to join Bhoda Yaza.

THE town of Buffalo is going to have the largest clock in the world. The dial will be 25 feet in diameter, and the centre of the dial will be 361 feet above the street. The dial will be illuminated by electricity, and it is calculated that the time can be seen at night from any point in the city, and with a field glass the position of the hands can be distinguished at a distance of fifteen miles.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, in his account of the administration of the Central India Agency during 1881-85, attributes the growth of crime to the mismanagement or negligence of the jagirdars of the Gwalior Raj, who allow their estates to be governed in their absence by rack-renting agents, who in turn support their authority with gangs of Afghans, Makranis, and Ruffians, conniving at their doings as the price of their services.

ON the 20th ultimo, the Ameer of Afghanistan held an imposing durbar for the formal reception of the Boundary Commission. On the 21st they were entertained at a banquet in His Highness' palace. On the 23rd there was a review of the troops. On the 24th the party left Cabul, and made the first stage to Butkhak. Throughout the visit the party have received every civility and respect from the Amir and his people.

"THE *Rangoon Gazette* says letters and telegrams, as well as the official Bulletins, show that things are in a most unsatisfactory state. No great catastrophe has occurred, but in all directions the dacoits are manifesting increased activity and boldness. An impartial consideration of the state of affairs forces one to the conclusion that instead of the pacification of the country progressing its condition is rapidly becoming worse.

OUR Calcutta contemporary the *Amrita Bazar Patrica*, of the 29th ultimo, announcing the death of the late General Sir Herbert Macpherson, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, condoles all those bereaved by the loss of such an able officer with the following words:—We would offer our condolence to all those bereaved by these untimely deaths did we not know that we should be better doing the work of God by trying to awaken the conscience of a ruined independence, a desolated country, demoralized people, and many, many unworthy men gone to an untimely grave.

IT is reported that the Honorable Justice Muthusamy Iyer, the Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur and Rao V. Bashyam Iyengar have been recommended by the local Government as fit persons to represent the native community on the Public Service Commission. The Government of India will choose one from these three names. We refrain from saying anything on the merits of the names recommended but we may say that we are not aware of any steps that the Government of Madras took to ascertain whether these were the most representative men and command the widest influence among their countrymen.

WRITING of the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood, the *Hindoo Patriot* says:—We congratulate our countrymen on this decision of the case by the representative of our honoured Empress. It is eminently just and perfectly satisfactory, and all honour is due to the noble statesman for having arrived at it. Indeed the people never doubted that such would be the decision under Lord Dufferin. It is to be hoped that our future rulers will be guided by principles as sound and satisfactory, and no popularity hunting claptrap and hyperutopical ideas of governmental duty will ever lead to any obnoxious interference with the domestic rules of the subject races by an alien Government.

SOME idea of the "order" established in Burmah may be gleaned from the following description given by the correspondent of a daily contemporary:—

Burmah, without doubt, is the land for the adventurer, whether he be coolie or bastard prince. With a little address and a flimsy gilt umbrella, he may collect from almost any village a following of flats and *budmashes*. He has simply to proclaim himself a scion of some noble house, sketch out a little campaign against some weak neighbour, and he has little difficulty in mustering a contingent to march to conquest. Should he add cruelty to his first capture, his fame is noised abroad, so that in his subsequent escapades he meets with small resistance. The present state of the country, without roads or other means of communication, is admirably adapted for his manœuvres, and if he can only keep clear of our troops, his game is a simple and a safe one. He varies it at times with the confidence dodge. He offers to give the unfortunates he has plundered a receipt for their goods and arms, to be repaid when he comes into power, such magnanimity having due effect on his dupes.

Local and Provincial.

MR. J. B. LYALL.—The British Resident, Mr. J. B. Lyall, returned to Bangalore from Mysore, on Thursday evening last, by special train.

CHIEF COURT OFFICIALS.—Messrs: R. Kenny, A. Venkatpaiah, and Iyaswamy, clerks in the Chief Court of Mysore have been retired on pension.

MAIL TRAINS.—We learn that arrangements are being made by the Mysore Railway authorities to fix the mail train to Mysore at 10 30 A. M., instead of 8-30 A. M. as at present.

FREE PASSES.—The Traffic Inspector S. M. Railway, we learn has issued instruction to pay out of the in great money for tickets to those who travel on duty instead of granting free passes as hitherto.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.—To-morrow (Tuesday) being the anniversary of the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, all the public offices and Courts will be closed.

THE MAGIC and Dissolving Views Company will give their wonderful entertainment and Grand Exhibition of Hindu Gods in their likeness, comic and other scenes this night at the pandal near Thobashotam.

THE VICEROY'S RECEPTION.—We hear that the Dewan of Mysore has subscribed a sum of Rs. 300 to the fund now being raised in the city of Bangalore for the reception of the Viceroy.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—Mr. J. Craik Traffic Manager and Mr. S. M. Stewart the Agent of Southern Maharatta Railway are expected here shortly on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to personally superintend the Viceroy's train arrangements.

MR. K. PUTTANNA CHETTY.—Mr. K. Puttanna Chetty, late Traffic Superintendent of the Mysore State Railway, a gentleman of the Mysore Government, having been thrown out of employ, has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner and posted to Kolar District.

HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE.—The *Evening Mail* learns from a private letter received by Colonel Tredway Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg, intends holding a meeting at Mercara, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants to take steps to celebrate her Majesty's jubilee year.

THE VICEREGAL CASKET.—It is said that the renowned silversmiths, Messrs. P. Orr and Sons of Madras, have undertaken to execute the Silver Casket in which the address to H. E. the Viceroy is to be presented, and that the same will arrive in Bangalore on the 27th instant or, perhaps, later on.

THEFT.—The Prosecuting Inspector, Mysore State Railway, detected a case of theft and cleared one Pungavanna, a coolie with the theft of wagon-grease [illegible] before the Town Magistrate and a Mahomedan with having received the stolen property. They were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment.

MR. S.'HERALDE ROW.—Our contemporary of the *Evening Mail*, who speaks on reliable authority, says that Mr. Heraldé Row late Registrar of the Chief Court is likely to retire from the post of the District Judge of Mysore. The Dewan is believed, intends to appoint Mr. P. N. Krishnamurti, Deputy Commissioner to the vacant post.

THE LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.—We are glad to know that the Municipality of the City of Bangalore has at last succeeded in selecting a trained native midwife for the Pettah Lying-in-hospital. The midwife comes from Madras and has assumed charge of her duties. The fact has been widely made known to the inhabitants of the city, by order of the Vice President Mr. A. Seeneevasa Charlu.

THE LATE MR. SHANKER.—We very much regret to record the death at his residence Chickapettah, of Mr. Shanker, a well known and very popular native gentleman of Mysore city. Mr. Shanker was in the Mysore service for [illegible] years ago, at the time of the late Commissioner. He was an advocate of the people and, genial nature and made many friends because his own. He was much esteemed and respected, and he will be long remembered by his friends and brother advocates.

MR. S. B. RAMASWAMIENGAR.—A correspondent of the Bangalore *Evening Mail* writes:—"This gentleman, who is the second son of Mr. S. B. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, retired Assistant Commissioner, was at last called to the Bar in the Inner Temple. We hear that he will leave England at the beginning of December and be here by the end of that month. First time he was on a visit to his father, a great row was created by his enemies to ostracise him. We earnestly call upon his enemies to desist in their efforts to create no disturbance, as he will be an ornament to the oppressed Hebbars, on whom the present administration is trying to throw dirt. We hope the Mysore Darbar will not say that there are no competent men to be Judges in Mysore."

JOURNALISM IN BANGALORE.—The Bangalore correspondent of the Madras "*Hindu*" writes:—There are two dailies, a tri-weekly and a weekly, which may be said to be the leading papers. Each of these has a character of its own, which disentitles it from impartially expressing the true state of affairs. Of these, the *Daily Post* is almost a Government organ. The *Spectator* is fluctuating. The *Evening Mail*, which has only sprung up recently, has not yet established its status, as a standing paper while the *Karnataka Prakasika* is always dead against the administration, whether good, bad, or indifferent. But it must be said to its credit that it has got an established policy and it never swerves from it. We publish elsewhere in our columns, the letter which is certainly not complementary to the Administration of Mysore, upon which the writer thinks we are unduly hard. We wish he, at least, had a more pleasing, task to do.

News Letter.

CHICKMUGLUR.

(From our own Correspondent)

The agricultural prospects are promising this year, and the ryots may look forward for even realising the loss they sustained last year. Mr. Muttyguniah the Amlie Lakshi, was amongst us and seemed to introduce all the necessary reforms into the postal Department without which our civilization will be an exploded myth. The general complaint is that *good milk* cannot be got, as the milk wallahswon't milk at the door even if we pay a high rate. The authorities may do us good if they introduce the testing of milk and bring offenders within the reach of law.

HASSAN.

The weather is unsettled and one has to experience both rain and heat in a day. Cough is prevalent in the town. The real culprits in the case of Burglary committed in the house of one Chelvaniengar at Grama have not been detected. We ask the police to try their best to find out the culprits. The Deputy Amildar of Grama Mr. Narasimha Murtat Row, has been assaulted by his cousins, who were, it is said, rigorously tried by the Magistrate in connection with a theft case. The assaulting of a magisterial officer ought not to be tolerated and we ask all concerned to nip the evil in its bud. Human beings are subject to accidents and I have to record the accidental death of a Brahmin woman who slipped into the Davigere pond while trying to descend the steps for bringing home drinking water.

General Summary.

SIR M. E. GRANT D[illegible].—Sir M. E. Grant Duff has taken a passage to Port Said by the mail steamer. Lady Grant and the [illegible] forster to above proceed to Marseilles by the same steamer.—*H.*

H. E. THE VICEROY has abandoned his intention of visiting Surat, and will come direct to Bombay from Ahmedabad on the 15th instant, after visiting the Gaekwar at Baroda.—*H.*

A RUMOUR.—It is rumoured that His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore and suite will set out on a visit to Benares, Calcutta, and other places by the close of the current year. But we have no positive information on the subject.—*W. S.*

THE AGENT AND MANAGER, MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—Mr. A. M. Saunders, who is now absent from India on leave for some time past, is expected back on the 7th instant, when Mr. Robinson will revert to his appointment of Chief Engineer.—*H*

THE MAHAJANA SABHA CONFERENCE.—The Madras Mahajana Sabha have resolved to postpone the holding of their Annual Conference next year as there is to be a meeting of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta on the 25th, 26th and 30th December next.—*H.*

A PENSION TO THE FAMILY OF THE LATE EX-DEWAN NANJUNDA PUTTIA.—We are glad to state that the Maharajah of Travancore has been pleased to grant a pension of Rs. 150 per mensem to the wife and children of the late Mr. Nanjoo Pillay. This benevolent act cannot be too highly praised.—*W. S*

MR. D. E. S. WHITE.—The Viceroy has offered and Mr. White has thankfully accepted a seat on the Public Services Commission. Mr. White feels very grateful towards His Excellency the Governor who was so kind as to send in his name to the Viceroy.—*Guardian*

THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS.—Orders have been issued curtailing by 30 per cent., the allowance drawn by Government *employés* during their stay at Ootacamund; the instructions are expected shortly as to the strength of establishments to be taken up in the various Secretariats, and the length of their stay on the Hills next year.—*H.*

A [illegible] MARRIAGE AT TINNEVELLY.—A Reformer writes:—Under date 30th ultimo, a young girl-widow of 11 years belonging to a rich family was married yesterday at Vannarpet. Both the bride and bridegroom belong to the Vishnava sect known as the Chipkalar Brahmins. One circumstance detracting the significance of the event is that the husband has already another wife. The parties are in well to-do circumstances and need no outside help.—*H.*

ALLAHABAD, *October* 31.—The Andaris and Tokhis, two important divisions of the great Ghilzai clan, and numbering twenty-four thousand families, are resenting the excessive taxation imposed by the Ameer and have appealed to arms and set his authority at defiance. A number of Hazaras from the south-west of Ghazni have joined them. They successfully attacked an Afghan regiment escorting treasure and secured the whole of the money. The Ameer has sent four regiments and some artillery to reinforce the Ghazni garrison and will move more troops into the disturbed districts.—*Times of India.*—

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—It is really amusing to learn that the members of the Triplicane Literary Society have assumed the role of dictators to Government. At a meeting held on the 31st instant, they have recommended the names of the following gentlemen, for the seat in the local legislative Council, about to be created by the expiry of the term of office of the Honble S. Subramanyayer:—Messrs. P. Chennal Row, Kotaswamy Taver, Ramaswamy Moodeliar, M. A., B. L., P. Rungiah Naidu, Diwan Bahadur Ryconatha Row, N. Subramanyam, A. Sabapathy Moodeliar, S. A. Saveramada Ayar, S. Saramanyayar, and D. S. White.—*standard.*

RISING IN AFGHANISTAN.—*Bhawalpore, October* 30.—News has been received from Cabul that a portion of the great Ghilzai tribe has risen against the Ameer. The rising seems limited at present to the country round Ghazni, where one of the Ameer's regiments escorting treasure has recently been attacked and dispersed by the tribesmen. Sadu, a well-known freebooter, who has given the Ameer much trouble in Northern Afghanistan, has joined the rebels who are said to be under the leadership of the sons of the famous Mullah Mushki Alum. Some Hazaras are also said to have joined the Ghilzais. The Ameer has never been popular with the latter tribe, whose most influential leaders he two years ago put to death. The cause of the present rising is said to be excessive taxation.

Extracts.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The *Times of India*.—We often read in modern novels of women in love dying of a broken heart when they have been disappointed; but the boldest romance seldom attempts to place such in the role of a broken hearted lover; yet a case occurred here this week which lacks no element of sadness or romance. A young Hebrew, the son of wealthy parents, fell madly in love with one of the young girls in his father's employ, and the girl returned his affection. On both sides the love was pure and honorable. But the girl was a Christian, her lover a Jew; he was wealthy and she was poor, but he offered her his hand and heart. The girl reminded him of the difference of the religions; he offered to turn Christian for her sake. She reminded him of the difference of station and of his father's wrath; he was willing to brave all for her love. The young girl appears to have been blest with an immense amount of common sense, and although she confessed she loved him, declared she never would be instrumental in his ruin, and in severing him from his religion and his family and giving him one last affectionate embrace, bade him forget her. The young man went to his home, wrote a long and affectionate letter to his mother and sister, also one to the young girl he loved so well, and then returning to his room blew his brains out. The father and mother are on the verge of insanity and the shock has almost shattered the reason of the unfortunate cause of this dreadful calamity.

BRITISH OBLIGATIONS TO NATIVE STATES.

The *Deccan Times*.—Treaties, no less than other documents, must be read in the light of existing circumstances. This is manifest from the necessities of the case, as it may be that in order to preserve the spirit of the engagement, in other words, the intention of the contracting parties the strict letter must be disregarded. It is obviously absurd to suppose that every engagement, entered into between two Powers, who at the time of the engagement, stood to each other on terms of equality, must remain equally applicable and binding when one of the Powers has attained the position of supremacy over the other that the British Government has attained over the Nizam. It is evident that such of the provisions as are inconsistent with these altered relations must either be disregarded, or, if possible, read in conformity with them. It requires but little argument to show that the stipulation in the 15th Section above alluded to is one of these. As the British Government advanced to the commanding position it now enjoys, it incurred grave responsibilities and moral obligations to the peoples of the Native States. In return for the protection, internal and external that the Native Princes receive, and for the security of their thrones which is guaranteed those Princes are bound to govern with justice and enlightenment and the Paramount Power is bound to see that they do so, and that their peoples enjoy the blessing of good government as much as the circumstances of each State will permit. Were we not to do this, seeing that we have taken from those peoples all power or hope of securing good government for themselves, we would be an instrument of intolerable oppression in India, instead of fulfilling our mission of regeneration. To concede to any protected or feudatory Prince the unrestrained right to govern as he pleases, would be to abandon the only power we have to interfere for the benefit of his country, and for the well-being of the Empire as a whole. The British Government must *now* retain in its own hands the right to restrain and guide the Princes when necessary. The character of a native administration so much depends on the character of a and ability of its Dewan, that it is in the appointment of this officer that the Supreme Government can most usefully interpose its influence; indeed no more interference in the internal affairs of a State is usually necessary than this; that is, seeing that the man chosen is fitted for the duties, and then giving him that support which is necessary to enable him to perform them efficiently. The paramount Power does not and never did, deny to the Nizam the right to choose his own Minister so long as he chooses wisely and well, nor to dismiss him when such dismissal would conduce to the welfare of the State. To allow him unrestricted license in these respects, would be to leave the country at the mercy of its Ruler, however vicious, ignorant, or unscrupulous he might be, while we take away from the people the power of resistance. It is needless to pursue the subject further; enough has been said to show how weak a plea have those who rely on the strict letter of ancient treaty obligations. It remains for us to apply the principles here enunciated to the present condition of affairs in Hyderabad.

MYSORE.

The *Correspondent of the Hindu*.—The *Hindu* has now established its reputation as a leading newspaper in our neighbouring Presidency. We have found out that in its exposition of wrongs of the Native State of Travancore, it has been perfectly impartial. We now know for certain, that the subjects of Native States can look up to it for support.

In the absence of constitutional Governments in Native States, it is always the Dewan or Prime Minister that makes them "Model States or the reverse. While the Travancore State had been dubbed the "only" Model State throughout the whole of India, during the *regime* of Sir T. Madava Rao and Mr. Seshia Sastry, how it has changed now, that is, during the administration of a single Dewan, Mr. Ramaengar, may be taken as fair evidence of the generalisation that Dewans make Model States and unmake them too.

After so much preface, we proceed to make some remarks on the present administration of Mysore, whose head is Mr. K Shashadri Iyer, B. A., B. L. We have no personal ill-will against him; on the other hand, we are one of his admirers, but our motto is, "There is no religion higher than truth." The object of the present letter, is simply to give an idea as to how things are going on here. It is possible that the readers of the *Hindu* may ask the question, why these letters are necessary, while there are half-a-dozen newspapers published within the Province containing all informations. To those our reply is Yes, it is true, but those papers don't clearly and impartially express public opinion. There are two dailies, a tri-weekly and a weekly, which may be said to be the leading papers. Each of these has a character of its own, which disentitles it from impartially expressing the true state of affairs. Of these, the *Daily Post* is almost a Government organ. The *Spectator* is fluctuating. The *Evening Mail*, which has only sprung up recently, has not yet established its status, as a standing paper, while the *Karnataka Prakasika* is always dead against the administration, whether good, bad, or indifferent. But it must be said to its credit that it has got an established policy and it never swerves from it.

The present topic which has been engaging the attention of the intelligent public is the recent speech of the Dewan to the Mysore Representative Assembly. Different people have been differently thinking about it. But the majority are of opinion, that it is unsatisfactory and highly coloured. The Dewan says that "this year is the most favorable year and prides a great deal on the realisation of nearly 10 lakhs of Rupees of additional revenue to the State. What is more surprising is his casting of the Budget on the supposition of anticipated revenue, and actuals of two previous years. When the Dewan himself admits that "As our financial prosperity so much depends upon the vicissitudes of seasons and as years of depression alternate with periods of plenty," that he should have lost sight of this in framing the budget is rather unfortunate for the people. According to the truth here enumerated the present year being the best is very likely to be followed, (Heaven forbid it ,by

a bad year. If past experience should count for anything, we believe, we had the same prospects before the Famine year. The recollection of the last famine is too horrible. If the present Dewan had been an executive Revenue officer at that time, he would have witnessed and also personally experienced the difficulties of the times. But as he was not one, we believe he cannot sufficiently realise the importance of the same.

So, in the first place our opinion is, the boasted additional revenue cannot at all be depended upon and the framing of the budget on its support is a mistake, which, a shrewd and practical man like the present Dewan might be expected to avoid. It is admitted on all sides that the country is very poor and much in debt. Considering the indebtedness of the State and also the present fair civil list, we think, the addition of three lakhs, which has been given to His Highness the Maharaja is more a misapplication of the State funds. The wonder is how our enlightened and benign Maharaja stooped to accept it.

In the head of Receipts, after the item of land revenue, the item which requires comment is the forest, which has contributed more than two lakhs of revenue to the Government. The Dewan explains the "improvement" as due to the "revival of the market for sandalwood," and also as due to the supply of sleepers to the State Railway. If this is all that can be said on this subject, then, we think that the taxation on firewood, which is now levied throughout the Province, cannot at all be justified. There is a regular cry everywhere that this tax is inconvenient and oppressive and, as a matter of fact, it is so. A fee of 6 annas on every cart load of firewood and 8 pies on every bundle of the same carried on the head of a person is now levied in all places. The collectors of this tax are mostly subordinates. We don't know whether this money is credited to the Provincial revenues or to that of Municipalities. But we know this much, namely, that our firewood has become very dear and that we are the sufferers. Our sufferings in this line are due to your Governor Sir M. Grant Duff. Poor man! He is not only abused in his Presidency but he is abused here also. "Model Native States generally copy the rules and regulations obtaining in the neighbouring Presidency. When Mr. Grant Duff introduced his forest measures in the Madras Presidency our Inspector-General of Forests thought that those measures must be conducive to the welfare of the subjects of this State also and with an infernal dip of his pen he at once introduced the firewood tax. We ardently hope that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer will at once see his way to the abolition of this firewood tax.

In the head of Expenditure the Dewan has failed to explain the large increase of 6 lakhs item "Political Pensions." We think, the public have a right to know the cause of such increase.

About the Railway affair the general opinion throughout the Province is that the Maharaja's Government were wanting in firmness in giving it up for hypothecation, and that the Government of India were extortionate. A sort of fuel has been added to the already burning indignation in this respect at the announcement that we have to pay 4 per cent. interest and that too on a much larger capital to the Southern Mahratta Company. But we, for our part, exonerate our Dewan on this particular affair, as we have reason to believe that much pressure was used by the Government of India and the Secretary of State to bring about the measure.

We approve of the Irrigation and Department of Public Works policy of our Dewan generally; but we are sorry that his Markanaway project has been shelved. He should have thought well before he allowed it to be brought to public notice. About the tentative measure for "enlisting the co-operation" of the ryots in the matter of the maintenance of the smaller irrigation tanks, we believe the Dewan and his executive officers are just running the thin end of the wedge of your Kudimaramat affair. Enlisting the co-operation in plain English means compulsory labour, and we are sorry to see that the tentative measure has been introduced. In the Taluqs selected for experiment, we know, for a fact, that the Amildars and Shirkdars are constantly engaged in getting the forced co-operation of the ryots to work on tank bunds, though, of course, it will be reported that ryots are coming to work most cheerfully. When the tendency of the times is progressive everywhere, and liberty, the watchword of every civilized Government, that our educated and enlightened Dewan should concert degeneratory measures must besolely attributed to the misfortune of Mysore.

About gold-mining our Dewan seems to be writing a great deal too much. The public think that his explanation on it is rather inopportune, and too sanguine.

The public think that the Dewan could have said a little less about his educational policy and Archæology. The lines of this policy will, no doubt, hold him to the outside public as highly enlightened in the eyes of the British people and other English knowing persons elsewhere. Our Mysore representatives are a set of practical people and if it be the object of the Dewan to lay before them the practical results of his administration, he could have done well in treating them with a little of the rotten state of the police, the revenue collection business, the notorious Inal-Rauy and a host of others, about which, we shall, in the course of time enlighten you.

The word legislation is rather high sounding, and the public think that the Legislative Secretary and his department are kept on, more for show and also to feed the big Hubbub officer at its head, when the Dewan cannot make up his mind to employ more usefully,

THE ANNEXATION OF BURMAH.

The Viceroy's Vindication.

An early copy of the new Burman Blue-book has reached the *Pioneer*, containing various despatches relating to the annexation of Theebaw's territory. The most important is a minute by the Viceroy, dated February 17th, and written in Mandalay. His Excellency's plea for annexation is thus set forth:—

"Being the most reluctant to add unnecessarily to our Imperial responsibilities, I first considered the possibility of restricting our interference to the barest minimum by confining it to such precautionary measures as would do no more than prevent for the future the open or surreptitious introduction of inconvenient foreign influences into the upper valley of the Irrawady. In other words, I asked myself whether it might not be possible to transform Burmah, to use an expression now become familiar, into a "buffer" State. Under this arrangement, the Native Alompra Dynasty would have remained upon the throne; the ruling Prince, like the Amir of Afghanistan, would have been perfectly independent in matters of internal administration, and all that we should have required would have been the right to supervise his external relations. In fact he would have become what the late King would have remained had he accepted our original proposals, an autocratic though confederated sovereign. On closer examination, however, and with more detailed information at my disposal, this scheme did not appear feasible. The Kingdom of Ava has neither the elasticity nor the ultimate power of resistance which a "buffer State" ought to possess, as our recent expedition has clearly shown. The maintenance by artificial means of its independence on the great line of communication between our Burmese possessions and China was evidently a contrivance of more than doubtful utility. It would certainly prove an obstacle to free commercial intercourse, and its weakness might tempt the Government of Pekin to assert over it in a serious manner, those shadowy, and, as I believe, unfounded claims to suzerainty which the Chinese Ambassador has recently put forward. Under any circumstances it is a question whether a semi-protected State can be advantageously established on the confines of the Empire. The very principle of protection, even in its most attenuated form, implies responsibilities out of proportion to our means of discharging them, and goes very far towards placing it in the power of the ruler we patronize to drag us into a war against our will by provoking his neighbours into aggressions, which, whether justified or not, it might become necessary for us to resist. Nor must we forget that only a year ago a band of Chinese adventurers took and kept possession of Bhamo for some weeks, while so weak was the Native Government that its troops were unable to recover the place until bribery came to their assistance. A similar enterprise might be undertaken hereafter on a larger scale and under more formidable auspices. In such an event our intervention would become a necessity, but it would be exercised under the worst possible conditions as long as the military command and resources of the country remained in the hands of a chief alike incapable of husbanding his revenues or disciplining his battalions. Moreover, such a personage would always be jealous of our interference, and would probably prove at the most critical moment unreasonable and obstructive, and perhaps disloyal. The country is not rich enough to support a British auxiliary contingent in addition to the court and army of a king, and as we certainly could not well garrison the frontier at our own expense, it would of necessity be left exposed to such risks as I have indicated.

"The next alternative which I examined was that of maintaining Upper Burmah as a fully protected State, with a Native Dynasty and native officials, but under a British Resident, who should exercise a certain control over the internal administration, as well as over its relations with Foreign Powers.

"According to this scheme Upper Burmah would assume a status similar to that of many Native States in India proper. I was the more induced to favour such an arrangement, as I had been very favourably impressed by the attitude of the princes and by the condition of the native communities I had recently visited in Rajputana and Central India; but it soon became apparent that there was very little real analogy between the territories in question and Upper Burmah. The princes of India are for the most part highly civilized, intelligent, and capable persons, and are generally anxious not only to cultivate the most friendly relations with us, but to assimilate the administration of their States with that of the adjoining provinces under direct British rule. The Burmese rulers, on the contrary, belong to a totally different world; the order of their ideas has been as incomprehensible to us as that of ours to them, while their conception of their superiority to all created beings has rendered even ordinary diplomatic intercourse between themselves and other nations impossible. Even those of the Burmese dignitaries who, in their own personal interests, and as established court favourites, are anxious for the maintenance of a native dynasty on the throne, frankly admit that there would be no hope of improvement so long as the real power was wielded by a descendant of Alompra. It would be necessary, they assert, to place all effective authority in their own hands under the direction of a British Resident, and to maintain the king as a mere puppet. To any arrangement of this kind there are manifestly grave objections. A puppet king of the Burmese type would prove a very expensive, troublesome, and communications fiction. Nor do the notables who thus propose to rule in the royal name as mayors of the palace present the necessary guarantees that the power entrusted to them would be properly exercised. Under King Theebaw some of them undoubtedly took an active part in the massacres which justly roused the indignation of the civilised world, and some of them are well known to have been in league with the dacoits who ravaged the country.

"But even were the establishment of a Protected State a measure desirable in itself, we are met by the difficulty that there is no Prince of the Royal House to whom the trust could be safely confided. Had the Nyoung Yan Prince lived such a course might perhaps have deserved, in his interests, a certain amount of serious consideration. The only living member of the Alompra family whose abilities and influence would make him even a respectable candidate is the Myngoon Prince, now resident at Pondicherry. But the principal claim of this personage to notoriety is the fact that he tried to murder his father, and succeeded in killing his uncle. In any case it is probable that his feelings towards us are unfriendly. Having been brought over from Burmah to India, where he was interned, he escaped and took refuge with the French, whom he now naturally regards as his patrons. Even did we countenance his accession, he could not without the aid of British bayonets, restore order to Upper Burmah or maintain himself upon the throne against the numerous other aspirants of his House, and the successful assertion of his authority would be certain to prove the signal for the re-integration of commercial if not of political intrigues and jobbery at Mandalay adverse to British interests. The Nyoung Oke Prince, now in Bengal, is unpopular in Burmah, and of unsatisfactory character. The difficulty of establishing him in power at Mandalay would be even greater than in the case of the Myngoon Prince and the result of the experiment would probably prove disastrous. None of the other adult Princes are men of any note or influence, or command any substantial following in the country.

"Having rejected, then, the idea of placing on the throne a Prince endowed with the ordinary status of an Indian feudatory, I proceeded to consider whether it might not be desirable to set up the minor son of the late Nyoung Yan as the destined occupant of the vacant throne, with British officers administering the state in his name and on his behalf until he should come of age fifteen years hence; but it was at once apparent that this would impose upon us all the trouble, anxiety and cost of a British occupation, without securing us any corresponding advantages in the present, while we should be committing ourselves in the distant future to an arrangement which, in the end would probably disappoint our expectations, and ten Prince who might prove totally unfitted to play the part designed for him. It was with considerable regret that I thus felt myself constrained to abandon the idea of maintaing the old dynasty in one form or another on the throne of Burmah, for I had always understood that the prestige of the Alompra family had great influence with the Burmese, and I had hoped to utilize it in the cause of order. It is to be observed, however, that the loyalty of the people is exhibited as often by their tendency to support successive epitomenal pretenders, whenever a son of the Royal House is able to escape from the prison in which all the king's children are generally confined, as by any exhibition of active devotion to the defacto sovereign.

"The foregoing alternatives not affording a desirable solution of the question, the possibility occurred to me of permanently placing the civil administration of the country in the hands of the British officers, at the same time that the position occupied by its former Kings was resumed by a Lama or some similar ecclesiastical dignitary such as is found in other Buddhist States. By this means it might be possible, I imagined, to give a certain amount of satisfaction to that national sentiment with which the Burmese, in common with all other people, must be credited to console them for the disappearance of their own Royal House and to secure a satisfactory channel for maintaining those ambiguous relations with China, which, though proved by the Burmese to have been devoid of any recognition of inferiority, are asserted by the Marquis Tseng to have implied the acknowledgment of his Emperor's suzerain rights; but such a dignitary, though a less sensitive centre than a king and his court in respect to foreign influences, might very possibly have proved a source of future embarrassment. As all events the idea possessed too exporimental a character to have justified its proposal as a practical solution of the problem.

"On the whole, therefore, I am convinced that annexation pure and simple and the direct administration of the Province by British officers offers the best prospect of securing the peace and prosperity of Upper Burmah and our own Imperial and commercial interests. This decision no doubt imposes upon us serious obligations and responsibilities, and is for a time certain to involve a great increase of anxiety, and possibly considerable expenditure. But no other course is really open to us, and in the end I have no doubt that we shall be rapid for any temporary trouble and annoyance by increased security within our own districts and upon our eastern frontiers, as well as by the development of trade and of the general resources of the new province.

"It has not unnaturally been suggested that the deposition of Theebaw and the absorption of his territories may raise uneasy feelings in the minds of our Indian feudatories. This is a matter as to which I have made very careful inquiry, and I am quite convinced that the objection is unsubstantial. The Indian princes take but little interest in our proceedings in Burmah. They are not linked by either political or religious sympathy with the Burmese dynasty, whose sole connection with India in past ages was that of a hostile and aggressive power. They recognise clearly that Theebaw's position was essentially distinct from their own, and that their relations to the British Government stand upon a perfectly different footing. If the rapid subjugation and summary punishment of the Burmese King has had any effect whatever upon their minds, I should anticipate its serving to convince them that hostile or dubious intrigues with foreign Powers are not likely to be tolerated by the British Government, and can only bring ruin upon those who engage in them."

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1886. No. 46.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

Regular Issues per Annum	Rs	10 0 0
Half-yearly do	„	5 0 0
Quarterly do	„	2 8 0
Local Subscription	„	7 0 0

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For the first insertion per line	0	2 0
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Advertisements for the Prakasika should be sent in by the 15th of each month, and if not received by that date will be inserted in the following issue.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 8th Nov.—The relations between England and Turkey, which of late have not been as satisfactory as usual, are now more cordial.

Paris, 8th Nov.—*The Republique Francaise* states that M Waddington, French Ambassador in London, has suggested to Lord Salisbury that a date be fixed for the evacuation of Egypt by the British.

London, 9th Nov.—The statement made by the *Republique Francaise* that M. Waddington had suggested to Lord Salisbury that the date be fixed for the evacuation of Egypt by the British, is declared to be unfounded.

London, 9th Nov, Afternoon.—Mr Gladstone in replying to an appeal from the Bulgarians says that the late Czar acted nobly in liberating Bulgarians from the Turkish yoke, and making them a free people, but, if Bulgaria is to be now enslaved, the nobleness of the act disappears. Mr Gladstone believes that Lord Hartington faithfully represents British sympathy with Bulgaria.

London, 10th Nov.—With regard to Egypt, he said, that the limit to the occupation by British forces would depend upon the conclusion of the task the British Government had undertaken there. It was necessary that the country should be secure against any foreign aggression, and he regarded its independence, from external control as vitally important. Egypt was distinctly advancing, and he believed that the danger of an invasion from the desert has now vanished.

He condemned the dethroning of Prince Alexander, and the efforts made by Russia to save the authors of the plot. Europe, he said, viewed with regret the trespasses that are being made on the rights of the Bulgarians. England has a corporate, and not isolated interest in the Berlin Treaty, and would not be backward to recognise her duty, if the Powers should decide upon vindicating the Treaty. The policy of Austria, his Lordship said, hereby influences the English Government. He believed peace would be maintained, but England would defend her interests wherever they were attacked.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a speech in which he admitted the defects in the British Navy, which he said were being busily remedied. He hoped that an effective naval Reserve would shortly be ready for service.

Parliament has been newly prorogued until the 9th December.

Teheran, 10th Nov.—The grand Sultanate have unitedly elected Prince Waldemar of Denmark to the throne of Bulgaria.

London, 12th Nov.—Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia in the Caucasus, is a candidate put forward by Russia for the Bulgarian throne.

Copenhagen, 12th Nov.—The King of Denmark has refused to sanction the acceptance of the throne of Bulgaria by his son. Prince Waldemar has consequently telegraphed to the President of the Grand Sobranje declining the offer.

London, 13th Nov.—The Royal Commission to inquire into the currency question held its first meeting yesterday.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1886.

CHANGES IN THE C. AND M. STATION OF BANGALORE.

Our local contemporary of the *Spectator* made an announcement, last week, which we were very sorry to read. Our contemporary said that Major E. P. Maltby, the present District Magistrate and Municipal President of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is to retire at the end of the current year. We understood that Major Maltby was not to retire from the service till the end of 1887, and his change of intention has come upon us and the public with much surprise and regret. With all his infirmity of temper and brusque manner Major Maltby made an excellent and impartial dispenser of justice and an energetic and hard-working President of the Station Municipality. His absence from the Magisterial bench and the Municipal Board, we are certain, will be greatly felt. In his issue of Thursday last, our contemporary makes the further announcement that, in consequence of Major Maltby's retirement, Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident, has submitted for the sanction of the Government of India the following changes in the administration of the Civil and Military Station, such changes to have effect from the 1st January 1887. Mr. Abdul Rahman Sahib (the present Second Magistrate) to be invested with the powers of a Munsiff to try civil cases of Rs. 500, and under, and discharge the functions of a Coroner, but to perform no criminal work. Colonel H. M. S. Magrath is to try all criminal cases in the Station, and in addition to do the duty of Collector and Superintendent of Excise Revenue, while Colonel W. Hill (the present Civil and Session Judge) is to be President of the Municipal Commission, and to be Civil and Sessions Judge." Though our contemporary professes this new scheme of Mr. Lyall's to be "in every way admirable," and thinks it "marked by sterling common sense and distributes the work in a manner which we (our contemporary) have on several occasions recommended," yet, we are of opinion that, a little reflection will show that Mr. Lyall's scheme is not so admirable after all. The scheme, as is evident, confirms and continues that system of one officer holding several appointments, for which Sir James Gordon was responsible, when he devised an administration for the Assigned Tract known as the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which was formed on the Mysore State being handed over to its present ruler. That administration is an *imperium in imperio* in itself, being subject in every thing to the Government of India; but the centralisation is intensified by the system which imposes the discharge of the duties of several offices on one man. According to Mr. Lyall's scheme, Mr. Abdul Rahiman Sahib will be Munsiff and Coroner, and he is already Amildar, of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Colonel H. M. S. Magrath will be District Magistrate and Justice of the Peace (the latter for British-born subjects) Collector of the revenues, Superintendent of Excise, and also Superintendent of stamps. Colonel W. Hill will unite in himself the incongruous offices of Municipal President and Civil and Sessions Judge, and he is also Registrar of Assurances for the Station. It will be seen, then, that not a single officer engaged in the administration of the C. and M. Station of Bangalore but he is burdened with the discharge of at least three offices, the duties of which are directly opposed. In any scheme of good Government, the conspicuous and leading principle ought to be that a distinct office should be discharged by one individual, whose whole time and attention should be devoted to that office and no other. This is a very sound, and withal, a very old principle, laid down almost as an axiom, by writers on Political Economy. It is a well known fact that the efficient administration of a state is apt to be materially affected, when one man holds a plurality of appointments. He is only a weak politician who would devise or advocate such a scheme of administration which vested in one officer of the state the discharge of three or four-fold distinct offices. But in these days of narrow economy, or, rather, of parsimoniousness arising from fear of insolvency, sound and wholesome principles of Government are forgotten or ignored, and this new fangled and unwholesome principle, if it can be called a principle, of combining three or four offices in one man, in the service of the state, has been adopted in the administration of the British Empire in India with a reckless eagerness which is a discredit on those who plume themselves on being sound politicians. Not only here in the Bangalore Station and in the Mysore Province generally, but everywhere in India, this holding of a plurality of official appointments by one man is being adopted to the damage and detriment of good government and the best interests of the people. It is a system, or, rather, a political fashion, which requires to be put down with a strong hand. That good work, the various political associations of the country should undertake. The Mahajana Sabha of Poona and Madras, and other kindred institutions, would do well to turn their attention to the subject, and endeavour to obtain redress of what is without doubt a great political evil.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Our contemporary of the *Hindu* sees, with a provision denied to all other journalists, good in every thing under the present regime of Mysore. Some few months ago he wrote to say that the correspondent of the *Times of India* wrote to say that the Dewan of Mysore was "gaining great popularity by holding frequent durbars at which he receives the Maharajah's subjects who have grievances and enquires into them personally." Our contemporary makes this statement a text to hang a few remarks on. He said "we have no doubt the correspondent's statement is correct." Now, as a matter of fact, the correspondent quoted has not many opportunities of knowing the real state of feeling of the public towards the present administration, and cannot possibly have. He consequently takes his cue from the two local pro-Government organs, the *Bangalore Spectator* and *Daily Post* and bases his communications on such statements as may fall from the lips of those two inspired dailies. The *Hindu*, we regret to find is too ready to take any good spoken of the present Government for granted, and as he is not on the spot to judge of what is going on, he, like the correspondent he quotes, is simply darkening counsel without knowledge. Some few months ago, the correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphed to that journal that the revenues of Mysore would be 120 lakhs, owing to the unprecedentedly bountiful season. If this intelligence were probed, it would have been found that the information was based on what the *Spectator* had to say on the subject and not on what the correspondent had ascertained for himself by personal enquiry. The two dailies may indeed prophesy smooth things of the Government, but it does not follow as a necessary sequence that such vaticinations are true in the present or are likely to prove so in the future; and time has demonstrated this beyond dispute. The 120 lacs dwindled down to 114 lakhs, and even this sum would be further attenuated if the arrears of Revenue, Forest, and Gold mining loyalty be deducted. These items amount to about 5½ lakhs of rupees, and the income then stands, in round numbers, at 110½ lakhs. This means 10 lakhs less than what the *Spectator* and the correspondent said the revenues of Mysore for 1885-86 would be! The difference may not seem great to such admirers of our regime as the *Hindu*, and to such a correspondent as the *Times of India* has, but it makes a wonderful difference to those who do not deal in financial prognostications.

We have wandered a little out of the beaten track of the subject of this article. So much is made of so little that this administration may do, by those who stand up as its champions, that it tends to raise the belief in our minds that the actions of the highest administrative authority, the Dewan, require a wonderful degree of bolstering up, indeed, before it can pass muster. The budget, for instance did not need so much of trumpeting, or so much blatant advocacy, to make people believe that a popular Dewan could do as he liked, even to the extent of making the earth bring forth her increase in due season. That now famous document would have stood on its merits; and even now the simplest thing for the administration to do would be to give to the public an annual Administration Report as other places do, containing a *detailed* statement of receipts and disbursements. Why has this not been done? It has been again *parturiunt montes* with the proverbial issue, and its dry nurses, the two local dailies, have wrapped up the bantling in gay swaddling clothes for an admiring world to gaze at, and the *Hindu* congratulates its parents on their offspring. Really, is there such occasion for jubilation? We should be ourselves glad if there was a permanent improvement in the revenues under the present, or any other, head, for this unfortunate province has all along been a prey to deficits owing to mismanagement. If there were an increase in revenue there would be no occasion for the Government to hide its hand, as it seems disposed to do. Let all be fair and above board, and it is only then a Government will be like *Cæsar's wife*—above suspicion—and there will be no need to make so much ado about nothing.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The following appointments to the Civil Service Commission have been gazetted, but the Viceroy reserves the power of making after further enquiry and consideration, additional nominations if desirable:—

Sir Charles Aitchison, *President.*
Sir Charles Turner.
Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner, C. P.
The Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
Mr. F. B. Peacock, Secretary, Bengal Government.
Rajah Udhai Partab Singh of Bhinga, Oudh.
Mr. H. J. Stokes, Madras Civil Service.
Mr. J. H. Stewart, Bombay Civil Service.
Sayyed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C. S. I.,
Mr. B. Hudson, Muzaffurpore.
Kazi Shahbudin, C. I. E., late Dewan, Baroda.
Ramaswamy Moodaliyar, C. I. E., Madras.
Mr. W. H. Ryland, Superintendent, Stamps, Calcutta.
Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lukshman Nulkar, Poonah.
Mr. D. S. White, President, Eurasian Association, Madras.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SERVICES OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The following notification regarding the Boundary Commission has been published in a *Gazette of India* Extraordinary:—

"On the return to India of the Afghan Boundary Commission the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by officers and men during their two years' absence from British territory. Colonel Sir West Ridgeway and the Political Officers under his orders have shown skill, judgment, and tenacity in their endeavours to secure the primary objects of the Commission, and the results obtained in other departments have been highly satisfactory; while the military escort, composed of detachments of the 11th Bengal Lancers and 20th Punjab Infantry, have upheld throughout, by discipline, endurance, and good conduct, the credit of Her Majesty's Army. The Governor-General in Council heartily congratulates the members of the Commission upon the *completion of their trying duty, and welcomes* them back to the British frontier."

A telegram to the *Times of India* says that on the 4th instant the Viceroy after an inspection addressed the men of the Afghan Boundary Commission in the following words in the name of the Queen and the Government of India:—

"I have come here to-day to bid you all heartily welcome back to your country. I assure you I am very proud to find myself surrounded by soldiers who have so admirably done their duty. I am well aware that during the period which has elapsed since you first crossed from Hindustan into Afghanistan you had been called upon to encounter great privations and other trials of a very serious kind, but all your officers assure me that they have never seen men under such trying circumstances exhibit more fortitude, more patience, more good humour, or more untiring devotion to their sense of duty. You may take my word for it that all your countrymen in India are very proud of you, and that the recollection of the way in which you have behaved during the time you have been absent will be a just source of pride to you all your lives."

Occasional Notes.

It is alleged at Kabul that the Ghilzai rising at Ghuzni has been completely suppressed.

Mr. Nana Monohur, late Dewan of Indore, before his departure from Indore, was presented with a first class dress of honour and Rs. 5000 bonus.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the revised estimates, amounting to 188 lakhs, for constructing the Bellary-Kistna Railway.

The dispute between the Thakore of Palitana with his brother has been referred, by order of Government, to the arbitration of Mr. Justice Birdwood and two of the Native Chiefs of Kattywar.

The Russian newspaper, *Novoe Vremya* speaking of the late disturbances at Delhi, expresses the charitable hope that they may turn out to be more serious than they have been represented to be.

Ressaldar-Major Hussein Khan, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, is to be granted a jagir, for life, of the annual value of Rs. 800, and Khan Baba Khan is to receive 300 acres of waste land, in recognition of their services with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

The Finance Committee has recommended Government to abolish several High Schools in the Bombay Presidency, including that at Poona. A meeting of the members of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha was recently held to present a petition to Government against the intended abolishment of the Deccan College.

A convoy with the mails was lately looted, near Nyingyan, and thirty carts of ammunition and stores, and three rifles fell into the hands of the dacoits. The escort, consisting of fifteen Madras Infantry, lost three men killed, and one wounded. The Havildar in charge is reported to have been placed under arrest.

A satisfactory feature in the report on the Hyderabad State is the rapid extension of railways. The first line, which was 131 miles in length, was opened in 1874, and now another extension has been opened to Warangal, which makes the total length of line opened 208 miles. There are also 62 miles under construction, and surveys

for 56 miles more are being made. Another line, 160 miles long, is contemplated, which will go to Chanda, in the central Provinces.

In one of the rooms of the Nizam's palace at Golconda are kept a number of *kishtees*, or open mouthed vessels, filled with costly clothes, wearing apparel, and valuable jewels belonging to His Highness and the zenana ladies. These *kishtees*, when the Nizam leaves the Fort for the city, are wrapped up in cloth, tied with ropes, which are sealed, and placed in a room, which is secured by a usual chain and lock. The other day thieves broke into the room and decamped with the whole of the jewellery, valued at six or seven lakhs of rupees.

The Prime Minister of the Rajah of Sikkim has arrived at Darjeeling, and placed himself under the protection of the British Government. He says he disapproves the proceedings of his royal master, who, in contravention of treaty stipulations, has entered into communication with the Tibetans, and supports them in a claim they have set up to a portion of Sikkim territory. The Rajah also allowed the Tibetans to erect a stockade in his state, which was intended to block the new defence Mountain Division.

Sir James Fergusson, M. P., late Governor of Bombay, and now Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, wrote as follows to Mr. Abdul Karim Munshi, the Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, Bombay, on the 16th ultimo :—"I beg to return my cordial thanks to the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, of Bombay, for their kind remembrance and congratulations upon my appointment as Under Secretary of State. In whatever position I may be placed, I shall always take an interest in the welfare of India and her people."

An Indore telegram states that Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao has accepted the prime Minister's office at Indore which had been offered him by Maharajah Holkar. "The appointment has," the telegram states, "given entire satisfaction, as Mr. Raghunath Rao was very popular when he was Dewan in the late Maharajah's time. Rao Bahadoor Nana Moroje's term of office having expired, he is permitted to retire from the Maharajah's service with grace, and has left for Bombay. Maharajah Holkar and the Indore people greatly sympathise with Mr. Nana Moroje in his affliction, caused by the sudden death of his eldest son."

It is said that the beautiful Queen Marguerite of Italy wears a simple necklace of coral, that she never changes. A *rivière* of diamonds, or a collar of pearls, may cover it, but the coral is the most prized of all. The necklace was a gift from her son, the Prince of Naples, and future king of Italy, who receives very little pocket money. One day, while walking in Naples, he passed a jeweller's shop, and saw the coral collar. Being unable to meet its present price, he arranged to buy it bead by bead, and when he had done so —at the end of two years—he presented it to his mother.

A Calcutta contemporary quotes the following remarks made by the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone on the question of the employment of natives in the higher offices of the state :—

"Under a Native Government independent of the mutual adaptation of the institutions and the people, there is a connected chain throughout the society and a free communication between the different parts. Notwithstanding the distinctions of caste, there is no country where men rise with more ease from the lowest rank to the highest. The first Nawab of Oudh was a petty merchant, the first Poishwa was a village accountant. The ancestors of Holkor were goatherds, and those of Scindia shavers. All these and many other instances took place within the last century. Promotions from among the common people to all the ranks of Civil and Military employment, short of sovereignty, are of daily occurrence under Native States, and this keeps up the spirit of the people and, in that respect, partially supplies the place of popular institutions. The free intercourse of different ranks also keeps up a sort of circulation and diffusion of such knowledge and such sentiment as exist in society. Under us, on the contrary, the community is divided into two distinct and definite bodies of which the one is torpid and inactive, while all the power seems concentrated in the other."

How many are there *now* in India (among the officials) who would speak or write as did Mountstuart Elphinstone. The Public Service Commission will save the question.

Local and Provincial.

Major E. A. Fraser.—The Assistant Resident of Mysore, Major E. A. Fraser, is about to go on furlough to England, and it is stated that the Assistant to the Resident will act for him.

Mysore State Railway.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 23rd October 1886 were Rs. 9,613. The traffic receipts for the corresponding period in last year were. Rs. 8,711.

The Viceroy's Visit.—His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, will arrive here in Bangalore, on the 2nd of next month, and remain here on the 3rd and 4th idem, after which his lordship will leave for Trichinopoly. Her Excellency Lady Dufferin, of course, comes together.

The Mysore Poshpavathi Bank.—The manager of the above bank was tried on charges of Criminal Breach of Trust, at the recent Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court, Mr. Ramachendrieh presiding. The accused was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000, in default, to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The Maha Rani's Girls' School, Mysore.—The fifth Anniversary of the Maharani's Girls' School, a very successful Institution, will be celebrated on Wednesday, the 1st December, at 12 o'clock, Noon. Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin has graciously consented to preside. Invitations to be present have been sent out to many, by Mr. Narasun Iyengar, the Secretary, and promotor of the institution.

The Prince of Wales' Birthday.—It was a fact noted by almost all Bangalore, both in city and cantonment, that, on Tuesday last, the 9th Instant, the anniversary of the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, no royal salute was fired, as is usual, on such occasions. We can account for there being no "big parade" of the troops in garrison, as the attention of the military is concentrated on the annual Southern India Rifle Meeting now being held at the Hebbal Ranges. This is all right; but why omit the guns due to H. R. H. on his birthday?

The Case of Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar.—Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar, Munsiff of Honally, the *Evening Mail* says, was honorably acquitted by the Chief Judge and ordered to be restored to his appointment with arrears of pay. As he was suspended by Government, the Chief Judge forwarded a copy of the Judgment to the Government, in view to the Munsiff's restoration to his appointment, but though it is now over a month since that took place, nothing has been done to date.

Major Maltby.—This gentleman, it is rumoured, has decided on retiring shortly from the service. If the report be true and the day rumor round, we shall lose an energetic President of the Board, and one who carried out reforms in Municipal administration which all must admit to have been for the public good. As a magistrate, Major Maltby was thoroughly impartial in his decisions. Though rather abrupt in his ways of addressing people, even to the length of offending them, he is a thorough man of business, as all who had dealings with him can testify. It is proverbially impossible to please everybody, and some may be disposed to demur to our expressions of opinion. It will be unjust to judge of Major Maltby by individual acts of his, but he should be gauged by "the joint force and full result of all"; thus judged, the retiring Major must be pronounced a successful public man.—*Evening Mail.*

The weather last week.—The anniversary of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales birthday, which occurred on Tuesday last, will be long remembered by the cyclone which visited Bangalore, at night on that day. The rain began gradually and slowly little after 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and continued to increase in volume and force as it advanced towards evening, and at night, it was simply torrents and deluges of rain. By ten o'clock, the cyclone began in real earnest, and lasted till five in the morning on Wednesday; so that we had continuous rain for 17 hours, and a howling storm for 7 hours, during which no less than 6 inches of rain were guaged! It is said by the weather-wise that this is the last of the North East monsoons; but, according to North East monsoons, the monsoons do not cease the almanacs, the 30th December. As was to be expected, much damage was done to mud houses and huts, in City and Cantonment, and many trees on the road-sides and in the compounds of houses fell. It is a consolation to know that the Mysore table land is but seldom visited by storms and cyclones, though we have abundance of rain, as a rule.

Programme of the Viceroy's Stay at Bangalore.—Thursday December 2.—5-15 P. M. H. E. the Viceroy will arrive at the Pettah Station, Bangalore. Drive to Residency, receiving addresses of welcome from the Town and Cantonment Municipalities *en route*.

8 P. M. Large Dinner :—and 9-30 P. M. Levee at the Residency.

Friday, December 3.—After Breakfast His Excellency will witness the Grand Parade of Troops followed by a short drive to the Mayo Hall and round part of the Station.

Afternoon Free till 4-30—then drive through Pettah to the Fort, and on to the Lal-Bagh.

8 P. M. Dinner Party. After dinner, Dance at the Residency.

Saturday, December 4.—Morning Free. Afternoon Luncheon with XII Lancers : see Lancers ride, &c.

8 P. M. Dinner at Residency.

After dinner leave for Trichinopoly.

The above is the programme as fixed at present.

Bangalore Bank, Ld.—The reduction of the capital of this Bank having been confirmed by the Civil Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered by the Registrar of Companies, so that the value of each share is now Rs. 130 instead of Rs. 200 as heretofore, or a reduction of the capital by 35 per cent., the Agent of the above Bank has called upon the Share-holders to send to him the share certificates they hold to enable him to forward fresh ones under the following Resolution passed at a Directors' Meeting held in the Bank Office on the 27th October last :—

"That, as the Court has confirmed the reduction of Capital and the Registrar General of Companies has registered the same, the Agent is directed to open fresh books of account from the 1st November 1886, in conformity with the same and to take such measures as may be necessary to issue fresh certificates of shares, showing each share to be worth Rupees one hundred and thirty only, or to impress with Red Ink, on the old shares the figures 130 on the at present Rs. 200."

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, November 13 1886.

Notifications by the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

The—November 1886.—Camp No. 990.—The following transfers of Amildars are ordered in the Kolar District as a temporary measure :—

K. Shamaiengar, Amildar of the Goribidnur Taluk, to be Amildar of Malur. To join forthwith.

Mir Nizamuddin Ali Khan, Amildar of Malur, to be Amildar of Goribidnur. To join forthwith.

The 6th November 1886.—Camp No. 996. —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, M. Changaiya Chetti, Amildar of the Mysore Taluk, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

Camp No. 1002.—The following transfers of Amildars are ordered :—

T. Seta Rao, Amildar of the Kadur Taluk, to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Jagalur Taluk. To join forthwith.

P. Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of the Jagalur Taluk, to be Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Kadur Taluk. To join forthwith.

The 12th November 1886.—No. 196.—Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, B. A., resumed charge of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga District, on the forenoon of the 2nd November 1886.

No. 197.—Varadarajiengar, Munsiff of Tumkur, is granted twenty-six days' leave of absence on half pay, from the 10th inst.

The 2nd November 1885.—Mr. K. Ramachandra Rao, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Hassan District, is hereby invested under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) with the following powers :—

1. Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, Section 143, Criminal Procedure Code.

2. Power to make orders under Section 144.

3. Power to hold inquests, Section 174.

4. Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, Section 191.

5. Power to take cognizance of offences upon Police reports, Section 191.

AN APPEAL TO CÆSAR.

The following is a petition sent on the 15th October 1886 by the Members of the Representative Assembly to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and handed to the *Evening Mail* for publication :—

To His Highness Sir Chamarajendra Wodiyer, Bahadur, G. C. S. I.,
Maharajah of Mysore.

May it Please Your Highness

We, the undersigned Members of the Mysore Representative Assembly, beg to approach your Highness with these, our humble proposals, in the interest of the public :—

1. *Draft Rules under the Revenue Code.*—Last year we proposed several important amendments and additions to the "Draft Rules under the Revenue Code," (Vide Appendix G. of the printed volume of Proceedings of the Representative Assembly for the year 1885), but we are sorry to find that our representations have met with no replies of any kind from the Dewan, though it will be seen that both the verbal and written propositions of all the other members have been replied to.

We would therefore humbly again invite attention to our last year's representation which are to be found in appendix G. of that year's printed Proceedings. We would now correct certain typographical errors in it :—

In para 2, line 3, read "prevailed" for "provided.

In para 9, line 5, read "Commissioner" after "Chief" for Court.

We would particularly solicit attention to para 9 of the above said appendix G, as it involves a matter of vital importance. Our experience of the results at the present constitution of the Revenue administration since the rendition, enables us to positively assert that until and unless your Highness directly presides in Council and hears appeals from the decision of His Honor the Dewan, after reorganizing the council with proper members of independent spirit and ability and patriotic disposition, your Highness' subjects can never hope for justice in the Revenue Department. We cannot similarly complain of the Judicial Branch of the administration. In it we see there are opportunities and facilities of promptly obtaining even-handed justice in every respect. In the Revenue Department the parties are not only subjected to tremendous delay and suspense in the disposal of their cases, but are also sacrificed often to the failure of justice; because when once the Dewan has, through oversight or inadvertence, passed an unjust or incorrect order, it becomes final, in-asmuch as there is no appellate authority above him at present. Even in regard to public servants we see great difference, between the Revenue and Judicial Departments. Against the subordinate officers of the latter, departmental enquiries are made in their presence, and they are thus given an opportunity to cross examine the persons who depose against them; but against the subordinate officers of the Revenue Department such enquiries are made in private, and they are often liable to be sacrificed to the preposessed opinions of their superiors, and to the results of one sided enquiries. There being now no authority to whom they can appeal their fate will be sealed up. Hence our present earnest prayer.

2.—*General.* At the request of the ryots of the Bangalore District, your Highness' Government was pleased to issue orders to the Railway Workshop in Bangalore to manufacture iron sugarcane mills. Accordingly, about 13 mills were manufactured and issued to the ryots at 130 Rs. each. This arrangement was not only benefitting the ryots to a great extent in saving their trouble and expense to go to Madras and elsewhere for those mills, but also prevented the money from going abroad besides increasing the receipts of the Railway Department, which used to make 25 per cent. profit on all private works. But since the Mysore Railway was handed over to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, all private works are stopped. Consequently, the ryots are again put to the necessity of going to Madras, Bombay, &c., to bring the mills at heavy price and expense. Moreover, if any slight damage accrues to them or anything wrong takes place, which could be repaired at the Bangalore workshop for a rupee or so, they have to go all the way to Madras to get them mended at heavy cost. The ryots now see the great advantages of iron mills, and they are bent upon using them in preference to the country wooden mills. We therefore pray that the Manager of the Southern Mahra-

ratta Railway Company may be requested to manufacture, at the Bangalore Workshop, as usual, sugarcane mills and other agricultural implements, &c. The work connected with the Railway Department will not be inconvenienced since private work can always be put in hand in the absence of urgent Railway work. The Railway Department will not be a loser by this, as it charges 25 per cent profit on the actual cost. The Government, we believe is also interested in the receipts of the Railway Department, since it has to guarantee to the company a certain amount of revenue per annum.

The late lamented illustrious Dewan was pleased to prescribe rules for granting remissions to the wet lands lying waste for want of water. The present Dewan has cancelled those rules on the ground that such lands are not entitled to any remission since they are assessed at rates on the average of good and bad years. We beg to submit that such argument will hold good, only in the case of "Kadim holders" who have been continually occupying them. It is well known that this Province is subject to scarcity and drought from time to time, and consequently the ryots, to avoid the loss of paying assessment for waste lands, resign them and take them up again only when they see a fair prospect before them. Therefore almost all the holders of wet lands in the Province are "Zadid" tenants, who have never enjoyed the profits of a series of good years. Seeing the cloudy sky in the months of March and April, they feel sanguine of getting tankfilling rains, and allow the 30th April, which is the last day for relinquishing lands, to expire. Shortly afterwards, they find that the tanks have not received water owing to the total or partial failure of the south-west monsoon. If such men, especially those who are living from hand to mouth, are forced to pay full assessment, they cannot but become paupers. We need hardly point out that of late, bad years predominate good ones. Under those circumstances, we pray that the late Dewan's "Remission Rules" may be ordered to continue in force.

It has been your lot very urged that the instalments should be increased from 4 to 6, but without any result. We humbly venture to solicit that this point may be favorably, settled this year.

The impropriety of imposing additional assessment on excess lands found in Jodi villages during the revenue survey, has also been more than once urged on the attention of Government; but in vain. Such excess, in the majority of cases, being all waste, the Joddars derive no benefit therefrom; and they being consequently unable to pay the Government dues, their long enjoyed villages are eventually brought to sale. This is a question which demands the serious consideration of Government, as otherwise, we are afraid that no space will be found in the local *Gazette* for publishing the innumerable notifications of sale of such villages, which will be received in future by Government: and all the Joddars for whose livelihood they were originally given, will be reduced to great distress and poverty.

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The *Evening Mail*, 10th *November* 1886.—All liberal-minded Governments are liberal in their policy and actions, and in the treatment of the public as a body, they do not show any distinction between one section and another, nor between members of the same section of the community. For instance, a liberal Government will treat the local newspaper press, whatever number of journals may be published in a given place, with equal courtesy and consideration. Above all, a liberal Government will not suffer itself to be influenced by feelings akin to petty spite and small malice. It will not, because one journal commands its policy and acts, bestow its patronage and certain special privileges on that journal, to the exclusion of another journal which happens to differ from the Government policy and to disapprove of its measures and acts. When the *Pioneer* had the monopoly of official information from the Government of India, the Bengal Government, the Government of the North West Provinces, and the Press Commissioner, there was a universal and just indignation expressed by the Anglo-Indian Press, and it was very rightly remarked that exclusion of official patronage like that, and its acceptance by a journal laying claim to any respectability, were equally degrading to the patron as to the patronised. Such mutuality of obligation, it was very properly observed, shows the real weakness of governments and administrations which profess to be strong; and, on the part of the patronised journal, it showed that its criticisms and comments on the policy and acts of its official patrons were one-side and partial, because of patronage bestowed and favours received. Such relations between the Government and a public journal must, as a matter of course, lower both in the estimation of the public, and especially to the journal be a source of standing public discredit. To compare small things with great. It would seem that in this Little Paddlington of ours, whereon have been established the headquarters of the Native Government of Mysore, the tendency is to patronise and confer a special favour on our two daily local contemporaries, while we and our equally unlucky contemporary of the *Karnataka Prakasika* are left entirely out in the cold. For the patronage we do not care, as all events, we would not accept it on the tacitly understood terms on which it is conferred on our contemporaries. It is only forced in the shape of subsidy of Rs. 2,000, as the contract price of publishing Government advertisements for one year in the columns of our respective contemporaries; and however much our contemporaries may deny the impeachment, and be even offended at us for making it, it is but natural that the head of the Mysore Government should expect his clients will speak kindly of his administration, prophesy smooth things about it, and uphold it through good report and evil report. As we have said, we do not care for this pecuniary patronage bestowed upon our daily contemporaries, and the almost inevitable obligation it impose upon them of saying things in a pleasant and courteous, but colourless, kind of way, of the Mysore Native Administration. *Quot homines, tot sententiæ*, and as the Dewan of Mysore expects a *quid pro quo* for the value of his "Government advertisements in the columns of our contemporaries nobody can blame him. But we must protest, and do most emphatically protest, against his giving official information, that is, sending official papers, in connection with the Native Government, to our two daily contemporaries, and denying them to us, notwithstanding that we applied to be admitted to the same privilege. On the 21st August last, we wrote to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan, asking that similar packets of official papers may be supplied to us as were supplied to our daily contemporaries. To this we got the subjoined answer, about a fortnight later, on the 7th September, from the Chief Secretary, who says—

"With reference to your letter of the 21st August 1886, I am directed to inform you that an Editor's Table has been placed in the Central Hall of the Public Buildings, which is open to the members of the Press and the public, during office hours."

Now, this "Editor's Table" has been, in the Mysore State, a myth, and an official farce, from the time of Sir James Gordon, before the rendition up to the time of the above letter of the Chief Secretary to the Mysore Government; but yet, we thought there might be something in the Chief Secretary's reply, waited and enquired, and the result of our enquiries has been that, there is, indeed, an "Editor's Table," which arose, by magic, as it were like the Wooden Horse of the Greeks, in the Æneid, but budgets of official papers are sent, *as usual*, to our two daily contemporaries and only we are requested to trot down to the "Editor's Table" in the Central Hall of the Public Buildings! How curious the distinction made between us and our contemporaries! How invidious the act! But the Native Government of Mysore is still in its infancy, and what says the classical proverb—*parvum parva decent*—small things become the small.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE PUNJAB CHIEF'S COLLEGE.

LAHORE, *November* 3.—The *Times of India*.—The Viceroy this afternoon laid the foundation stone of the Punjab Chief's College. The scene was the *maidan* near the Montgomery Hall, the site of the future College. Here in a semi-circle about the ground plan of the College that had been marked out provisionally with bricks, was pitched a long open *shamiana*, supported on silver poles, for the spectators. In the centre of this structure, on an embroidered gold and red carpet, was the Viceroy's silver state chair, having on its right another silver chair for the Duke of Connaught, and on its left a gold gilt chair for the Lieutenant-Governor. Seats for Members of the College Council and for European Spectators were as usual on the left of the Viceregal *dais*, those for native chiefs and gentlemen on its left. Behind the Viceregal party sat the Duchess of Connaught, Lady Aitchison, Lady Helen Blackwood, the Hon Miss Thyarne, and a few other ladies. In the roadway immediately in front of the *shamiana*, and following its contour were ranged at open intervals a detachment of the Northumberland Fusiliers, which corps also furnished a guard of honour with band and colours. Prominent on the *maidan* were triangles painted in red and white, a segment suspending the foundation stone and a mass of cemented brick-work. Not less prominent close beside it were three cannons which enterprising photographers had set up to take a view of the spectacle. The route from the Durbar tent to Government House was lined by the 24th and 32nd Bengal Infantry and the 5th Bengal Cavalry. Two batteries of 9 and 6 R. A., were drawn up close to the *shamiana* to fire a salute for personages entitled to the same.

The chiefs who received the salutes were the Rajahs of Chumba, Faridkot, Nahan, Mandi, Kapurthala, Nabha and Jind, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, and the Maharajah of Cashmere the guns hailing the arrivals of these nobles ranging from 11 to 19. Sir Charles Aitchison, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Viceroy then arrived in the order named, and were received with the customary forms.

The Viceroy, on returning to his seat, delivered the following address:—

Ladies,—Your Honour, Your Royal Highness, Princes, Chiefs, and Sirdars,—After the full and eloquent description of the circumstances under which the establishment of the Punjab Chief's College was originally conceived and is now being so auspiciously inaugurated, it is not for me to say much. I already had the opportunity a year ago, at the Mayo College, of explaining the grounds upon which my warmest sympathies were enlisted on behalf of institutions of this kind, and probably in no part of India will adequate provision for education for the young nobility and gentry of the land be more appreciated or more likely be productive of good results than in this province. The great historical houses of the Punjab yield to none either in their antiquity, the traditions of high principles, valour and sense of honour by which they have been animated, or what is better still, in their close intimacy and association with the people amongst whom they are established; but, as I have already said elsewhere, in these days of extensive education and eager competition among all classes, neither high descent nor wealth nor other advantageous circumstances of the kind will command influence which otherwise might be their due, unless it is enhanced and dignified by intellectual attainment and mental cultivation; when, however, these are found to reinforce social prestige, derived from more material and accidental gift, whether of birth, breeding, or riches, they endow the representatives of ancient and renowned families of the country with a degree of importance and opportunities of doing good which even in these democratic days every one would probably acknowledge to be beneficial to the country at large. People must have leaders and pioneers in the path both of moral and material progress; and landed aristocracy, such as has existed for ages amongst you, is already pledged by antecedents of material interest and traditions which it has inherited to work for the common weal and to exhibit an honourable example of patriotic and unselfish exertion on behalf of the country. It only remains for me to congratulate the Lieutenant-Governor on having been able to illustrate the close of his useful and honourable career as ruler of this province by the foundation of so useful an institution, an institution which is destined, I trust, to flourish from generation to generation to the end of time. I am sure I shall be only consulting the wishes of those liberal-minded native princes, nobles, and gentlemen who have aided him in the accomplishment of the task he set himself if I suggest that his name should be attached to the building, and that henceforth it should be known as the Aitchison College."

REPLY TO THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

LAHORE, *November* 5.—In reply to the Municipal Address, the Viceroy, after introductory words of thanks and an expression of gratification that an exceptionally abundant harvest should have this year blessed Hindustan, said:—"As you truly say many important reforms, which are calculated to advance the happiness and comfort of millions of your fellow subjects, have already been effected by my Government: and I need not say that my colleagues and I will steadily continue our efforts for the welfare of the people." After the remarks about Burma already telegraphed, His Excellency said:—

"I have no doubt that, with a reasonable time, tranquility will be restored and in the end that an era of peace, prosperity and material progress will supervene such as has never been before known in that hitherto ill-governed country. I have been commissioned by Lady Dufferin to express her great regret that she has been unable, owing to the serious illness of her son, to take part in to-day's celebration. I am sure she will not fail to be touched by the kindly reference made to her efforts to improve the condition of the women of this country. The work she has inaugurated has been making steady progress throughout last year, and in proportion as singleness of purpose which has improved it, and its beneficent effects are recognised, the general desire of the inhabitants of India to assist and support it by their countenance, and contributions will increase. It has given me great pleasure to listen to the grateful, and advising language in which you have alluded to Sir Charles Aitchison. Amongst the great men who have presided over the destinies of the Punjab, I believe there is none who has ever been actuated by higher power or more unselfish motives, whose general administration has been conducted with greater firmness or sagacity, or who has contributed more to implant in the hearts of those whose affairs he has administered an intelligent appreciation of British rule and to confirm their loyalty towards the mighty sovereign he represents and serves. I am happy to think that, at the expiry of his term of office in the Punjab, the Government of India is still destined to profit by his counsels and assistance."

The Duke of Connaught spoke as follows in reply to the address presented to him to-night by the Municipal Committee:—

"Accept my warmest thanks for the kind words of welcome with which you have greeted the Duchess of Connaught and myself on this our second visit to Lahore. Her Royal Highness is very sensible of your enquiries after her health, which, I am happy to say, is now quite restored. She has also much appreciated the reference you have made to the interest she so gladly takes in the people of the Punjab. It is a source of satisfaction to me to be present at Lahore on an occasion of such importance and interest as the laying of the foundation-stone of the Punjab Chief's College by His Excellency the Viceroy. It is as gratifying to myself, as I am sure it will be to the Queen-Empress, to receive the renewed expressions of your loyalty to the sovereign, and of respect and regard for those whom she has placed in authority in this land and in this province. I hope that, under Divine blessing, the Punjab, and the ancient city of Lahore in particular, may continue to advance steadily and peacefully in all branches of commerce, industry and education."

BANGALORE:—Printed and published by the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1886. No. 47.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

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SANDHI

PART III

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do II—Augmentation of Verbal bases
do III—Transformation and proximate augmentation of Verbal bases
do IV—Alteration of Verbal bases otherwise than by transformation and augmentation
do V—Final augmentation of Verbal bases
do VI—Conjugation of Verbs.
do VII—Irregular Verbs

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do III—Classification of Noun bases
do IV—Augmentation of Noun affixes
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do VI—Alteration of Noun bases otherwise than by augmentation and contraction
do VII—Formation of feminine bases
do VIII—Formation of secondary Nouns
do IX.—Meaning of secondary affixes
do X.—Preliminary remarks on indeclinables and on the gender and number of other Nouns.
do XI—Declension of Nouns.

PART V

COMPOUND AND IRREGULAR NOUNS AND NOUN ROOTS

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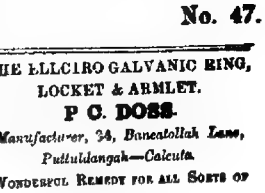

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NOTICE

The Ninth Anniversary of the Srimat Madhva Siddhanta Onnatini Sabha will be held at Trichanur or Alimilumangapuram, Tirupathy, from 23rd to 26th (both days inclusive) December 1886 as usual.

All supporters, well wishers, and gentlemen are hereby invited to honor the Sabha with their presence

By order,

14-11 86. K. SUBBA RAU,

Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Reserve Remount Depôt, Hosur, from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888, will be received by the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôt, up to 12 o'clock on the 12th December 1886

For further particulars vide Advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, No. 45, Part II, Page 1803, of 9th November 1886

Coolies,

Straw, { Paddy, Raggi and Green Grass.

JOHN EWING, COLONEL,

Supt, Reserve Remount Depôt.

REMOUNT DEPOT,

HOSUR,

13th *November* 1886.

ratta Railway Company may be requested to manufacture, at the Bangalore Workshop, as usual, sugarcane mills and other agricultural implements, &c. The work connected with the Railway Department will not be inconvenienced since private work can always be put in hand in the absence of urgent Railway work. The Railway Department will not be a loser by this, as it charges 25 per cent profit on the actual cost. The Government, we believe is also interested in the receipts of the Railway Department, since it has to guarantee to the company a certain amount of income per annum.

The late lamented illustrious Dewan was pleased to prescribe rules for granting remissions to the wet lands lying waste for want of water. The present Dewan has cancelled those rules on the ground that such lands are not entitled to any remission since they are assessed at rates on the average of good and bad years. *We beg to submit that such argument* will hold good only in the case of "Kadim holders" who have been continually occupying them. It is well known that this Province is subject to scarcity and drought from time to time, and consequently the ryots to avoid the loss of paying assessment for waste lands, resign them and take them up again only when they see a fair prospect before them. Therefore almost all cultivators of wet lands in the Province are *Ji* did tenants, who have never enjoyed the profits of a series of good years. Seeing the cloudy sky in the months of March and April, they feel sanguine of getting tankfilling rains, and allow the 30th April which is the last day for relinquishing lands, to expire. Shortly afterwards, they find that the times have not received water owing to the total or partial failure of the south west monsoon. If such men, especially those who are living from hand to mouth, are forced to pay full assessment, they cannot but become paupers. We need hardly point out that of late, bad years predominate good ones. Under these circumstances, we pray that the late Dewan's "Remission Rules" may be ordered to continue in force.

It has been year by year urged that the instalments should be increased from 4 to 6, but without any result. We humbly venture to solicit that this point may be favorably settled this year.

The impropriety of imposing additional assessment on the lands found in Inâm villages during the late survey, has also been more than once urged on the attention of Government but in vain. Such excess, in the majority of cases being all waste, the Inâmdars derive no benefit therefrom, and they being consequently unable to pay the Government dues their long enjoyed villages are eventually brought to sale. The next question which demands the serious consideration of Government, as otherwise, we are afraid that no space will be found in the local *Gazette* for publishing the innumerable notifications of sale of such villages, which will be received in future by Government and all the Inâmdars for whose livelihood they were originally given, will be reduced to great distress and poverty.

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AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION

The *Evening Mail*, 10th *November* 1886:—All liberal-minded Government are liberal in their policy and actions, and in the treatment of the public as a body, they do not show any distinction between one section and another, nor between members of the same section of the community. For instance, a liberal Government will treat the local newspaper press whatever number of journals may be published in a given place with equal courtesy and consideration. Above all, a liberal Government will not suffer itself to be influenced by feelings akin to petty spite and would not do it will not, be cause one journal commends its policy and acts bestow its patronage and entertain special preference to that journal to the exclusion of another journal which happens to differ from the Government policy and to disapprove of its measures and acts. When the *Pioneer* had the monopoly of official information from the Government of India, the Bengal Government the Government of the North West Provinces, and the Press Commission, there was a universal and just indignation expressed by the Anglo Indian Press, and it was very rightly termed that extension of official patronage like that, and the acceptance by a journal having claim to any respectability, were equally degrading to the paper so to be patronised. Such mutuality of obligation, if it was very properly observed shows the real weakness of governments and administrations which profess to be strong, and on the part of the patronised journal, it showed that its criticisms and comments on the policy and acts of its official patrons were one sided and partial, because of the favors bestowed and favours received. Such relations between the Government and a public journal must as a matter of course lower both in the estimation of the public, and especially to the journal the source of standing public discredit. To compare small things with great it would seem that in the Little Pedlington of ours wants have been established the boa lquitors of the Native Government of Mysore the tendency is to patronise and confer a special favour on one or two daily local contemporaries, while we and our equally unlucky contemporary of the *Karnataka Prakasika* are left entirely out in the cold. For the patronage we do not care, at all events, we would not accept it on the tacitly understood term on which it is conferred on our contemporaries. It is conferred in the shape of subsidy of Rs. 2,000, as the contract price of publishing Government advertisements for one year in the columns of our respective contemporaries and however much our contemporaries may deny the impeachment, and be even offended at us for making it, it is but a natural that the head of the Mysore Government should expect his clients will speak kindly of his administration, praise his many things about it and uphold it through good report and evil report. As we have said, we do not care for this pecuniary patronage bestowed upon our daily contemporaries and the almost inevitable obligation it imposes upon them of saying things in a pleasant and courteous, but colourless kind of way of the Mysore Native Administration. *Qui homme tel sert rien*, and as the Dewan of Mysore expects a *quid pro quo* for the value of his Government advertisements in the columns of our contemporaries nobody can blame him. But we must protest and do most emphatically protest, against his giving official information that is, sending official papers, in connection with the Native Government, to our two daily contemporaries and denying them to us, notwithstanding that we applied to be admitted to the same privilege. On the 21st August last, we wrote to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan, asking that similar packets of official papers may be supplied to us as were supplied to our daily contemporaries. To this we got the subjoined answer, about a fortnight later, on the 7th September, from the Chief Secretary, who says:—

'With reference to your letter of the 21st August 1886 I am directed to inform you that an Editor's table has been placed in the Central Hall of the Public Buildings, which is open to the members of the Press and the public, during office hours."

Now, this "Editor's table" has been in the Mysore State a myth, and an official farce, from the time of Sir James Gordon, before the condition up to the time of the above letter of the Chief Secretary to the Mysore Government, but yet, we thought there might be something in the Chief Secretary's reply wanted and enquired, and the result of our enquiries has been that, there is indeed, an "Editor's Table," which arose, by magic, as it were like the Wooden Horse of the Greeks, in the Æneid, but budgets of official papers are sent, *as we said*, to our two daily contemporaries and only we are requested to trot down to the "Editor's Table" in the Central Hall of the Public Buildings! How curious the distinction made between us and our contemporaries! How invidious the act! But the Native Government of Mysore is still in its infancy, and what says the classical proverb—*parvum parva decent*—small things become the small!

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE PUNJAB CHIEF'S COLLEGE.

LAHORE, *November* 3.—The *Times of India*.—The Viceroy this afternoon laid the foundation stone of the Punjab Chief's College. The scene was the *maidan* near the Montgomery Hall, the site of the future College. Here in a semi circle about the ground plan of the College that had been marked out provisionally with banks, was pitched a long open *shamiana*, supported on silver poles, for the spectators. In the centre of this structure on an embossed gold and red carpet was the Viceroy's silver *state chair*, having on its right another silver chair for the Duke of Connaught, and on its left a gold gilt chair for the Lieutenant Governor. Seats for Members of the College Council and for European Spectators were ranged on the left of the Viceregal *dais*; those for native chiefs and gentlemen on its left. Behind the Viceregal party sat the Duchess of Connaught, Lady Aitchison, Lady Helen Blackwood, the Hon. Miss Thynne, and a few other ladies. In the roadway immediately in front of the *shamiana*, and following its contour so as to run out upon its right, a detachment of the Northumberland Fusiliers which corps also furnished a guard of honour with band and colours. Prominent on the *maidan* were the triple pyramid of red and white segment suspending the foundation stone and a mass of cemented brick work. Not less prominent close beside it were those cameras which enterprising photographers had set up to take a view of the spectacle. The route from the Durbar tent to Government House was lined by the 24th and 2nd Bengal Infantry and the 5th Bengal Cavalry. Two batteries of No. 3 R.A. were drawn up close to the *maidan* to fire a salute for persons entitled to the same.

The chiefs who received the salutes were the Rajahs of Chamba, Pandhot, Ashta, Mandi, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jind, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, and the Maharajah of Cashmere the guns making the number of the noble salvo, from H.E. Sir Charles Aitchison, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Viceroy themselves in the order named, and were received with the customary forms.

The Viceroy on returning to his seat, delivered the following address:—

Ladies,—*Your Highnesses, Your Royal Highnesses Princes, Chiefs, and Sirdars*,—That the full and clear description of the circumstances under which the establishment of the Punjab Chiefs' College was originally conceived and is now being so auspiciously inaugurated, it is not for me to say much. I already had the opportunity a year ago, at the Mayo College of explaining the grounds upon which my warmest sympathies were enlisted on behalf of institutions of this kind, and probably in no part of India will a higher profession for education for the young nobility and gentry of the land be more appreciated or more likely be productive of good results than in this province. The great historical houses of the Punjab yield to none either in their antiquity, the traditions of high principles valour and sense of honour by which they have been animated or what is better still, in their close intimacy and association with the people among at whom they are established; but, as I have already said elsewhere, in these days of extensive education and eager competition among all ranks, neither high descent nor wealth nor other advantageous circumstances of the kind will command influence which otherwise might be their due, unless it is enhanced and dignified by intellectual attainment and mental cultivation, which however, these are found to reinforce social prestige, derived from more material and accidental gift, whether of birth, breeding, or riches, they endow the representatives of ancient and renowned families of the country with a degree of importance and opportunities of doing good which even in these democratic days every one would probably acknowledge to be beneficial to the country at large. People must have leaders and pioneers in the path both of moral and material progress, and landed aristocracy, such as has existed for ages amongst you, is already pledged by antecedents of material interest and traditions which it has inherited to work for the common weal and to exhibit an honourable example of patriotic and unselfish exertion on the behalf of the country. It only remains for me to congratulate the Lieutenant Governor on having been able to illustrate the close of his useful and honourable career as ruler of this province by the foundation of so useful an institution, an institution which is destined, I trust to flourish from generation to generation to the end of time. I am sure I shall be only consulting the wishes of those Mohammedan native princes nobles, and gentlemen who have added him on the accomplishment of the task he set himself if I suggest that his name should be attached to the building, and that thenceforth it should be known as the Aitchison College."

REPLY TO THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

LAHORE, *November* 4.—In reply to the Municipal Address the Viceroy, after introductory words of thanks and an expression of gratification that an exceptionally abundant harvest should have this year blessed Hindustan, said:—As you truly say many important events which are calculated to advance the happiness and comfort of millions of your fellow subjects, have already been effected by my Government and I need not say that my colleagues and I will steadily continue our efforts for the welfare of the people. After the remarks about borne already telegraphed, His Excellency said:—

"I have no doubt that, within a reasonable time, tranquility will be restored and in the end that increased prosperity, intimately and progress will supervene such as has never been before known in this hitherto ill governed country. I have been much pleased by Lady Dufferin to express her great regret that she has been unable, owing to the serious illness of her son to take part in to-day's celebration. I am sure you will not fail to be touched by the kindly reference made to her efforts to improve the condition of the women of the country. The work she has inaugurated has been making steady progress throughout last year, and in proportion as usefulness of purpose which has improved it, and as the permanent effects are recognised the general desire of the inhabitants of India to foster and support it by their contributions will increase. It is great pleasure to listen to the grateful and blessing language in which you have alluded to Sir Charles Aitchison. Among the great men who have presided over the destinies of the Punjab I believe there is none who has ever been actuated by higher power or more unselfish motives whose general administration has been conducted with greater firmness or sagacity, or who has contributed more to implant in the hearts of those whose affairs he has administered an intelligent appreciation of British rule and to confirm their loyalty towards the mighty sovereign he represents and serves. I am happy to think that at the expiry of his term of office in the Punjab, the Government of India is still destined to profit by his counsels and assistance."

The Duke of Connaught spoke as follows in reply to the address presented to him to night by the Municipal Committee:—

Accept my warmest thanks for the kind words of welcome with which you have greeted the Duchess of Connaught and myself on this our second visit to Lahore. Her Royal Highness is very sensible of your enquiries after her health which, I am happy to say, is now quite restored. She has also much appreciated the reference you have made to the interest she so gladly takes in the people of the Punjab. It is a source of satisfaction to me to be present at Lahore on the occasion of such importance and interest as the laying of the foundation stone of the Punjab Chiefs College by His Excellency the Viceroy. It is as gratifying to myself, as I am sure it will be to the Queen-Empress, to receive the renewed expressions of your loyalty to the sovereign, and of respect and regard for those whom she has placed in authority in this land and in this province I hope that, under Divine blessing, the Punjab, and the ancient city of Lahore in particular, may continue to advance steadily and peacefully in all branches of commerce, industry and education."

BANGALORE:—Printed and published by the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road, Pottah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1886. No. 47.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs.	10 0 0
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NOTICE.

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SANDHI.

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do II.—Augmentation of Verbal affixes.
do III.—Transformation and preliminary augmentation of Verbal bases.
do IV.—Alteration of Verbal bases otherwise than by transformation and augmentation.
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do VI.—*Conjugation of Verbs.*
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COMPOUND AND IRREGULAR NOUNS AND NOUN ROOTS.

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do II.—The Tenses of Verbs.
do III.—Reiteration of Verbs.

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(Vol. VII, October 1885 to September 1886.)

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NOTICE

The Ninth Anniversary of the Srimat Madhva Siddhanta Onnabini Sabha will be held at Trichanur or Alamelumangapuram, Tripathy, from 23rd to 26th (both days inclusive) December 1886 as usual.

All supporters, well-wishers, and gentlemen are hereby invited to honor the Sabha with their presence.

By order,
14-11-86. K. Seshu Rau,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Reserve Remount Depôt, Hosur, from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888, will be received by the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôt, up to 12 o'clock on the 12th December 1886.

For farther particulars vide Advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, No. 45, Part II, Page 1803, of 9th November 1886.

Coptee,
Straw, { Paddy, Raggi and Green Grass.

JOHN EWING, COLONEL,
Supt., Reserve Remount Depôt.

REMOUNT DEPOT,
HOSUR,
13th *November* 1886.

NOTICE.

CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office Premises (District Office Buildings) on Friday the 26th November 1886, at 7-30 A. M.

I Cash account current, and mortuary returns for the month of October 1886.

II Letter No. 433, dated 27th October 1886, from the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, suggesting that the system of compulsory vaccination should be introduced into the City of Bangalore.

III List of Original Works for insertion in th Budget for 1887-88

IV Disposal of Tenders for lighting the City of Bangalore.

V Petition from Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar, Advocate, complaining of the nuisance caused by street beggars.

VI Petition from the residents of the City of Bangalore, regarding the abolition of Octroi in the City.

VII List showing the names of works under progress and those that have been completed.

BANGALORE, 19th *Nov.* '86. } A. SRINIVASA CHARLU, *Vice-President, City Muni. Commission.*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

St. Petersburg, 15th Nov.—The Russians are displeased at the tone of Count Kalnoky's speech to the Hungarian Delegation, and interpret it as being menacing.

The notification of the appointment of Prince Dolgorouki to the post of Russian Minister at Teheran is intended as an offset against British influence in Persia.

Vienna, 16th Nov.—Count Andrassy, speaking to the Hungarian Delegations, strongly condemned the admission of Russia and Austria being opposed to each other.

Count Kalnoky concurred in these remarks, and said that Austria insists upon upholding the autonomy of Bulgaria. Russia, he added, had no special rights in Bulgaria.

Cairo, 16th November.—Large parties of rebels are hovering about in the neighbourhood of Wady Halfa, and an Egyptian regiment has been ordered there to reinforce to garrison.

Tirnova, 17th November.—General Kaulbars is seeking a motive for a rupture with Bulgaria in order to obtain a pretext for returning to Russia.

Tirnova, 17th November.—M. Karaveloff has resigned the Bulgarian Regency, and M. Zankoff has been elected their Regent in his place.

A Bulgarian deputation is about to visit the different European Courts, with the object of explaining the situation in Bulgaria.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1886.

A CASE OF PREVENTIBLE RIOT.

On the 9th September last, in the town of Nagamangala, in the Hassan sub-division, the Head-quarters of a taluk, where there are an amildar, an inspector of police, a Jemadar, and Constables and peons, in fact, quite a posse of police, there was a procession of Ganesha and Gowri, carried by members of the goldsmith caste; but unfortunately, the goldsmiths carried their procession through the streets occupied by members of the Shetti caste, of which fact the police of Nagamangala had previous notice and also that there was the likelihood of a riot between the two castes. Of this fact the police of the town took no particular notice. They sent only for certain members of the Shetti caste, and warned them, and that was all; but what was the use of it? The riot and assault, as the sequel will show, did actually occur, and it is fortunate that though there were broken heads and lacerated limbs, there was no one killed. The goldsmiths persisted in carrying their procession through the streets occupied by the Shettis, and thereupon, a serious riot and row ensued, in the midst of which poor Ganesha and Gowri were pulled out of their cars and many of the goldsmiths came in for many wounds and bruises; and all this happened in the presence of the Inspector of Police, who was walking in front of the procession (See the Magistrate's Judgment in Criminal Case No. 45 of 1886) and who refused to listen to the remonstrance of the Shettis, who implored him to stop what he know to be an infringement of a well-known right, namely, that the goldsmiths are not justified in carrying their religious processions through quarters occupied by the Shettis. The result was that seven of the rioters—all goldsmiths—were arrested, and charged before the First Class Magistrate of the sub-division, Mr. B. K. Venkatavardiengar, under sections 143 and 324 of the Indian Penal Code, that is with rioting with deadly weapons and with voluntarily causing hurt, for the accused were said to have been armed with hatchets and scythes and to have thrown stones. The Magistrate (we speak from the judgment now before us) gave the whole case a very patient hearing, and recorded all the evidence at which he could get, and then came to the conclusion that *the men were guilty of being members of an* unlawful assembly, under section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them to various terms of rigourous imprisonment and fines. We have very little doubt that the Magistrate's judgment is correct, especially as the Sessions Judge of the Ashtagram Division, to whom an appeal was preferred, confirmed the finding and sentence, and the Chief Court of Mysore, to which an appeal by revision was made, refused to allow the application. But we think that sentences of rigourous imprisonment awarded by the Magistrate were too severe. It was a religious controversy after all, and as we all know, and the Magistrate himself knows, *the odium theologicum is merely theoretical, and any* physical assault resulting therefrom is pardonable. We do not blame the Magistrate for his finding, but only for the severity of his sentence. A similar mistake was made, as the reader may remember, in awarding such severe sentences to the rioters in the famous Salem Riot cases, be cause the origin of those cases was religious differences, which the judges forgot or ignored. By this matter as it may; what we wish to call public attention to is the conduct of the police of Nagamangala on the occasion, as it is set forth in the Magistrate's Judgment. He says in conclusion:—

"I may add, perhaps, I ought to remark that the occurrence throws discredit on the local police. That such a disturbance should have been allowed in the head-quarters of a taluk, where an Amildar, an Inspector, a Jemadar and Constables and Peons stop, is, I am of the humble opinion, remarkable, and the fact that a previous written notice of the likelihood of a breach of the peace had been given to the police, makes their negligence, to say the least, culpable. Beyond sending for some of the accused and warning them, nothing was done to preserve the peace. I may not venture to say that this indifference was to some extent, wilful; but there can be no doubt, I think, of unpardonable, neglect of duty."

In accordance with his temporament Mr. Venkatvardiengar puts the conduct of the police in the above extract, in rather a mild sort of a way; but his meaning cannot be more plain, as to his estimate of the Hassan sub-division police. It will be seen, from this case, as from all the previous cases published by us and by our local English contemporaries, in what a wretchedly unsatisfactory condition is the police force of the Mysore Province, although it is controlled, disciplined, and is supposed to be instructed, by a gentleman in the position of Mr. L. Ricketts, as Inspector General. In our opinion, Mr. Ricketts has too many official duties and responsibilities on his shoulders to bring to a state of efficiency, so as to give public satisfaction, a large and scattered body like the Police force of this Province.

NEPOTISM IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

Two letters have appeared in the columns of our contemporary of the *Evening Mail*, to which no denial has been given, as to the existence of favouritism in the Municipality, and a tendency among its members to "take care of dowb." The facts of the case in which it is alleged favouritism has been shown are briefly related as follows. It would appear that there was a piece of ground, over which our "conscript fathers" exercised jurisdiction, which was sought for by various persons among our rate payers, and who offered to give a fair price for it, or even purchase the same at a public auction, if the Municipality were disposed to part with the same. But it would seem that the Board for a long time were not disposed to part with the land, because, as they stated, it was required for public purposes. This in itself was right, and no one has a word to say against the desire to retain possession of the land. It, however, seems that the land in question, for which so much as Rs 150 can be got, was given away to Mr. D. Sham Rao for Rs. 17! Who will venture to justify the action of the Board if what is stated is true? No one with two grains of sense will endorse the action of the Commissioners, and it certainly calls *for an explanation—if any explana*tion of an unprecedented action is possible. The President of the Town Municipality, is one of those free and easy-going souls who will let the Board do as it liked, provided the Board did not "let" him in. But in this instance, it seems to us, he has been compromised to an extent which leaves little room for explanation. Personally Capt in Macintire is an excellent officer, but hard wood wants a sharp knife to cut it; and the President of the Board is by no means sufficiently sharp for his office. At the head of a benevolent institution he would be invaluable, and would therefore be better to fill the post of a Poor Board Commissioner than the President of a Municipality which requires judgment, *tact, and firm*ness of purpose. Mr. Sham Rao was only two short years ago ex-officio member of the Board, and was it right of *him* to take advantage of his position to force a point?

Really it is pleasant to witness such lapses in high places. It has been truly said that example is better than precept, and such are the *actual* precepts of those who should know better. We are assured in the correspondence to which we have alluded that when this affair came to the notice of the people—many of them well-to-do people—that they "petitioned, prayed, and protested to the Dowan, the Municipal Board, and its Presidents." But they have received no satisfaction from either of these high officials. They, however, consoled one of the intending purchasers that Mr. Sham Rao "would not be allowed to build on the site," and that the site would be *taken back*. Why give a thing if it is intended to take it back, and why go through the sham of receiving Rs 17 in payment, if it was not intended the purchaser should retain possession of *his* purchase? Twist the matter as you will, it is evident the sale was a *bona fide* one, and this is more than proved by the fact that Mr. Sham Rao is building on it. From all accounts the Dowan has too much to do to reply to petitions embodying a real grievance such as the above, and we would suggest an increase to his present salary to enable him to find the time to dispose of petitions addressed to him. If the Dowan's regime is "popular," then is his popularity based on the respectfully urged petitions of the people being pigeon-holed for some "future consideration," when the day for any possible redress is passed, and an "order thereon" therefore will be nothing more than a solemn farce. *Experto Herculem.* The members of the Town Board are not elected by the people but are nominated by the Government, and is it not the duty of the Government to see that all such nominees do not swerve from the path of fair dealing? Here, then, we have another instance of the desire of the Dewan to let matters slide.

THE KUDIMARAMAT SYSTEM.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In his leader of the 10th instant, our Madras contemporary, the *Hindu*, has supported the Kudimaramat system for our Province. He says that the scheme is an "excellent" one. But he adds that if a like measure were introduced in British India, "we should most certainly object to it earnestly." What is sauce for the gander is not, in his opinion, sauce for the goose also. Let us for a moment consider what reasons he assigns for his *support of the policy*. He thinks that village community in this Province retains "some vestiges" of old communal spirit, and that therefore it is easier to force them to work on the Tanks. The word co-operation seems to have been used by the Government to throw dust into the eyes of the public, and thus screen their, we mean, the Government's ulterior designs. Co-operation actually and in practice means forcing the ryots to labour against their will.

In this particular matter, we think, we are more in a position to know the real feelings of the ryots about their willingness to do task work, than the *Hindu*, who has no local knowledge. We are not only residents of the country, but have actually ascertained personally their opinion. Their unanimous opinion is that the measure is a real hardship to them. It cannot be any thing else; for no person is so stupid as to be willing to do work for nothing. The *Hindu*'s opinion that the circumstances and conditions of this Province are different from those of British India, and that therefore our ryots can be forced to work on tank bunds, is a mistaken one, and is calculated to do much harm to our ryots and the general population unless it were refuted in the strongest language. Perhaps fifty years ago, the said conditions might have been different and not now. We have had more than fifty years of direct British administration, and the present generation, in fact, has never known nor experienced personally the *wonderful co-operation business*. The same laws that prevail in British India are also obtaining here. Every thing quite tallies with the state of things in British India. We say positively that even the minutest details are the same as in British India. Such being the case, *it is a grand mystery to us to see that the Hindu* should uphold such a pernicious system for this province.

It is all very well for the *Hindu* to quote Sir James Caird and other respectable personages in support of the old village communal system. We don't deny that the system is good in itself. If the government is gracious enough to give us that system, let them give it in its entirety, with both its advantages and disadvantages. Kudimaramat is one of its disadvantages. Let them give us our old panchayet system and regular village autonomy. Then we shall have to say nothing on this forced labour and the ryots will willingly work on the tank bund. Give us, we say, once again, simultaneously both the good and the bad of the village communal system, and only then and not till then, we shall be satisfied.

There is another matter in this affair, which every body seems to have lost sight of. When the British Government introduced the *local cess* and *irrigation cess*, it, in fact, covenanted with the ryots, to keep their tanks, &c., in proper condition. The local cess is one anna per rupee of *Kandayam* and the irrigation cess is nearly the same or a pie or two less. We think on the whole it may be perfectly safe to say that the ryot pays one anna and ten pies on every rupee of his *Kandayam* or land tax, extra. This amounts to nearly forty thousand rupees annually in each Taluk. If this sum should be utilized for the ordinary repair of tanks in that particular Taluq, we dare say, there will be no necessity to compel the ryots to work on the tanks against their will. In case of extraordinary repairs, we believe, even now, the ryots contribute a fourth of the amount needed and the same may be continued.

We think we have already said enough in refutation of the uncharitableness of the measure. We know for a fact that in the Taluks selected for experiment, the District officers and Amildars experience considerable difficulty and opposition in getting the ryots to work on the tanks. We are not

at all hopeful of the measure succeeding, except in the Bangalore District; the result of the experiment in this District alone, we hope, will not be taken as an example, in arriving at a conclusion about the general utility of the measure for the whole Province. The reason why, we think, the measure will succeed in the Bangalore District is the following. This District had been, for a number of years and up to last year, under the control of Mr. L. Ricketts, now Inspector General of Forests, of Police and of *Agriculture, whose hobby was* tanks and avenue trees. While other parts of the Province were enjoying immunity, *the Bangalore District alone suffered* hardship under the iron grip of Mr. L. Ricketts's administration. As is the master so is the school is an old standing proverb, and the Amildars of the Bangalore District smelling the rat of their superior's whims, went in heart and soul with his measures, and, exercised *despotic* powers over the ryots. It is not therefore a matter for surprise to see that Tanks and avenue trees in this District should be better looking than in other Districts.

Occasional Notes.

It is said that the *Maharajah of Jaypore* has subscribed a lakh of rupees towards the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

The Finance Committee is at Calcutta, conducting an inquiry into High Court expenditure by examining the registrars of the various branches of the Court.

A son of the Maharajah *Dhuleep Singh* is a University candidate for the Army. The young prince is said to be fair in complexion and portly, not to say, stout, in figure.

The manufacture of the rifles for the French army is proceeding rapidly, and it is stated that the whole of the Infantry will be provided with the [illegible] arms. The cost is estimated at [illegible] sterling.

Among the State jewels of Baroda most of which are heirlooms of many generations in the Gaekwar's family, there is one large diamond valued at £90,000 sterling, and a diamond necklace at £250,000; while the whole display of jewels is estimated to be worth upwards of four millions sterling.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, proceed to arrive at Bombay from London next week. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, and the Earl of Fife are due next month. The Earl of Shaftesbury is now travelling in North India.

Further details of the suppression of the Ghilzai insurrection have been received. General Ghulam Hyder Khan, as he advanced to the relief of Ghuzni, was surrounded by the rebels at the Sheri-Dihan Pass. He however, dispersed them with little or no loss, and made Ghuzni the next day. After this they attacked the rebels, defeating them with heavy loss.

At the present moment there are a large number of native Chiefs in Bombay, who have gone there to pay their respects to the Viceroy. The list includes the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, the Maharajah of Rutlam, the Maharajah of Kolhapore, the Rao of Cutch, the Thakore Saheb of Limree and Wadhwan, the Nawabs of Jinjeera, Cambay and Surat, the Rajah of Dharampore, *Prince Samatsangjee of Palitana*, Pant Sucheo of Bhoro, and Rao Saheb Rasti, a Deccan Chief.

Everything in connection with the proposed formation of a Legislative Council at Allahabad for the North-Western Provinces is settled, except the formal sanction of the Secretary of State, which is expected before the 1st proximo, when the Council will come into effect there. The Council will consist of the Lieutenant-Governor and nine members, of whom five will be non-officials. Of these non-officials, one will be a European and four natives of India. The Legal Remembrancer will be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Council.

Lord Dufferin, *says the Railway Service Gazette* is the first Viceroy who has visited Baroda. The principal event in the Gaekwar's capital was the opening of the new hospital by the Viceroy who offered sincere and grateful thanks for the kind and considerate thought which in lucod His Highness to connect Lady Dufferin's name with the institution. There was also an examination of the State Jewels which, to the value of about £4,000,000, were displayed in the Gaekwar's Palace, and an inspection of His Highness's troops, who marched past with the State elephants, and the famous gold and silver guns.

A new system of railway has been patented, by which (according to the patentee) it is possible to travel at a speed considerably more than double the present rate combined with perfect safety. The train travels within an open iron-work frame. Grooved wheels, with adjustable springs, are fitted to the roof of each of the carriages, which wheels, running on, or against, the rails fixed on the upper diagonal corners of the iron-work frame or passage, form a top protection—thus preventing oscillation, and rendering it impossible for the train, at whatever speed it may be travelling, to leave the metals. The cost of construction will, it is stated be much less, as the weight is one-third less than that of an ordinary tram.

Local and Provincial.

Mr. V. N. Narasimhengar.—*It is stated* that Mr. V. N. Narasimiengar, late District Judge of Mysore, has had a pension of Rs. 250 a month conferred on him, by order of His Highness the Maharajah.

Mr. R. G. Krishnaiengar.—We very much regret to learn that Mr. R. G. Krishniengar, Assistant Commissioner of Tumkur, has been relieved from his duties by the Dewan. The reason for this has not transpired.

Transfer of Munsiff.—Mr. Ramasawmy Iyengar, Munsiff of Honshally, who was honourably acquitted by the Chief Court of the charges made against him, has been transferred to Nelmangal the munsiff of the latter place going to Chickballapore.

Abolition of Octroi.—*The Municipality* of the C. and M. Station of Bangalore having resolved to abolish the Octroi duties from the beginning of the next official year we understand that the Mysore Government has also determined to abolish the same objectionable taxes in the City of Bangalore, substituting such taxes as the wheel and carriage and horse taxes.

Sir S. I. R. A. Meeting.—The South of India Rifle meeting, which began at the Hebbal ranges (five miles out of Bangalore) on the 4th instant, concluded on the evening of the 18th idem (Thursday last) when Major General Rowlands, v. c., c. b., Commanding the Bangalore Division, distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. We believe this is the most successful meeting since the S. I. R. Association was formed.

Mr. C. Ragava Chetty.—Our redoubtable young friend, Mr. C. Ragava Charlu, Police Superintendent of the Bangalore district, having had two month's leave granted him as a reward for his exploits in the famous case of bribery against a Jamadar of his own force, and having returned therefrom, after full enjoyment of it, has been transferred to Mysore. Our local contemporary of the *Spectator* advises our young friend to be a good boy for the future, and hopes "he will take a lesson from *his past experience in this district* (Bangalore) and use it profitably;" but if our youngster is to use his past experience in this district in Mysore, we are afraid we shall have a repetition of the dramatic episode of the Superintendent, his pistol, and the Jamadar.

Municipal Unions.—The *Bangalore Spectator* has the following:—At the last meeting of the *Municipal Commissioners* held at the Mayo Hall on the 17th, for adopting the draft address prepared for presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy, the President, Major Malby, casually observed that it would be well if all the Native Commissioners were to appear in one uniform or court dress, while presenting the address to Earl Dufferin at the Municipal triumphal arch in Cubbon Road. In response to this suggestion, a correspondent writes us to say, that these gentlemen are now going in furiously for blue black *unmentionables* and Japan boots, while our Bombay Merchants of the commercial Street are taking advantage of the windfall, and raising the price of the cloth to the highest pitch. Nothing daunted, our "conscript fathers" mean to have it and have it too. The uniform for the Native Commissioners during the Viceregal visit will, therefore, be, white lace turban, long coat, trousers (blue black superfine cloth) and English boots to match the general shininess." Our own idea is that *Hindus* and Mahomedans had better adhere to their national costumes, which would be true patriotism, and which would far more please Lord Dufferin.

Memorial to the Viceroy.—As intimated by us some time back, we are gratified to learn that a Memorial, printed on vellum paper in gold ink, is being signed by the *leading native gentlemen of the station*, for presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on His Excellency's arrival at Bangalore. The memorialists pray "that in consideration of the services rendered, in the interests and for the benefit of the public in general by the late lamented Rai Bahadur V. Govinda Chettyar, the Government of Lord Northbrook was, on the recommendation of Sir Richard Meade, K. C. S. I., graciously pleased to confer the distinguished title of "Rai Bahadur" accompanied by a valuable Khillat," on him. The management and support of the late Govindoo Chettyar's charities now devolve on his son and successor, Mr. V. Gungathara Chettyar, who is *in no way inferior to his departed sire*, in satisfying the wants and requirements of the charitable institutions, and as an appreciation of the continuance of his public spiritedness, the Memorialists pray his Excellency to confer on Mr. Gungatharu Chettyar the title that was bestowed on his father, as a mark of personal distinction. We learn that the memorial will be presented through Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident.—B. S.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, November 20 1886.

Notifications by the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

The 8th November 1886. Camp No. 1024.—Mr. H. V. Nanjundaiya, Probationary Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, is directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses in Criminal Cases with his own hand in the English language.

The 12th November 1886. Camp No. 1118.—The privilege leave granted to Ramanujaiengar, Amildar of the Chamarayapatna Taluk, in Notification No. 107, dated 19th August 1885, and which he availed himself of on the 2nd September 1886, is extended by 25 days.

The 13th November 1886. No. 200.—*Erratum.*—In the Office Notification No. 164 of 3rd September, publishing list of passed candidates in the postponed subject of the Revenue Examination held last June, omit the name of C. N. Chandraya.

The 25th November 1886. Camp No. 1137.—Gangadharappa, Sheristadar of the Goribidnur Taluk, Kolar District is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, to be exercised during such period as he may be in charge of the Goribidnur Taluk.

Camp No. 1139.—Mir. Nizamuud Ali Khan, Amildar of the Malur Taluk, Kolar District, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Camp. No. 1154.—The following posting, transfers and appointment of Assistant Commissioners are ordered:—

Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetti, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to Shimoga, to be in charge of the Police of that District.

Mr. Syed Nasiruddin is transferred from the Shimoga District to the Bangalore District.

Mr. B. Tirumalachari is transferred from the Kolar District to the Shimoga District.

Mr. P. Panchamtha Rao is transferred from the Shimoga District to Kolar District.

Mr. A. Krishnaswamaiengar, Police Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, is transferred for duty in the Office of the Inspector General of Police, Bangalore, vice Mr. S. H. Vardon, transferred to the Bangalore District.

Mr. J. G. North, Amildar of the Kolar Taluk, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, to be in charge of the Police of the Kolar District, during the employment of Mr. F. B Clerk on other duty or until further order.

Camp No. 1170.—Mr. J. W. Knight, Munsiff of Mysore, is deputed for special duty in the City of Mysore until further orders. During such employment he is, under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class together with the following additional powers mentioned in Schedule IV;—

1. Power to make orders as to local nuisances, Section 133.
2. Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, Section 143.
3. Power to hold inquests, Sec. 174.
4. Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, Section 191.
5. Power to take cognizance of offences upon Police reports, Section 191.
6. Power to take cognizance of offences upon information, Section 191.

Extracts.

AT BARODA.

The *Times of India.*—Baroda, *November 10.*—After a quite morning, of which only a portion was taken up by a private visit from the Gaekwar to the Viceroy, yesterday afternoon and evening were taken up with some interesting scenes, which brought the Viceroy's visit to Baroda to a brilliant termination. At 3-30 his Excellency, with the usual state, drove to the city to declare open the new hospital which the Gaekwar has named after Lady Dufferin. The ceremonial took place in a tent pitched in the hospital compound, where the prescribed arrangements for a durbar had been made. Lord Dufferin, on arrival, was received by the Gaekwar, who had preceded his Excellency, and handed by him to a silver couch at one end of the tent. The proceedings commenced by a native nautch, which, being completed, the Gaekwar invited the Viceroy to declare the hospital open, and his Excellency replied in a speech which has already been telegraphed. Those present, headed by the Viceroy and the Gaekwar, next walked through the rooms of the new hospital, which in the opinion of several doctors in the company was declared to be an admirably fitted-up institution. A move was then made through the densely thronged streets to the Gaekwar's palace, where was laid out for his Excellency's view the state jewels of Baroda. Rubies, pearls, diamonds and emeralds, most of them *being heirlooms of many generations* in the Gaekwar's family, glittered and shone in bewildering magnificence. One large diamond *was valued at £9,000 sterling* and a diamond necklace at £250,000, and the whole display of jewels was estimated to be worth over four *millions sterling. With admiration* associated with this brilliant exhibition the company were next driven to the new College, one of Mr. Chisholm's best efforts in architecture. Seated here in a verandah, while tea, coffee, and other refreshments were handed round, the party witnessed a striking and picturesque spectacle. First in column of half sections there defiled past the regular cavalry of the Baroda State, well set up men and capitally mounted. They were followed by the regular infantry in column of fours, headed by their bands, and marching with precision and with a swing not inferior to that of the British army. To them there succeeded a strange and varied gathering of irregular cavalry. Armed according to the rider's taste, with lance, sword or long flint lock musket, mounted on every kind of prancing horses, and uttering shouts of salutation to the Viceroy and Gaekwar, they rode past in picturesque disorder, exciting increased interest in their presence from the reflection that they were descendants of the once famous Mahratta horsemen who overran India. Some dozen richly caparisoned and quaintly painted elephants next came upon the changing scene, and were followed by an equal number of camels, renowned for their speed. The famous gold and silver guns of Baroda succeeded. The guns, which seem in calibre about seven-pounders are four in number, two of gold on silver carriages and two of silver on carriages of gold, each drawn by two white bullocks, whose horns were gilt and whose bodies were covered with crimson cloth embroidered in gold. The irregular Infantry, in disorderly array like the irregular horse, formed the next portion of the spectacle, of which the succeeding item was a little picture as original as it was pretty—a young man seated in a diminutive carriage drawn by two black buck, which were led by red-coated attendants. Finally the procession was closed by three hunting cheetahs, for which Baroda is famous: chained on ordinary bullock carts and blind folded. They yet seemed instinct with life and beauty in every limb. The procession being over, a move was made to the grounds adjoining, where an immense semi-circle tier above tier, were assembled four thousand children, boys and girls now being educated in the schools of Baroda city. Their many voices greeted the Viceroy with loud cheers as his Excellency passed along the line. His Excellency was evidently much pleased with this interesting spectacle. The inspection over, the Viceroy took his seat in a tent facing the semi-circle, when a choir of little girls sang a welcome to his Excellency, while teams of boys contested their strength at a tug-of-war. When the Viceroy was leaving the same little girls sang "God save the Queen" in response, and once more loud cheers came from the four

thousand throats. Quickly driving to the Camp or Residency through the crowded streets, now being lighted for the illuminations, the company had barely time to dress for dinner, when they assembled once more at the palace, where the Gaekwar entertained the Viceroy at a magnificent banquet. As on the previous evening the whole town and route to the Residency were illuminated on a scale and in a style of completeness and beauty not often witnessed. The dinner was followed by a great display of fireworks, which over, the Viceroy drove down to the railway station, and there bid goodbye to the Gaekwar, expressing to his Highness his warm appreciation of his princely hospitality.

INDIAN MASHEROOM.

The late Maharajah Scindiah set a good example when he left an order behind him that his son was not to be made too English. He was a Mahratta Prince, and we believe he knew very little about the English language. But that he was a very vigorous ruler few would dare to deny. He had many difficulties to contend with, and he came well out of them; in all that he did he showed himself a prince of great ability and good sense. It is to be feared that with the spread of the English language, English manners and customs have also spread too fast among the native community, more especially among the young. Not that those are bad in themselves—perhaps quite the contrary—but they may be bad if adopted when they ought not to be. Scindiah held that if his son became too English his affections would be drawn away from his own people, and he would be to them something, a foreign nation. He would be a semi-Mahratta dressed in a cosmopolitan suit, half-English, half-Native, and his ideas and manners would be of the same non-descript kind. That too much of English manners unfits a prince to mix freely with his people; to feel for them in their troubles; to believe that he possesses their confidence, and that he can do the best for them, cannot be denied but may one. It is clear that we have not arrived at perfection with regard to the education of our native princes, and it is a subject that might well engage the attention of Government, for on it depends the weal or woe of about fifty millions of people. If the native chiefs are simply Englishmen with a darker skin, then there is no particular advantage in having them as rulers. They should not only be of the same race as the people they may govern, but they should be one with them in thought and feeling. To this end a change in the system now pursued must be brought about, and whatever is adopted instead must not be too English. But the evil does not stop with the princes and chiefs of the country; it extends through almost every class of native society. Of course, the natives have a perfect right to adopt what dress and manners they like, and they may resent being lectured on the subject, but when they are told that the lecture if attended to, and the suggestions if carried out, would do good, the whole subject ought not to be treated with contempt. There is a class of men coming into existence among the natives the members of which can only be looked upon as Aryan "mashers." Their object in life is much the same, probably, as that of their confrères in the west—a desire of admiration. Whether their earnest desire is satisfied we are unable to say, but we fancy that their more conservative brethren must look upon them with contempt; the idea of resigning the cloth of their forefathers for the coats and pants of the European must be repugnant to them. Happily there are few of the real masher type in Bangalore, but they are to be seen in perfection in Madras. There the reality is to be found; while here the best specimen is little better than an imitation. The following is a faint resemblance of the Aryan masher. Trousers of the finest tweed; coat black and long; shoes of the shiniest leather, a dandy cane, and last, though not least, a pair of spectacles. Not that the masher is at all shortsighted, or really requires anything to aid his sight, but it is *de rigle* to wear glasses, and so they are worn. The turban is retained, but it is of the daintiest, and not according to the shape of the elders of the country. Dressed up in this way, the masher takes his walks abroad, and he believes that he strikes the beholders dumb with admiration: whether such is the case it is for the beholders to testify. We are rather inclined to think they are not particularly affected. The British masher is of opinion that his fascinations are overwhelming as regards the feminine portion of the community; but we scarcely think that his Aryan imitator has a similar idea. If he has, he ought to get rid of it at once, for we feel sure he is mistaken. It is our firm conviction that the female heart of the Hindus has too much sense to admire such empty headed creations. We can only look upon such as excrescences upon the body of the people, and the sooner they are turned into useful members or society, the better will it be for all. That they are not such at the present time is not very difficult to imagine, for such flippery and conceit can never be coupled with usefulness. It is to be feared that the masher does not only imitate the English type in dress alone, but also in imbibing strong drinks. It cannot be denied that there has been a great increase in this respect of late years, and it is also to be feared that many of the educated young men help to consume the liquor sent from England to India. Some hold that their education is not completed till they can drink a good quantity of brandy or whiskey daily. We have heard young men say that it is no use to learn English unless it is supplemented by learning to drink English liquors. We would recommend the professors at our colleges to inform the students under their charge that the former does not require the help of the latter; that it is an enemy to it rather than a friend. A knowledge of Mathematics and Shakespeare can be imparted without an intimate acquaintance with the "Gold label" or the "Thistle blend," and this the student should be made clearly to understand. The subject is a serious one, for the young men of the present day will become the guides of public opinion in years to come, and if they only think of dress, or of self-indulgence, those whom they are able to influence will not be able to gain much good from them. It cannot be denied that the Indian people are forming themselves into a nation; that forces are now at work that must in time effect this object, though it may be many years before it may be accomplished. It is therefore desirable that those who took the lead should be men who not only shine resplendent on the outside, but whose minds are well furnished, and who can shine in the walks of life they have adopted. Every tendency seems to help forward the march towards the nationality, and, therefore, it is all the more necessary that the men who are to beat the head of the army of progress should be worthy of the trust that will have to be confided to them.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

The *Hindu*.—It is pleasing to observe that female education has made rapid strides in Mysore. The Maharanee's Girl's School is a model school, yet unrivalled by another institution of the kind. His Highness the Maharajah deserves to be congratulated upon the success the school has attained, and it is the peculiar good luck of those connected with this school to be able to enjoy the solace that their royal master, a warm sympathiser in all useful reforms and a true benefactor of female education, appreciates their labour. Mr. A. Narasimiengar, the Durbar Bukshi, the chief moving spirit of the institution, deserves special praise for working the school with energy and devotion. The aim of the institutions is to teach the girls in this school on broad and liberal principles, and it is hoped that the effect produced by this school will be wholesome and abiding upon female education. Indeed the result achieved in the past years is remarkable; it was but recently that a member of the London Mathematical Society was so much struck with the intelligence of the girls in Arithmetic, that he justly exclaimed how unkind is the world in laying at the door of the fair sex a serious charge that woman are but at figures. There are various subjects taught in this School: English, Canarese, Sanscrit, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Hygiene, Physiology, Music English and Native, on Piano and Vena, Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Kindergarten system, &c. The girls read in this school 7 hours every day or two hours more than the boys in their school. It is unnecessary to add that most of the girls show an extraordinary aptitude for these subjects and display a higher order of intelligence than boys of equal or riper age. Their performance on Vena is often excellent. Such an admirable institution like this, is, I regret, not without its darker side. I will endeavour to show in this article the great responsibility that devolves on the teacher in a Girls School, and the absolute necessity of discouraging, as far as it is practicable, the growth of school friendship, the showing of undue indulgence to the girls and yielding to their whims and caprices, and lastly, the system of irreligious education. The designations of the highest ideal of womanhood are, a noble mother, a loving wife and an affectionate sister. But we have not heard of a great stateswoman or lady Mathematician, Lawyer or Publicist. Women are made and meant to be, not men, but mothers of men. This high pressure education for our girls requiring brain-work for 7 hours a day, while their brothers plod on between 4 and 5 hours only, is in itself unsatisfactory and calculated to produce great evils. It is scarcely necessary to say that the present curriculum of the school may be reduced by more than one-half and the school-hours also limited to 3 hours. The age of the school-going girls range from 6 to 11, and in many houses there is a sort of competition between the brothers and their sisters for one to excel the other in intellectual attainments. There is surely an evil, for we are aware that from the eagerness of a woman's nature, competitive brain-work among gifted girls cannot but grow to excess, and it will do so all the more if the competition be against the superior brain-weight and brain-strength of man. This high pressure education has actually a tendency to stunt, deform, and enfeeble our girls. What can better illustrate this than the physique of a village woman, a mother of a few children, and that of an educated woman of the present times similarly circumstanced. Herbert Spencer in his principles of Biology says that "absolute or relative infertility is generally produced in women by mental labour carried to excess is more clearly shown. Though the regimen of upper class girls is not what it should be, yet, considering that their feeding is better than that of girls belonging to the poorer classes, while in most respects their physical treatment is not worse, the deficiency of reproductive power among them may be reasonably attributed to the overtaxing of their brains, an overtaxing which produces a serious reaction on the physique. This diminution of productive power is not shown only by the greater frequency of absolute sterility, nor is it shown only in the earlier cessation of childbearing; but it is also shown in the very frequent inability of such women to suckle their infants." Many may compare notes with the above passage and many more may see how fully true it is, as we see it in every day's experience. Most of the poor girls in this school are so circumstanced in life that it is least likely in their lot to get educated or rich partners in life. To this English education, proficiency on Piano and Vena, a knowledge of Physiology and skill in painting and drawing, are practically of little use in after-life. An esteemed German lady in her excellent letter to "*Berlin Gegenwart*" says "that sooner or later the artificial system on which our young women are educated must come into conflict with the claims of real life. At the risk of drawing on myself the hostility of many mothers blessed with daughters undergoing the higher education, I venture to affirm that it would be a good thing if every so-called high class school for girls were closed for a perpetual holiday." Even in such an advanced country as England there is a difference of opinion as regards higher education for women, and it is only a couple of months ago that Dr. Withers Moore, President of the British Medical Association, in his remarkable speech at Brighton, condemned the higher education for women and said "that sweat of the brow and sweat of the brain should be mainly masculine, that man should go forth to adventure and achievement, to his work and to his labour until evening' while woman should wait at home and welcome him back again, and lend her ear to his tale of doing or of suffering and reward him with her gentle sympathy and loving appreciation Woman should have fair chance with man in the battle of life, but she should be shielded and sheltered from that rude battle, if possible altogether."

The responsibility of a teacher of a Girls' school unlike that of a Boys' school is very great; the future good or evil in the career of a girl very much depends upon the training she receives in her early age. Let me entreat the managers of the Maharanee's Girls' School to bear in mind that it is most calumitous to put the girls and yield to their whims and caprices The treatment that the girls receive in this school cannot but implant in the young minds ideas of a high life unsuited to the circumstances of many, notions of ostentation and luxury which they cannot command in their after-life, and a false sense of greatness and superiority inconsistent with their actual position in life. This systematic ministering to their freaks and wants has another dangerous effect of bringing closer the children of the school with the managers and creating a false impression in the corner to look for some one as being ever ready to help them in all their difficulties. Such false notions in the case of poor girls must lead to the inevitable result of estranging the filial ties and affection. The fault of childhood and the sin of youth grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength. Once the children get a liking to theatres and other amusements, the longings will grow with them and in after-life they will feel miserable if they have to deny to themselves such sources of amusements. It has often grieved me to see the girls of this school being led by a school-peon in the dead of night from the theatre hall and other places of amusements, to their homes; and it also equally grieved me to find some of them going to partake of the pleasures of the turf during the sky races, in carriages specially ordered by the managers of the school. Nobody has a right to discuss or interfere with the action and choice of a parent or other guardian of a child who thinks it fit to send it to such places of amusements, for, it then becomes purely a private question. They may not cost anything to the managers to send the school children to such places, but they are sure to cost a vast deal in their afterlife to their partners in life. Such a practice has a tendency to remove all modesty from the girls and is highly objectionable; and a woman without modesty is like a flower without perfume. It is also to be very much regretted that the Vena class is held in a private residence; people do not send their children to any private dwelling but only to the school, and the managers of the school have no right to send them out of that *sanctum sanctorum* to any private abode, where ever may be the convenience which the arrangement may secure for its object.

There is one more circumstance of every great importance yet to be noticed. All the girls reading in the highest class are allowed a pay of Rs. 30 a month. Most of the girls that draw this pay are girls of poor families, and to them unquestionably it is a great relief; but the question still remains whether this arrangement is in any way calculated to produce any good; echo answers, no.

This payment of 30 Rs. is no life pension as I cannot, therefore, last long; it must cease when the girls cease their connection with the school, but the effect produced by it, is, however, not ephemeral. Most of the girls who draw this handsome pay of it do not judge their position in the family at certain moments and feel conscious of their present superiority over the rest of the relatives. A girl of 15 or 16 years is least likely to know the ills and woes of the world, inexperienced as she is; her views and opinions must be unsound and ill-judged; she asserts her superiority over her relatives and her husband who has been trying in vain to secure for himself a birth in the process establishment of the local Munsif's Court or even the copyist's place in the Taluq cutcherry, must look very small in her eyes and dwindle down to insignificance. Since the establishment of the school many girls have passed out of it. Let a careful and confidential inquiry be made with regard to some of them, and let those persons, whose lot it was by the will of Providence to be cast with some of them, be consulted, we will have a heralding tale to hear and the beginning of a life-long miserable career; surely nobody knows more than the wearer where the shoe pinches.

Lastly, as to the necessity of religious education for our girls—this question as relating to our boys has been fully and ably discussed on various occasions by our energetic brethren in Madras and other places—and it only remains for me to say that the necessity exists absolutely in our Girls' schools. An English lady who visited this school has said in her remarks in the Visitor's book, "now, it is by no means all English women who are either wise or good. Wisdom will no doubt counteract folly, and foolishness doubtless opens wide the door for evil, but thank God, we cannot be made good by education alone. And the greatest wisdom that we might possess, men and women alike, is in constantly recollecting our duty to God and our neighbours."

I trust that the managers will bear these words in mind, and I venture to conclude by reminding them that unless the education of our girls includes a substantial provision for instruction in Hindu religion, it will be wrong to call that education rational, sound or national. It is their duty to check the growing evils by adopting early measures.

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road-Fetah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1886. No. 48.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kannada per annum, Rs 10 0 0
English alone do , 6 0 0
Kannada alone do , 6 0 0
Town Subscription , 5 0 0

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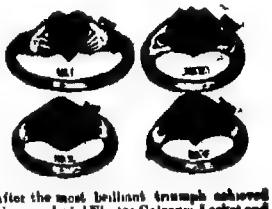

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NOTICE.

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For further particulars vide Advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, No 47, Part II, Page 1803, of 9th November 1886

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REMOUNT DEPOT,
HOSUR,
13th November 1886.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 24th Nov.—All the Powers, with the exception of England have acquiesced in the candidature of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne.

England desires to consult the Bulgarians in the matter before agreeing.

Berlin 24th Nov.—In a speech made by the Emperor William at the opening of the Reichstag His Majesty said that the policy of the German Empire was to exert that influence which resulted from Germany's love of peace, and, by a close friendship with both her neighbours, to maintain the concord among the Powers. He then announced that an increase in the German Army was necessary, owing to an increase in the Armies of adjoining States.

The Bulgarians are strongly averse to the candidacy of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia.

Berlin 25th Nov.—The German Army is to be increased by 41,000 men.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1886.

MYSORE SINCE RENDITION

In common with all other subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, we have to express our hearty welcome at the advent of His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, to this Province, with Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin. No visitors are more welcome than their Excellencies to this part of Southern India. But while we welcome the Viceroy to this part of India, as forming part of the programme of his prolonged tour, we hope it will not be considered a work of supererogation, if we take the liberty of making somewhat lengthened observations on the administration of the Native State of Mysore, since its restitution to its rightful ruler His Highness Chamaraj Indra Wodeir Bahadur.

When the Mysore State was about to be handed over to the Native Rule it was rightly deemed necessary that a form of government should be devised for it, the task being entrusted to Her Majesty's Government of India. It was to be a form of administration suited to the requirements of the Province, and such as would secure the dignity and independence of the Maharajah, and the welfare and progress of its subjects. In the despatches relating to the transaction of Mysore between the Government of India and the Home Government, the necessity of providing safeguards against the evils of personal rule is repeatedly urged on the Government of India. In order, if possible, to give effect to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government the then Viceroy, Lord Ripon, proposed a scheme, which was approved of by the Secretary of State for India. The essential feature of that scheme was the formation of an Executive Council, to assist the Maharajah in the government of his State. Government of India laid special stress on the desirability of the nomination of such a council in giving the *heads of some important departments*, who "should be given a voice in all important deliberations, and the right to place on record their views regarding any matter of consequence affecting the administration of the country," as, with this as such foothold, "they can scarcely be held answerable either for the proper discharge of their departmental duties or for the advice they may give the Maharajah." It was also intended by the Government of India that "the Council shall be under the presidency of the Maharajah," that "the chief authority and ultimate governmental responsibility should rest with the state's ruler," and that "in the daily transaction of current business, the Dewan, or Chief Executive Councillor should correspond directly with all the departments, taking the Maharajah's orders, or the Council's as the case might require." These were the principles on which the administration of the Mysore Province was to be based. Had they been carried out in their integrity, the state of Mysore would have been on a far way towards the attainment of a constitutional form of Government. But, unhappily, for the Province and the people the task of handing over the state to its legitimate ruler was assigned to a British political officer who was totally unfitted for the duty and who had no adequate notion of the magnitude of the work before him. Wualdido, as the reader may know to Sir James Gordon, the last of the Chief Commissioners and the first of the British Residents of Mysore. He was endowed with a narrow mind, and his policy was illiberal, nevertheless, as guardian to His Highness the Maharajah, during his minority, Sir James Gordon acquired an influence over the mind of the prince which has been found prejudicial to the interests of the state and the Maharajah personally. It is notorious that Sir James Gordon did not agree with the views of the Government of India as to the kind of administration which best suited this Native State. Sir James Gordon had peculiar notions of his own as to the responsibilities of rulers and his defects in this respect were the occasions of the Government of India making remarks to the state in connection with the Government of India. Sir James says — As regards the native ruler himself, it is doubtful whether he should be required to assume the burden of personal administration." Holding such a belief there can hardly be a doubt but that Sir James Gordon, in his capacity as guardian to His Highness the Maharajah, impressed this political idea on the impressionable mind of the prince who was then but a boy. It seems to us beyond doubt that Sir James Gordon avoided the orders of the Government of India with regard to the scheme proposed by it for the administration of the state by a purely Native Government. Such action on his part was consistent with his own notions of the responsibilities of rulers and with his object of making his own party dominant. He accordingly excluded the Maharajah from being president of his own Executive Council (as it is the case in Hyderabad and Baroda) and no high executive officers (with one exception) of the state were created members, and, as all of us know, this most unsatisfactory arrangement continues to this day. The members of the Council, except one, were, in short, not selected from the heads of principal departments, exercising some responsible functions, but from those who, having long since retired from the service, had no share in executive authority, the proper distribution of which was the main object of the scheme of the Government of India for the administration of the Mysore state, and yet, to the last moment, Sir James Gordon kept the Government of India in the belief that 'two principal native officers' would be appointed *ex officio* members of the Maharajah's Council. It will be thus seen that the constitution of the Council is anything but what the Government of India repeatedly insisted that it should be. The practical effect of such a deviation from the original plan is that all control and authority are vested in one man—the Dewan—and he now has every opportunity, and takes advantage of it, of overriding the Maharajah and the Council. The Council is not an executive Council in all, because the members of it (except one) have no executive duties to discharge, they have no control over any one department in the state service. The Maharajah's Council in fact, has dwindled down to a mere consultative body, whose advice however, is never taken, and the Dewan is free to act in his own way, and can easily screen himself from the charge of any improper measure, by the formula that it is carried in the name of the 'Mysore Government,' or in that of "His Highness the Maharajah." The consequence is that there is a great and palpable public dissatisfaction at the way in which things are conducted in the general and revenue departments of the state, and the evil is heightened by the large discretionary powers vested in the high officers working under orders of the Dewan. In a memorial presented to His Highness the Maharajah, certain typical members of the Representative Assembly, speak as follows—"Our experience of the results of the present constitution enables us to positively assert, that until and unless Your Highness directly presides in Council and hears appeals from the decisions of His Honor the Dewan, after reorganising the Council with proper members of independent spirit and ability, and patriotic disposition your Highness' subjects can never hope for justice in the revenue department." The memorialists added, however, that they could not make a similar complaint of the judicial branch of the administration, which, though complex, expensive and slow, is popular, because its conduct is regulated by laws and its proceedings are open to the public, and watched by an intelligent bar and there is a greater chance of obtaining redress.

What aggravates the evil of the present administration, is the exclusion of the leading men of the Province from the highest appointments in the state service. Such appointments are generally held by the proteges of Sir James Gordon and their friends or relatives hailing from the Madras Presidency. The moment Sir James Gordon was placed in power, he created a party, of which he became the leader, and which his *proteges* became too strong for him to control he suffered himself to become their tool, and lent the influence of his name to all their schemes of self aggrandisement. The British Government of India was hoodwinked, and led to act on the belief that the "Province of Mysore cannot readily supply trained and qualified men," the truth being that the trained and qualified men, who had served side by side with the British officers of the Linguistic Commission of Mysore, were compelled to retire before their time, in order to make room for a set of incapacitated men whom Sir James took under his special protection.

The restoration of the Mysore Province to native rule did not take the people by surprise. It was not conceived and accomplished in a day. The question was long under discussion and decided as far back as 1880. From that time forward the leading men of the Province incited by the prospects before them, and working in connection with the best European officers, qualified the useless for responsible posts, which they reasonably hoped to fill, and would have filled if justice had been done. But an unkind fate in the person of Sir James Gordon, whose sympathies were confined to a narrow world, changed the course of events, and the long cherished hopes of the best and ablest men of the Province were blasted. What gave in appearance of justice to the unjust measures of Sir James Gordon was the plea of economy. That that plea was untenable is evident from the fact that while not one of the favoured party suffered at the time, the present regime has resorted to the same expensive mode of administration which it openly condemned before power was secured. There was something behind these professions of economy which the Government of India could not see. The predominance of the Madras party in Mysore was the object aimed at. But public opinion was hostile to such a scheme and the Government of India was equally averse to it. While the Government of India was led to suppose, by official misrepresentations, that the natives of the Province were not qualified for high state appointments, it did not fail to observe, acting even on such a supposition that '*the alternative of importing native officials foreign to the country and unacquainted with its people, who would be unwelcome to the Maharaja and unpopular with his subjects is also open to many other practical objections.*" In a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, we find it stated that "it is understood that the native service is not ready to supply qualified members to compose a Chief Court, and that the appointment of native gentlemen from other parts of the country is not desirable." Regarding the wishes of the Maharajah we have the authority of Sir James Gordon himself, who, with reference to the selection of the first Dewan, says, 'His Highness unhesitatingly prefers the selection of an officer from within the Province to the appointment of one from outside." Yet Sir James succeeded in appointing two outsiders successively as Dewans, and yet, the highest appointments in the service of the state are held by men from outside the province. Is it fair that a respectable body of public servants who have served their country long and faithfully, should be condemned on the evidence of those seeking to build their fortunes on the ruins of others?

Lord Dufferin has now under his consideration the question of employing the educated natives of India more largely in the service of the state than hitherto, and we feel sure that His lordship cannot fail to sympathize with the aspirations of the educated classes of this state whose without the influx of outsiders, the field for distinction and advancement is limited by the extent of territory and the comparatively few requirements of the public service. Since the rendition, the natives of this Province have been victims to party feeling. On the one hand, the meanest accomplishment and proved delinquency on the part of those who belong to the dominant clique meet not only tolerated but rewarded, on the other hand merit is quietly persecuted and systematically kept down. The highest standard of morality is set up, when the rule of favoritism can be compassed, but is set aside when the interests of one of the party in power is concerned. Time and again more instances, recent events have forced this conviction upon us, as they must have upon every impartial observer. The service has been undergoing the process of demoralization since the rendition. All expansive is resisted. The sources of information are cut off. The Maharajah is hemmed in by the members of the dominant party, whose interest is to keep His Highness in blissful ignorance of the manner in which the country is governed in his name and who have their power to limit all access to, and all intercourse with, him and who prevent all representations against themselves from reaching his ears. Such is the position of affairs in Mysore and such it has been since the rendition.

As one of the salutary provisions against the growth of class interests and the predominance of one party over another, the Government of India has wisely limited the term of office of Dewan to five years, as will be seen from the following passage in a letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State dated 22nd May 1879 —"His tenure of office we propose to limit to five years, though he will be eligible for reappointment for a similar term under special circumstances." The present Dewan's term of office will be over in about a year hence. We hear it stated, and the statement has an air of probability, that those who are interested in maintaining the present state of things are attempting to the advantage of the Viceroy's visit to broach the question of the extension of the Dewan's term of office. The practice is not unusual in the official world but the Viceroy will, not, we trust, fail to see through such things, and set his face against them. His Excellency will at once see the real aspect of affairs, if he only scrapes them of the glamour which his presence is apt to throw on them.

Occasional Notes.

The Marquess of Lansdowne will, it is practically settled, succeed Lord Dufferin in the Viceroyalty three years hence.

A new paper entitled the *Indian Workman* is shortly to be started in Poona to advocate the interests of the industrial classes.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Government of India will lend 1,75,000 Rs to the Simla Municipality for completing the New Town Hall, at five per cent interest.

The Maharajah of Joypore proposes to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee by presenting a lakh of rupees for the promotion of the scheme of medical relief for the women of India.

The losses under Theebaw of the Ruby Mines in Upper Burmah are reported to be combating to resist our troops now Mogok The losses assert that they have here many rights in their districts

We regret to learn that in a recent encounter with dacoits, in Upper Burmah, Lieutenant Balfour, of the 51st Regiment, was mortally wounded, and Mr Roy, Superintendent of Police, was shot through the left lung

Among those who have just passed the B A Examination in Bombay, is Miss Cornelia Sorabjee, daughter of the Rev Mr Sorabjee, and Miss Sorabjee Lady Superintendent of the Victoria High School, Poona

Sir Frederick Roberts reached Mandalay last Thursday A contemporary says that flying columns are now out in almost every district, and encounters on a greater or less scale may be expected from every quarter of the compass

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in referring to the Viceroy's visit to Baroda, says — "We think that the gold and silver cannon at his Highness's disposal ought to be melted and the proceeds applied either to enlarging some proper use, or for some other practical purpose"

The Government's new palace at Baroda is one of the finest Indo-Saracenic works of the kind in India It was designed by the late Major Mant, R E, and it has been almost entirely erected for the superintendence of Mr Chisholm upon whom has devolved the internal finishing The cost of the structure, exclusive of the interior finishing, is set down at six lacs of rupees

It is reported that the Earl of Lytton is about to succeed Lord Lyons as English Ambassador at Paris A Home correspondent says — Sir Henry Layard will not take this step lightly to mix with general approval, for there is a large section of people who will not be pleased to trust Lord Lytton's diplomacy in the Dobruja matter

The *Indu Prakash* says — "Those who pay Municipal taxes, useful as they are, for managing the need of the Government close contact with the governed serves a purpose They consume a lot of hard earned money of the people which they can ill pay, and bring it to the people to the Viceroy, and no chance of trouble and mischief to the Viceroy himself

Sir Mackenzie Wallace will embark in the homeward Mail steamer in Bombay on the 4th proximo, accompanied by the Hon'ble E C Wenster, and Captain Lindo Mr Westerop H will leave Madras by the Mail steamer W on the 5th instant, and will accompany Sir Mackenzie Wallace to Calcutta, where he will then proceed to Cabul with Mr Colvin himself Jerusalem After a tour in the Holy Land he will return to Europe via Port Said and Italy Sir Mackenzie Wallace has made many friends by his courtesy and kindness during his sojourn in this country

It is decided to treat Khedive Tewfik Pasha of Egypt with the Grand Cross of the Star of India Mr Gladstone is in favour of the Queen's conferring the honour on the Khedive, and by the Prime Minister's wish a telegram was sent to Her Majesty at Balmoral to that effect

It is understood that the Viceroy will visit Mysore on the 1st December, and will remain there till the 3rd December, and has invited to attend a Durbar on that day

Lord Dufferin is going to Hyderabad, and it is said that one of his tasks there will be the appointment of a Minister to the Nizam It may be that an Englishman will be selected for the place and others have it that an Anglo-Indian has already offered himself We have no doubt that such an enterprising gentleman can be found when we recollect the Mayo Canal and volunteered to build fort at Cabul in the very teeth of Afghan knives But we hope poor Cavagnari's fate has not so soon been forgotten, nor the lessons taught by the Cabul disaster The appointment of an Englishman in the charge of affairs at Hyderabad would only add fuel to the fire already burning in the politics of the place, and the Government would have to thank itself if complications should arise similar to those which led to the assassination of an innocent Gaikwar and the creation of no end of scandal At this date, however, and in a State like Hyderabad, such a contingency is likely to be attended with greater risks to the British Government than was the unfortunate Baroda episode

Local and Provincial

The Conferring of Titles—The Government of India have requested that, in future, all recommendations for conferring titles on native gentlemen may be submitted during the first and the last quarters in each year

Privilege Leave.—Mr P Panchanathra Raj, 2nd Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 15 days from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to join duty at Kolar on the expiration of his leave.

Transfers of Munsiffs.—Mr A Ramanuchariar, B A, B L Munsiff of Chikballapur, to be Munsiff of Chittledroog S Venkataradhingar, Munsiff of Nelamangala, to be Munsiff of Chikballapur S N Ramaswamiengar posted to Chittledroog to be Munsiff of Nelamangala

Southern Mahratta Railway.—Mr James Craig, Assistant Traffic Manager, Southern Mahratta Railway, arrived in Bangalore the other day and introduced a new uniform for the employés on this line The employés (natives) refused to wear the uniform owing to the cap to which they—particularly Brahmins and caste natives, have a known repugnance to wear

Station Munsiff.—We learn that the Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of a Munsiff to the Civil and Military Station with powers to try Civil cases up to Rs 500, and that Mr Abdul Rahiman Saib, our popular 2nd Magistrate is to be invested with the necessary powers of a Munsiff in addition to his Magisterial work We don't think the powers that be, would be so unbearable as to call upon Mr Abdul Rahiman to discharge the dual functions of a Munsiff and Magistrate without giving him in addition to his present salary Economy with efficiency may sound very well in its way, but it would be a dangerous precedent to overstretch the maxim

The City Municipality Casket.—Messrs Pote & Sons of Madras, have done great credit to themselves in the manufacture of the casket which is to enclose the address intended to be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy It was not last Thursday night as has been hinted at the meeting on that Friday morning by the Vice President to be imposed by the members of the corporation The design is an artistic one, beautifully executed, and it includes long wings of H M the Maharaja Palace, the Chief Court Buildings, the Museum and the Observatory, the whole surmounted by the Sacred Bull *Nandi* The casket is of silver, lined with sandal wood, and rests on an ebony basement It cost rupees seven hundred

The Viceroy's Reception.—Preparations by way of arches, pandals, and general white washing and flag hanging are both City and Station of Bangalore are going on apace The Viceroy, it is stated, will pass through Bangalore, on his way to Mysore, not this evening, but to-morrow morning The following order has been issued with regard to the Viceroy's Levee —The following is a copy of a D O dated 26th November 1886 received by the President, Municipal Commission Civil and Military Station Bangalore, from Major E A Lowe, Assistant to the Resident of the Presidency of the Station Municipal Commissioners now in office, to the Viceroy's Levee on the 2nd December 1886

"Mr Lowe desires me to inform you that members of the Municipal Commission Civil and Military Station, will be considered eligible for admission to the Viceroy's Levee on the 2nd December, and are invited to attend *in Office* The words "*ex officio*" imply that admission to Municipal Commissioners is confined to gentlemen at present in office and does not extend to those who have held Municipal office and resigned it

All gentlemen attending the Levee as Municipal Commissioners should have the words 'Municipal Commissioners of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipality' legibly written on the cover in which notes to be taken by them to the Levee under the Military Secretary's Notification

The above remarks are not intended to apply to Gentlemen who, though Municipal Commissioners, attend the Levee under paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Military Secretary's Notification 4 God Save the Queen has been practised by the school children, and we had three "rehearsal parades" of all the troops engaged, and so every body and everything are ready to receive Queen's representative in India, in our pleasant city of beans

THE VICEROY'S TOUR

Programme of His Excellency the Viceroy during His Excellency's stay at Bangalore in December 1886, as Finally Revised by the Military Secretary to His Excellency

December 2, Thursday, 5 30 P M—His Excellency the Viceroy will arrive at the Pettah Station Bangalore, and will be met by all Civil and Military Officers at the Station His Excellency will then drive to the Residency, receiving addresses of welcome from the Town and Cantonment Municipalities en route 8 P M—Large Dinner 9 30 P M—Levee at the Residency

December 3, Friday—After Breakfast His Excellency will witness the Grand Parade of Troops, followed by a short drive to the Hayo Hill and round part of the Station Afternoon, free till 4-30—then drive through Pettah to the Fort, Lal Bagh and onto the Cubbon Park, where the mixed Bands will play 8 P M—Dinner Party and afterdinner, Dance at the Residency

December 4, Saturday—Morning Free Afternoon Luncheon with Mr Lancaster Lancers' mess &c., 8 P M—Dinner at Residency After Dinner leave for Tri*chinopoly*

NOTIFICATION BY THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE

Bangalore, 22nd November, 1886

The following orders issued by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy are published for general information,

Military Secretary's Office

NOTIFICATION

Simla, 21st October 1886

1 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levee at the Residency, Bangalore, on Thursday the 2nd December 1886, at 9 30 P M

2 All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Native Regiments at Bangalore are invited to attend

3 His Excellency will also be glad to receive other Gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Resident at Bangalore, who will issue Cards of admission, which should be sent in to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levee, if required

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them the Cards with their names legibly written upon them

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full Dress, Gentlemen not wearing uniform in evening dress

By Command,

(Signed) W Barrington, Major

Military Secretary to the Viceroy

THE VICEROY'S VISIT

The following *Gazette extraordinary* has been issued by the Mysore Government, dated Bangalore, Wednesday, November 24th 1886

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, K P, G C M S I, G C B, G C S I, C, Viceroy and Governor General of India, is expected to arrive at Mysore by Special Train at 11 10 A M, on Tuesday the 30th November 1886

2 On His Excellency's arrival at the Railway Station, a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery

3 A Guard of Honor of His Highness the Maharaja's Household troops, with band and colors, will be drawn up on the Platform of the Railway Station, and will salute His Excellency as he alights from the train

4 His Excellency will be received at the Station by His Highness the Maharaja and the British Resident The principal officers of the State European and Native, and the Members of the Mysore Municipal Board will be invited to be present

	Dress
Military Officers,	Full Dress, Uniform
European Officers	Evening Dress
Native Officers	Durbar Dress

5 An Address of welcome will be presented to His Excellency by the Municipal Commissioners on the Railway Platform

6 *Outside the Railway Station a Guard* of Honor of the Mysore Body Guard, with Band and Colors, will be drawn up and will salute His Excellency as he leaves the Station

7 His Excellency will then proceed to the Lower Residency accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah and escorted by His Highness Body Guard and a royal escort of the Mysore Horse The Mysore Royal Insignia will be paraded by the side of the road outside the Railway Station The main road to the Lower Residency will be lined by sowars of His Highness the Maharaja's Rachovar and Sele Troops and by Sowars of the Mysore Horse.

8 A Guard of Honor of the Mysore Body Corps, with band and colors, will be drawn up at the Lower Residency and will salute His Excellency on arrival

9 A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of the Fort on His Excellency's arrival at the Lower Residency

10 His Excellency will leave Mysore for Seringapatam on the morning of the 2nd December 1886 under a salute of 31 guns, and thence proceed to Bangalore by Special Train which is timed to leave the Seringapatam Fort Station about noon and arrive at Bangalore City at 5 P M.

EXTRA PRIZE LIST

We are requested to publish the following Extra Prize List for the information of the public.

The Madras Government having placed at the disposal of the Society a sum of Rupees they have much pleasure in offering the following prizes —

The prizes from I to IX inclusive will be open to the products of the Madras Presidency, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, and Cochin

I—Best sample of Coffee, not less than 20 lbs of which 4 lbs, in parchment, and 16 lbs, cleaned in three sizes, with 1 lb each bean, a silver medal

II—Best sample of Tea, not less than 30 lbs, a gold medal

III—Second best sample of Tea, not less than 20 lbs, a silver medal

IV—Best sample of Indigo, not less than 5 lbs, a silver medal

All articles sent to compete for any of the above prizes must be accompanied by a written declaration from the exhibitor, stating how many acres or cawlies of land he has had under cultivation and that the sample exhibited is bona fide the produce of that land, and, in the case of Tea, that the whole sample has been actually manufactured within the year in which it is sent. Tea will be received not later than the end of December, and the other articles must be delivered at the Society's Garden, two days before the Show

V—Best sample of cured Tobacco, not less than 10 lbs, a silver medal

VI—Best sample of cured Tobacco, (Lunkah), not less than 10 lbs, a silver medal

VII—Best sample of Silk, not less than 1 lb, a silver medal

VIII—Best sample of Tasar Silk, not less than 1 lb, a silver medal

Competitors for the prizes offered for Tobacco and Silk must sign and forward a declaration that they are the growers or manufacturers of the same

IX—The Best general collection of produce usually exported from Madras Each article to have its name and are separately given, a silver medal

X Best general collection of forest products, such as gums, oleo-resins, wax, dyes, &c, a silver medal

XI—Best collection of green Forage Rs 10

XII—Best collection of Fibres grown and cleaned in Madras " 15

XIII—Best collection of economic plants, a silver medal

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Karnataka Prakasika

Dear Sir,—I very much regret that I should, after the death of Sree Ottarada Matt Swamy, be called upon to state what passed between me and him some two years ago As I have often repeated it orally to many of my brethren, well and ill disposed to me and as you insist on my repeating to you once more in writing, I write the following lines —The Swamy distinctly assured me more than once and that most solemnly, that he was not able to meet the facts and arguments mentioned in my Sanscrit work on marriage laws He was so much pleased with me for having honestly argued the points at issue, that he called me that I was one (1) entitled to salvation, (2) endowed with clemency, (3) and kind-hearted These words he repeated more than hundred times and at more than two hundred places Many of his disciples in the provinces of Mysore have known these facts.

I enclose copies of proceedings held then for your disposal.

24 11 86 B. Rajodeshta Row.

News Letter.

Mysore, 26th Nov. 1886.—As His Excellency the Viceroy is coming here next week, it may not be out of place to respectfully invite his special attention to the following points (thro' your columns) which are closely connected with the well being of our beloved Maharajah's loyal subjects

1. The working of the Council

2 The enormous increase of expenditure (almost amounting to freshness) during the present Dewan's time

3. Whether any and what steps have been taken since the rendition, for the preservation or improvement of public works affecting the agricultural prospects of the country

4 The part which His Highness our beloved sovereign, directly takes in the administration of the country

5 The importation of foreigners into the public service while competent men—sons of the soil—could be had and are available in the state itself

6 Whether the State can safely bear the increased subsidy

7. What steps (beyond mere words) have been taken by the present administration to introduce in its integrity the Local Self Government Scheme, at least in the Towns of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga

8. The cause of the unpopularity of the present Dewan's Administration

9. Whether the Maharajah's Council and the Representative Assembly as they are at present worked, are of any use to the State

Mysore will put on an appearance on the occasion of His Excellency's visit, quite unparalleled, and this should not be mistaken to mean the popularity of the Dewan or that the people are contented with the Dewan's administration

It is unnecessary, however, to assure H E Lord Dufferin, that His Highness Chama Rajendra Wodiyar Bahadur, a ruler is all amiability and goodness, and is as much loved by his subjects as Her most Imperial and gracious Majesty by the millions of her loyal people

It is without misgivings that all the address of welcome which will be presented to H E have passed thro' the Dewan's hands, and as a necessary consequence anything which might in the least be offensive to the Dewan will be omitted therefrom

General Summary.

A. Hugh Perrow—Mr Andrew Hugh, of the Madras Railway, has just presented the People's Park with a large python, measuring about 17 feet, which was captured not only on the Arakkonam branch line, but after it had partially swallowed up a goat

M E Grant Duff—We understand that His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram will give a farewell Banquet to Sir M E Grant Duff at the Banqueting Hall, and that the event will, in all probability come off on Wednesday, the 1st proxo. —*Madras Times*

The new Governor—The Right Honorable Robert Bourke, the new Governor, is a passenger by the P and O Steamer *Peregrine* which is expected to arrive at Madras on the 4th proximo

Proposed Increase of Powers of the Munsifs—As the files in the various Civil Courts are a cumulating it is rumoured that it has been proposed to increase the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs up to Rs 1000 though, of course, this plan will be successful in attaining the end contemplated, we fear, it may not work so well in regard to the subjects In the case for instance, much injury may be done to parties on and Bonds we think that the standard should not be raised as high as Rs 1000, but a little lower say, Rs 700, or 750 We recommend this hint to the consideration of the High Court —*T I*

The Dewan of Travancore—After a comparatively long career Mr Ramiengar has voluntarily expressed his desire for retirement It is therefore a matter to be decided whether his pension will be 700 or 600 Rs The common people, to speak as, perfect that, considering the wealth of Travancore, it would be better for the Government to award him a complimentary allowance of 600 only, a sum quite sufficient to make up a Dewan Mamtime Mr Ramiengar is not without his gifts He has, it seems, been presented an exquisitely wrought gold sticks set with precious diamonds and rubies, to the aggregate value of Rs 10,000 (of course with his noteworthy donations) by his well meaning Royal Master *The common talk, so far as is known, is that he will leave our shores for Madras on the 3d December* It is not necessary that a detailed account of his doings in Travancore may be written since it would increase the hosts of several of his partizans against the writer The notion has obtained in the minds of the true sons of the soil How many people were deprived of their subsistence, we can hardly count

But after all Mr Ramiengar laboured hard for the good of the state, but his endeavours were distorted from their true and desirable course The Periyar river, the only largest river in Travancore has been done away with and the Madras Government has ingeniously managed the affair In conclusion the Dewan deserves a pat on the back for some of his laudable innovations, which shall be duly acknowledged His success I most determine in yet and it would be meritorious for the country's people to learn that this late Dewan will enter into the names and proprietors of the people may be solicited no doubt, from their own country Chavarnamuny better known by his other name, who now has ascending over his Highness, is to some extent to be termed to be upheld by the British Government Of late this gentleman has become the favorite of the Rajah and under his influence withdrawn —*T I*

Extracts.

AN APPEAL TO CÆSAR

The Hindu—In the petition that the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly have submitted to His Highness the Maharajah there are two points which we might notice briefly One of these is about the Council of His Highness, which is now supposed to be consulted on important matters of administration but which, as a fact, never exercises no such function at all The petitioners remark "Our experience of the results of the present constitution of the Executive Administration since the rendition, enables us to positively assert that until and unless your Highness directly presides in Council with proper members of independent spirit and ability and patriotic disposition, your Highness's subjects can never hope for justice in the Revenue Department Every one that knows what a sham the Maharajah's Council is will admit that the prayer of the petitioners as to the re-constitution is reasonable We believe that the Council consists of two retired officials, a Judge of the Chief Court and the Dewan, the last functionary being the President We are not aware what particular functions this Council exercises and what influence it has on the proceedings of the Dewan In the official *Gazette* of the Mysore Government all orders are published as emanating from the Dewan and in no instance have we seen them described as proceedings from the Dewan in Council, nor any other suggestions of the very existence of the Council Virtually the Dewan is the Council, and the other members might for all practical purposes cease to be members altogether In deed, the judicial members of the Council could have no time, even if he were called upon, to tender advice on executive matters, and the two retired officials, though personally very estimable men, are too far behind the times and too advanced in years to lend any aid to the Dewan We, therefore, fully agree with the request of the members of the Representative Assembly to impart reality and life to the Council, and infuse new blood into it by appointing really capable and unanimous men We believe that such men are to be found in pretty good number in the Province, and for obvious reasons non officials chosen from the mercantile or agricultural community will give greater satisfaction to the people If we may permit ourselves to be a little more radical we can suggest that those non official members might be elected by the members of the Representative Assembly If none of these reforms is really practicable, if it is the honest opinion of the Dewan that there is not to be found among the non official and intelligent section of the community, men from whom any practical and sensible administrative work can be expected, he is in duty bound to recommend the abolition of the Council, thereby not only doing away with an undeserved sham but also saving to the State the ten thousand rupees that the two non official members now consume every year The suggestion of the petitioners for the reform of the Council is thus one which should command itself to His Highness, and we trust that His Highness will grant the consideration it deserves We cannot, however, say the same about the other suggestion of the petitioners, namely, that His Highness should preside in person over the Council On several grounds it is to be desired that the Council should deliberate and act without personal contact with His Highness. The members of the Representative Assembly should know that the Dewan is the nominee of the Maharajah, and neither by non other officials similarly nominated, will seldom command courage to contradict His Highness, Nor is it desirable that His Highness should place himself in a position which may compromise his own feeling of dignity and prerogative It is obvious that in the presence of the Maharajah all free and frank discussion will be difficult and the formality thereof and dilatory Court render such discussion still more difficult, however enlightened the Maharajah may be For these reasons, we think it desirable that the Maharajah should keep himself out of the Council, but should exercise from outside the Council, his power of disposing all appeals separately and according to his own lights How proceed he however he should exercise such, for it may be assumed that, as a rule the decision of a Council consisting of four or five members are likely to be more correct and more sound than those of a single individual, Maharajah though he be. Further it must be remembered that the final authority must rest somewhere, and we do not know why the petitioners will quarrel with vesting the Maharajah with that authority rather than the Council But in the case of the Maharajah here if he will not of his subjects, the High Personage will personally exercise his prerogative by convening the deliberations of his Council with power to direct or coerce them Such a power will give him an opportunity to act as a Native Prince and the people will understand him to be a ruler possessing his own will and his own judgment and not to have allowed himself to apply as no few rather evil belief known Mysore The Maharajah is an enlightened and well meaning young man personality, as a result for his personal character and attainments but, we think, he should be a little more sensitive and try to impress the administration with marks of his individuality will

MYSORE

The Hindu—Our last letter has already put us in much interest, and speculation in regard to the authorship of the same We beg to remove on readers and those whom it may concern that in objecting to the letters is to excite public interest and sympathy and thereby do some good to this State As we have already stated in our first letter we are not at all actuated by personal motives in our criticism of the Dewan We simply want him to be impartial and where we find he is going wrong to draw his attention to the same

In this letter we propose to draw a sort of comparison between our own Native State on the one side and those of Hyderabad and Travancore on the other A reference to the Map of India will show that Hyderabad is situated to the north and Travancore to the south of our Mysore State We are, therefore, much concerned about the well being of these two States and naturally to take note of how we are faring here when compared with them You have taken up under your protection all the three, and we think it is the duty of those for whom you are labouring, to express to you the actual truth, so that you may be better prepared to comment thereon and thereby benefit those who look to it

In the first place we think the respective rulers of these States should be described a little The Nizam the Maharajah of Travancore, and our own beloved Maharajah, are all young men and have been more or less the disciples of English teachers As we have no personal experience of both the former, we depend upon public report about them the results and qualifications This report represents the Nizam as a hot headed impetuous youth, while Rama Varma of Travancore is said to be good natured and yielding as a rule, the prop of a Sarsuna to guide him But our Maharajah is able, enlightened and everything that a king ought to be, except that he is extremely indifferent to State affairs The last quality, namely indifference, has unmistakably the happiness which his subjects might derive from such a Ruler While at Hyderabad the administration is at a discount owing to the dispute of the King and his Minister, and while at Travancore it is become conspicuous on account of Saravanni and Mr Ramiengar it is become unhappy here owing to the indifference of the ruler "All is well that ends well" All is all that ends all We Mysoreans are all at ease, while our northern and southern brethren are all without ease

The Minister of Hyderabad is able but young like his master Youth, we don't think in itself to be adequate qualifications The younger Pitt was chief Minister of England when he was hardly twenty five years old But the circumstances of each country are as different as white from black In the former, constitutional government prevails and the motto is "King for the country and not country for the king It is the British nation that collectively wields the administration and not the individual monarch Hence the power of the Chief Minister is limited by the suffrages of the people In a Native State, the power of the Chief Minister is animated both for good and bad and in a State like Mysore where the ruler adopts a policy of non interference with his Ministers, it is both a subtle and animated The Nizam is young and Salar Jung is also young Between the two youths the country is suffering, although the *Times of India* may represent the Minister as gratifying Gladstone himself in his administrative capacities The British Indian Government owing a deep debt of gratitude to the elder Salar Jung, raised the young one to the Chief Ministership of the State at the best opportunity But simply because the younger Salar Jung was the son of his father to have at once raised him to first class position and that too in a Native country whose ruler is young and ought to be to one of the blunder which the Government of India is not likely to perpetrate

The Dewan of Travancore was lauded by the late Maharajah Rama Varma and was known to the world This was a military character than a man capable to rule a State Rama Rao is a very unbending Dewan Nanoo Pillay the native of Travancore would not have done so, the Madras Humangu who was the present Dewan of His Highness was brought into the country What unenviable reputation he has already earned is best evidenced by the rise and patriotic letters that are appearing in the *Hindu* in and again We all thought that he was denounced at the time that he would return his master left this world But Mr Ramiengar may tell have the capacity to suit himself to circumstances, therefore, it was wonder that he still retains power in Travancore, though Saravanni is the real Dewan

We shall presently see, however how our own Dewan Shankariah is doing here to extract some result of our administration we should have to bear in mind the difference between our State and other Native States The mere government of the late Maharajah brought us in contact with the Englishmen who held sway over us for nearly fifty years We enjoyed happiness under them Till Sir Mark Cubbon was here, we were perfectly happy and contented His successor Mr Bowring superintended matters, only gave us some good things in return such as educational institutions roads, and a most manly spirit and public opinion Along with this he gave us some thing which, we cannot forget He gave us his intent and brought upon us unhappiness by his wholesale importation of Madrassees It was during his time mostly that Madras gentlemen came and after and in and distributed us from our legitimate places and appointments The public opinion, which he gave us was only hinting at the time His successor Colonel Meade did not stop in the country long He was a states man of polished manners and the discontent which had set in during Mr Bowring's time had a little subsided during his tenure of office It was Sir James Gordon that embittered the Mysore subjects by his wholesale adherence to the Madras party Was still repairing the result of his administration Public opinion developed very well during the time in the only consolation we had of is this and nothing else The first Dewan was his man and the present gentleman also is

It is a fact we suppose and an incontrovertible one, that European system of education, especially English education gives natives confidence and a capacity for criticism We think that in Mysore there are probably more English educated men than either in Hyderabad or Travancore We think, we can even make bold to say that comparatively speaking, we have more English Educated people here than you have got in the Madras Presidency, taking the number of general population into consideration, It, therefore, necessarily follows that we have got a better public opinion in this province than either to the States of Hyderabad or Travancore A Minister who has to cope with an enlightened population should be a tactful man

Bangalore—Printed and published at the Karnatic Press, No. 44, Hospital Road Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XII. BANGALORE:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1886. No. 49

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kannada per annum Rs. 10 0 0
Half Ditto " 5 0 0
Kannada Ditto " 3 0 0
Local subscription " 2 8 0

N B—Subscribers to the Karnataka Prakasika are requested to remit the amount of their subscriptions in advance. Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

Per line first insertion 0 4 0
Ditto each subsequent insertion 0 1 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in before noon on Thursday, to secure insertion in the following issue. Bills for advertisements will be rendered monthly, and payable at the end of the month. Terms for advertisements for a longer period than one month can be had on application at the Office. Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions required will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Contract Advertisements to be paid for in advance. All letters addressed to the Editor, Karnataka Prakasika, Bangalore, must be post paid. Remittances may be made in Postage Stamps or Postal Orders. Letters containing remittances should be registered, otherwise we cannot be responsible for their safe arrival.

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JOHN EWING, COLONEL, 2nd Supt, Reserve Remount Depôt,

REMOUNT DEPOT,
HOSUR,
13th November 1886.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 2nd Dec—*Evening*—Mr W Woodington is urging that 141 shall be given definite pledges regarding the evacuation of Egypt by the British forces, and is also urging the internationalization of the Suez Canal

The communications that are passing between the Governments of France and England are being made in a perfectly amicable spirit.

Russia and Turkey are jointly concerting with the other Powers for a settlement of the Bulgarian question

Berlin, 3rd Dec—Baron von General Brosart Schellendorf, the Minister for War, re

presenting to the Reichstag the Army Bill, on which is included provision for increasing the German army by 41,000 men, still that, although there was no immediate danger of war, still, the lack of control upon a large portion of French people, prevents Germany having its peace and contentment

The Minister then pointed out that the increase in the German army would make it more equal to the army of their neighbours, the French, and that the German Government regarded the measure as imperative

Paris 3rd Dec —In the Chamber of Deputies, to day, the debate on the budget, which has been of a protracted nature was concluded and resulted in the defeat of M de Freycinet and his Cabinet

The Ministry, in consequence of the adverse vote, have tendered their resignation to the President

London, 4th, Dec —Latest advices from Ireland state that a national meeting called to meet at Ballymote on Sunday next has been prohibited by the executive

The Municipal Council of Dublin have unitedly resolved on condemning the action of Government at Sligo, and for summoning Mr Dillon for making intimidating speeches

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6 1886

A STRANGE INCONSISTENCY

Viceroys and Governors undoubtedly take long tours with the primary object of acquainting themselves with the real feelings and wants of the people whom they govern But to think their exalted position and the customary ceremonial observed at every stop of their progress throw difficulties in the way of their obtaining an insight into the actual state of affairs concerning the well being of the people We fear that the address presented by a number of persons denominating themselves as members of the Rajpeo Native Assembly has not enabled His Excellency the Viceroy to form a correct opinion on the mode of the administration of this province We hinted last week that those interested in maintaining the present state of things, were making every effort to give, for the moment the Viceroy was here, a fair appearance to what in their real state would not be a pleasant a sight This address, if it does not bear the stamp of the inspiration of interested persons cannot better reflect the views the official class, especially that portion of it which is at present dominant, would wish to impress upon H Excellency The phrase "Representative Assembly" is no doubt very happily chosen to have the desired effect But we ask, in all seriousness, whom did these "Representatives" represent? We cannot say that the Municipal Commissioners nominated by the Government and the people jointly and by them to the capital for the express purpose of presenting, to the Viceroy an address which had been previously prepared for them are representatives in any sense of the word At any rate, we have proof to assert that the views therein expressed are quite at variance with those of the people in whose behalf they profess to speak We, for instance, find it stated that there is "a defined distribution of authority and responsibility among the various members of the administration, from the highest to the lowest," that there is a "complete organization obeying more the rule of law and constitution rather than the rule of individual discretion" This is what the address says on a point of very great importance But in a memorial presented to the Maharaja only a few weeks back, by the members of this very representative assembly, they freely avow that "Our experience of the results of the present constitution of the Revenue Administration since the conditions, enables us to positively assert that until and unless your Highness directly presides in Council and hears appeals from the decision of His Honor the Dewan, after reorganizing the Council with proper members of independent spirit and ability and patriotic disposition, your Highness' subjects can never hope for justice in the Revenue Department" We have here to point out that what is sought here in redress from the evils of "individual discretion", resulting from non-allegiance to "rule of law and constitution" Now, we should like to know what circumstances have brought about this wonderful change in the opinion of the people in the remarkably short space of 6 weeks How are we to account for this obvious contradiction? Nothing has transpired to show that the authorities have so soon adjusted matters and met the wishes of the people That but a few weeks ago the people should complain of certain drawbacks in the administration of the country and should suddenly veer round and say that it is all that they desire it to be, we confess, surpasses our understanding

By the way the part taken by Umbiky Ammah Pandit in the matter of presenting addresses to His Excellency the Viceroy is worthy of notice We give the history of this remarkable personage in the words of no less an authority than the Dewan himself In Criminal Case No 14 of 1877, on the file of the District Magistrate of Bangalore, Mr Shesharii Iyer, the present Dewan, who was the then officiating Controller of the Palace, deposed as follows with respect to Mr Ummah Pandit —

"I drew up a memorial given to the Chief Commissioner personally at Mysore and I on the 1st or 2nd week of March I got a written order upon it Umbiky Pandit was dismissed but was the information tended to show that he had received a portion of the bribe The conclusion of his guilt appeared to me clear enough to rest upon I had on the 4th April last, or six months after the 2nd March, sent a memorial to the Chief Commissioner on the subject regarding myself"

Notwithstanding this circumstance, the Pandit was some time after his dismissal Gazetted as a Municipal Commissioner, under the present regime The fact that he was among the representatives and was allowed the extraordinary privilege of shaking hands with such illustrious personages as the representatives of the Queen Empress is indeed remarkable in every way it does not accord with our sense of fitness of things that such a person should have been nominated as a Municipal Commissioner, and that he should be selected to pose himself as a representative of the people, and to pass with our sense of propriety that he should be allowed to have the exceptional privilege of shaking hands with the Viceroy,—a privilege which has seldom fallen to the lot of many *more* It is needless to comment further upon it

THE VICEROY'S VISIT

The Province of Mysore may be well said to have been stirred to its very depths with the visit of His Excellency Lord Dufferin High and low, rich and poor were bent on seeing his lordship, and flocked in from the surrounding districts for the purpose The capital, city and the Cantonment were en *fete* for the occasion, and banners and bunting, triumphal arches, gay garlands and all the paraphernalia of a show were visible on all sides and the province looked more gay and grand than it ever did within the memory of man From the road leading opposite the Division Cutcherry, in the Fort, right away to the road leading to the Dharmambudy tank and the Mysore Railway Station, and all along the road between the Division Cutcherry, it was one continued scene of festivity It was at the Yellahanka gate Station, whence four roads meet, that the city bristled with arches. There were no less than five of these wonderfully made structures, but the pandal of the City Municipal Commissioners was the cynosure of all eyes, and was situated between the Dharmambudy tank road and the Municipal gardens The 10th M N I and the Mysore Bam Force provided the guard of honor at the pandal, the latter looking very brave in their bright new uniforms to provide which the Bam force was made to sweat in their pockets from the pittance given as salary to them Close to the pandal on the right side, as you approach from the Railway station, and for tastefully got up smaller pandals were arranged on benches the pupils of the Wesleyan Mission caste girls' school and the city caste girls school On a terrace in the Municipal garden were placed the students of the Sanscrit school Near the entrance to the Railway station were arranged galleries on which were placed the boys of the city Municipal school, the Madrasa Mahomedan and the Madrasa Sultani, each bearing a banner setting forth who the youths were On the Dharmambudy tank were a raft so allotted and towed about in a most singular manner On this raft were a bevvy of dancing girls who were very prettily dressed There were also two strong bands of native musicians with the sackbut, Psaltry, the Dulcimer and all kinds of music, which with welcoming his lordship, and to the dulcet strains of which the girls were to move through the graceful figures of their mystic dance Thereat, as we have said before, were poled by men on board and towed by men on shore on the bosom of the water of the Dharmambudy Tank and on the cortege being sighted, and at a given signal the dancing of the girls, the playing of the musicians on their ancient instruments and the towers and towers must have afforded his Lordship numerous hints On the Viceregal party coming up at the Municipal pandal the members of the City Municipality with their President Major A H Munnings were ready to receive them Mr A Sanmiga Chetty, the Vice President read the address which was as follows —

May it please your Excellency —We, the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Bangalore, on behalf of the inhabitants beg permission to offer you Excellency and Lady Dufferin a hearty and respectful welcome to our city

2 Bangalore had the honor of a Viceregal visit in 1877, when unfortunately, the Province was suffering from a most disastrous famine, which fortunately, during, and since, has improved beyond all in Mysore, consider which unhappily, is not to from such parts of India as are less favoured We would fain refrain from saying anything that could by any stretch of imagination be taken as a reproach to the Government of India, but we cannot but express our deep regret that the opportunity now afforded us of paying our respectful homage to the illustrious representative of our Majesty's Imperial Throne

3 Amongst the many objects of your Excellency's Government of the important position of the State's finances, your Excellency's Government was pleased to postpone the payment of the contingent subsidy for a period of thirty one years, a striking proof of the paternal sympathy by the paramount power towards the people of this province must be in most grateful acknowledgments As regards the eventual disposal of this question, we beg to be permitted to hope that our beloved Maharaja may be left in possession of such an income as will suitably represent and support his high rank and dignity, as one of the three great Native Princes of India, that he may be enabled to continue his present enlightened policy in regard to irrigation and other works of public utility, so essential to the well being of the country, and finally that it may always be within his power to maintain the administration at a cost which will enable him to remain to keep pace with the material and moral improvements that rank British rule in Her Majesty's dominions

4 Many historical associations are connected with this Province, but, unfortunately, few that have added to the wealth of its people, and though this will account for your Excellency's reception not being conducted with the grand pageantry of richer cities, still in the witness of welcome we are behind none

5 We beg to conclude by thanking your Excellency for giving us the privilege of appearing before you with this address, and we fervently pray the Almighty Disposer of all things to grant your Excellency, the Countess of Dufferin, and all the other members of your family, long life, health, and happiness

His Excellency then read out the following reply —

Gentlemen,—I beg to return you my hearty thanks for your friendly welcome You yourselves have referred to it in deprecatory terms, but I confess I do not see any of those signs of exhausted resources to which you have so feelingly alluded It was indeed a great pleasure to me to post pone for another 10 years the payment of *the enhanced subsidy due by the state.* Although such a fact is not generally recognised, I assure you it is always a far greater satisfaction to the Government of India to act in a liberal manner whenever it can do so with a clear conscience than to *follow along the narrower path of stringent* economy which a sense of duty so continually compels it to pursue I am well aware that retrenchment and reduction are liable to impair the efficiency of the administration by paralysing the developing agency of the state, but when it is evident that this danger is the least of two evils, we are bound to accept it I can only hope that more auspicious circumstances and the natural expansion of your resources which can not fail to follow upon improved modes of cultivation, will ere materially abate a taste upon your financial position

The Cutch School girls sang a hymn of welcome to their Excellencies in German, and then a little girl presented two nosegays, one for Lady and the other for Lord Dufferin Those nosegays were given by M Rudrappah and Sons, gardeners to His Highness the Maharajah, whose beautiful garden is situated on the Lal Bagh Road His lordship and Ladyship then drove away, amidst the hearty cheers for each from the assembled crowd

The address was printed in gold on vellum This was ornamented with floral borders and in the centre was a sprig of shamrock together with the harp of "auld Ireland," which is now said to bring luck to Lord Dufferin The casket in which the address was enclosed was a fine work of art by Messrs P Orr and Sons of Madras It consisted of a sandalwood oblong box, the lid of which was covered with silver repoussé work, in the centre of the lid is a silver plate, over which is placed the famous sacred Mysore bull "Basava" in solid silver, and mowers as a handle On the lower panel below the lid, is a *perfect* model in frosted silver of the Public Offices in Cubbon Park, with a small but perfect model of Sir Mark Cubbon's statue, *on the long panel at the back is an equally* well executed in frosted silver of the Maharajah's palace in Bangalore, and on the two smaller panels, respectively, in similar silver frosted work, are models of the Mysore Museum and the Ulsoor Temple and garden His Excellency seemed highly pleased with the gift, as indeed the may well be seeing it will be a pleasant souvenir of his visit to Bangalore The Viceregal party then drove towards the Cantonment escorted by a squadron of the 12th Royal Lancers Here the Municipality were ready with their address and casket We can say much for this piece of plate The silver salver from which the address was enclosed was a piece of silver work, of local manufacture The pedestal or stand on which the casket rested however was evidently the work of Messrs P Orr and Sons of Madras and was highly finished after the manner of the former and round the cylinder look coarse and unsightly by contrast. Major Webby the President of the Board read the address, to which His Excellency made the following reply —

Gentlemen,—I thank you very sincerely for the kind welcome you have accorded me Such a mark of good will from the representatives of the rate and tax payers of my community must be regarded as a proof of great generosity by one who has but the misfortune of being the author of an anomalous, I am well aware that your loyalty to the crown and person of the Queen Empress, and to the Government, is as sincere and genuine that you have not grudged the exertions, even though its sincerity has been unfortunately enhanced by a contemporaneous fall in silver It is a constant regret to me, in passing from one part of India to another, that I cannot stop for more than very short

space of time in any one place, and am therefore forced to leave unvisited spots of natural as well as of historic interest, and to have only a very brief intercourse with those by whose conversation and experience, if circumstances permitted, I should not fail to profit. I rejoice to hear that the prospect of the advancement of your trade and the extension of your railways is so promising. I can well understand that you should have thought this a convenient and proper opportunity for bringing to the notice of Government the deficiency of your water supply. It is certainly a very serious subject, and I will take care to make a note of your wishes in regard to it, so that on my return to Calcutta I may examine how far it is possible to adopt your suggestions. Again, with regard to your Municipal privileges and the question of a Court of Appeal, these are matters which can only be gone into after my arrival in Calcutta, when I shall be in direct personal contact with the various departments concerned. In conclusion allow me to thank you for the very friendly terms in which you have alluded to Lady Dufferin's humble efforts towards the medical treatment of the women of India. Such expressions of sympathy will encourage her to persevere in the work she has undertaken.

On Saturday their Excellencies drove to Government House, the children, who were ... lined ... on both sides of the road ... the ... singing the national anthem as His Lordship drove by. In the ... a Levee was held at the Residency at 10 o'clock at which the presentation was very large. On Friday last a review of the troops in garrison was held on the South Parade ground, at which His Excellency attended mounted on horseback and accompanied by Mr Lyall, Lord Beresford and other of his staff. A salute of thirty one guns was fired as the Viceroy arrived on the ground. His Excellency rode down the line and inspected the troops after which they marched past in the usual order. The Infantry next advanced in columns of double companies, and the Cavalry and Artillery trotted past, and finally ... Various manoeuvres of an interesting nature were executed, and powder ... exploded. The troops then ... the ... under ... saluted and were dismissed. Full dress was worn but luckily the day was cloudy. There were one or two spills, but no injuries were sustained. After ... His Excellency drove to ... accompanied by Mr Lyall and ... and escorted by the ... He was received at the ... of the Hall by Major ... Mr ... and the members of the Municipality, and conducted upstairs, where he expressed admiration at the architecture of the Hall ... He ... After a stay of about ten minutes His Excellency drove round the ... and returned to the Residency. Two very pretty arches, ... with the words "Welcome to our Viceroy," were erected at the North and South Gates of the Mayo Hall.

In the evening the Viceroy attended the ... Band at Cubbon Park, and the same night he was entertained at a ball given ... Residency, when dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning. The Public Offices the Museum and all the ... in the Cantonment were brilliantly illuminated during his Lordship's stay here, and afforded the residents some recreation during these moonlight nights. Lady Dufferin left on Saturday night for Madras in order to meet her four children the Ladies ... and Victoria Blackwood and the Honorables Basil and Frederick Blackwood —who are passengers from London by the steamer *Mirzapore*. Lord Dufferin slept on Saturday night in his saloon carriage on the Madras Railway line and the Cantonment police furnished two watches during the night. His Excellency left for Trichinopoly yesterday morning by special train at 5.00 A.M., and the Mysore province has fallen once more into the jog-trot of every-day humdrum life.

Occasional Notes

It has been decided to call the first meeting of the Public Service Commission for the 15th instant in Lahore.

The Governor of Bombay, the Chief of the Clan Mackay, is to preside at the St Andrew's Dinner at Bombay, and many of the distinguished visitors passing through Bombay are likely to be present.

It is stated in the *Gazette of India* that the Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that twenty ... of the ... Kattiawar in the Bombay Presidency have *abolished all transit duties hitherto levied in their respective estates.*

In the Jewish Almanack for A M 5647 (*from September, 1886, to September, 1887*), which has just been published, statistics are given which give the entire Jewish population of the world as 6,300,000, of whom there are in Europe, 5,400,000, in Asia, 300,000, in Africa, 35,000, in America, 250,000.

Active preparations are being made for the extension of the line to Bezvada of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. It is hoped that by January, 1888, the line will be opened for traffic, just in time to connect it with the Bellary Kistna, Nellore Cuddappah State Railways, which also will be ready about the same time.

Sir Charles Aitchison and party arrived in Lahore at 1.30 P.M., on Friday last. His Honor had no fever then nor was his indisposition so serious, as the abandonment of his tour made it appear. The sole reason of his return to Government House was that it was likely to expose him to another chill when camping out in tents.

Colonel Van Sommon, the Provincial Head of the Forest Department in Berar is devising new means of utilising the contents of ... to the ... of ... and other ... in the reserved forests of the Melghat. He is advertising for sale ... sand ... trees, girthing over fifty feet round the base.

Any one travelling at the present time into the various districts in the Nizam's dominions says a local paper, "will be struck with the change that has in a short ... period been effected in the Police Department. It is with pleasure that we note how completely the old ... of things has passed away, and how efficient a body His Highness the Nizam's Police Force now is."

The influx of emigrants from the famine-stricken parts of the Central Provinces into Berar will, says a local correspondent, ... a ... of ... anxiety to the Berar ... As it is, food grains are being exported in very large quantities to Bombay and other places, thus reducing the provincial stock. It is said that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has opened relief works in the affected parts.

Local and Provincial

Emigration Depot.—A depot for emigrants to the Straits has been established in Bangalore city.

Holiday.—All the courts and offices were closed from the 2nd to the 4th instant both days inclusive, on account of the Viceroy's visit to Mysore and Bangalore.

Middle School Examination.—The Middle School examinations were held from the 2nd to the 4th instant, the boys being examined at the Central College and the girls at Saint Andrew's School Hall.

Lady Dufferin.—Lady Dufferin left by Special Train on Saturday night from the Cantonment Station for Madras at 10.15 where she goes to meet her two daughters and ... by the *Mac... pherson* to Calcutta.

Interview.—We learn that His Excellency, the Viceroy was pleased to grant on the forenoon of Saturday last, an interview to Mr Seshadri Iyer Dewan, and to Mr P N Krishna Murti, ... of Dewan Purnaiya, and ... Yelandur.

A Rumour.—We hear that the Viceroy was to have a private interview with His Highness the Maharajah, but that the interview did not take place. We are not in a position to say why. If this is true we regret the Maharajah missed a golden opportunity.

The Viceroy's Departure.—The Special Train with His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General left the Bangalore Cantonment Station at 1.30 A.M. on Saturday—Early Feast at Kamasamudram at 6.30 A.M. Breakfast at Samalpatti, 9.30 A.M. and Luncheon at Erode, the Viceregal Train arriving at 2 P.M.

Examiners.—Mr H J Bhabha, M.A., Principal of the Mysore Maharajah's College, has been appointed examiner in Logic, Mr L Marsden, Principal of the Mercara High School, examiner in History, Mr R. Raghunatha Row, B.A., professor in the Central College, examiner in Canarese, and Mr Parameswara Iyer, B.A., professor of the Central college, examiner in Chemistry for the Madras University.

Mayo Hall.—On Friday last, in the afternoon, after the grand parade of the troops in garrison on the South Parade, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, the Earl of Dufferin, paid a visit to the Mayo Memorial Hall, C and M Station of Bangalore. His lordship was said to be so pleased with the style and architecture of the hall that he had the hall measured and its dimensions taken, for the purpose of his new reception hall at Simla being erected on a similar style.

The State Dinner at Mysore

After dinner there were speeches delivered by the Dewan, (who represented His Highness the Maharajah on the occasion,) and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

The Dewan's Speech

The Dewan said,—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise in obedience to His Highness's command, to propose, in his name the health of our distinguished guest, His Excellency the Viceroy, and at the same time to give some expression, however inadequate, to the strong sentiments which move His Highness on this occasion. He has long looked forward to the happy day when it would be his high privilege to make His Excellency's personal acquaintance, and to give him a most hearty welcome to this Province. His Highness is deeply indebted to His Excellency for now affording him that great happiness, and he recognizes, in the kindness thus shown, another proof of His Excellency's warm interest in Mysore, whose history is one continuous record of British generosity and British justice.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Mysore is a name that cannot fail to recall to your minds that glorious feat of British arms—the capture of Seringapatam. The great historic event placed in the hands of the British what in those days was justly regarded as the key to India, and it powerfully impressed the whole of India, from one end to the other, as no other event in Indian history has done. But the glow of national pride which every Englishman feels when the name of Mysore is mentioned, is not more in association with a memorable triumph of British valour than it is in association with the proof which the British nation gave at so early a stage of its victorious career, of its being the friend of oppressed nations and the upholder of fallen dynasties. This noble trait in its character received clear and if possible, a more remarkable illustration when, in the year 1867, with big minded generosity, it announced its intention to restore the state to the ancient dynasty of Mysore. This *generous intention was fulfilled more than* a few years ago. Since then the Maharajah has received from the British Government such help and such encouragement as have materially lightened his task of administering the country. The task in itself was one of special difficulty. He had to carry on, with a body of native officers, a system of administration *formed after a high British model and conducted* ... by experienced British officers during half a century. Moreover, at the outset he was burdened with ... due to a disastrous famine. But the sympathy of the British Government never failed to encourage him in the arduous work of carrying out the ... under such favorable conditions. He is thankful that with the help of the generous support from His Excellency and his illustrious predecessors, and by strict economy in every direction, he has been *enabled during two years to ... to* works Public Works of great usefulness, the improvement of the various departments of the administration, the encouragement of education in all its branches, and to various other objects of equal importance for the well being of the state. His Highness feels that whatever success may have attended his earnest endeavours to govern his country in the best interests of his people has been due in no small measure to the sympathy and support which he invariably received from the British Government and its local representative in Mysore. Under such circumstances, and with so many obligations to the paramount Power, the Mysore House is deeply grateful to the British Government, and the British name is honored and loved among us as it is in no other country. This, the first visit of the Viceroy of India after the Rendition will always be remembered among us as a most important day in the annals of this State, and His Highness takes the opportunity of assuring Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of his loyal devotion and her deep personal attachment to Her Imperial Majesty's Throne and person, His Highness feels that he cannot be too grateful for having now in our midst as the exalted position of Her Majesty's Representative, a statesman of world wide reputation, with a deep and earnest interest in all that concerns the East, and imbued with a sincere desire to develope and strengthen all that is good and noble in Eastern Nations and Institutions.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it only remains for me now to call upon you, in the name of His Highness the Maharajah, to drink to the health of His Excellency the Viceroy in a way that will testify to your high appreciation of the very great honor he has done us, and at the same time it is also my privilege to ask you to associate with it the toast the honored name of the Countess of Dufferin, whose labor of love in the cause of the suffering women of this country has won for her so high a place in the affection of the Princes and the people of India.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin.

The Viceroy's Reply.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In returning thanks for the great honour which has been done me by our distinguished host, I only wish I could express myself in terms as appropriate and graceful as those in which the toast has been submitted to your notice. But though that perhaps may be difficult I can assure you that I fully appreciate the great kindness and the princely hospitality with which he has entertained the representative of the Queen Empress, and I the friendly sentiments he has expressed towards myself. When I remember that not many years ago this state and its neighbourhood were the centre of cruel despotism and the theatre of war and confusion, of race hatred and religious animosities, I cannot help congratulating the Maharajah on the change which has intervened. Good Government, enlightened progress, universal peace, and the blessings of education, are everywhere in the ascendant; there is no State within the confines of the Indian Empire which has more fully justified the wise policy of the British Government in supplementing its own direct administration of its vast territories by the associated rule of our great feudatory Princes. When I think that I myself was admitted to the familiarity of the heroic soldier of whose early achievements Seringapatam and the surrounding country were the theatre and the witness, it is difficult to believe that the changes to which I have referred should have ... than the limits of what I may call contemporary history. It has now been my good fortune to have passed through most of the Native States of India, and to have come into personal, and I may say, intimate contact with their chiefs, and I have no hesitation in saying that, though there may be differences between them, though some States may be more advanced than others some rulers less sensitive than other to the mighty responsibilities imposed on them by Providence, on the whole my experiences have been eminently satisfactory and re-assuring, and the Queen Empress and the Government of Great Britain have the greatest reason to congratulate themselves on the general enlightenment, the desire to do their duty, and the ... conscientious application to affairs which is so generally prevalent among them.

In conclusion I trust I may be permitted to add a few brief words of heartfelt thanks for the kind reference which His Highness has been pleased to make to Lady Dufferin's earnest desire to improve the medical treatment of the women of India. I believe that in bringing this subject to the notice of the community at large, Lady Dufferin has contributed to one of the greatest ameliorations which have ever been introduced into the country. I can assure you there is nothing which can so encourage her to persevere in her efforts as to feel that, alike by Princes and by people her humble efforts have been so generously appreciated.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now call upon you to drink the health of His Highness the Maharajah.

Extracts.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO MR GLADSTONE

"Terrible accident to Mr. Gladstone Has been shot in the eye" Such was the rumour one Sunday event gat the Clubs, and everyone writes the London correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* anxious to know what felon hand had pulled the trigger Merely a wasp and the weapon in question When felling a tree at Hawarden the aged wood cutter accidentally disturbed a wasp's nest, and the insects sally ying forth, one of them went for the eyes of the "greatest statesman of modern times" He behaved heroically, it is said, chopping at the creature with his axe like a regular Paladin But the wasp would not be denied. Dodging the brandished weapon it came to close quarters and delivered its thrust which fearfully sentenced right into the eyeball of the Great and Good "Et tu Brute," exclaimed the Home Rule champion, as he gathered his toga around him and retreated to the Castle A dire consternation followed, two doctors were instantly sent for, young Herbert danced a war-dance in the court yard, Hawarden village thrilled with the rumour that an Orange emissary had thus burnt to its idol, in fine, there was about as much fuss as if the English fleet had foundered in the Channel.—*M M*

SANSCRIT STUDY

A correspondent of one of our local contemporaries thus concludes his long article regarding the establishment of purely Sanscrit Colleges in Mysore —

Can the learning of our rising pundits help them in safely passing through the ordeal of existence? Can it procure them the necessaries of life? No for, their stock of knowledge is not marketable, and hence it becomes a dead stock What steps do they take then? They take up the profession of mendicancy Mendicancy is held in peculiar sanctity in India But, whatever may be her claims and however graceful she may look in the imagination of poets and philosophers, she certainly looks hideous with all her evil presentiments, in the face of the stern realities of the world And I need not enter into a full description of all her votaries as have to suffer and practise in this world, for a morsel of bread

Is this the result of the high expectations we have formed of Sanskrit-education? Is this the fruit we have to reap *after draining* our exchequer for its sake? Yes —Then, we have wasted money and labour we have thrown to the winds the earnings of poor ryots, by the sweat of their brow But my only surprise is that even the sympathizers of social reform should support a system of education, which cannot possibly produce any better set of men than these who now stand opposed to every movement conducive to the elevation of man By these remarks I do not mean, that Sanskrit study should be discouraged, but I mean, on the other hand, that it may be encouraged by all possible means, but only based upon a broader and sounder principle, so that it may lead to better and healthier results To gain this end, I suggest, that English should be studied along with Sanskrit Unless we do this,—unless Sanskrit be coupled with English, we shall be a curse to our country, as long as we make it, the sole study of students Drs Max Muller and Rajendra Lala Mitra, with their Western as well as Eastern knowledge, have done more good to India, than all our pandits put together can be expected to do They have cleared away the mysteries that enshrouded her ancient history And we want pundits after the pattern of these savants who can make a comparative study of things It is only when our pundits are made to see, that Sanskrit philosophy is only one of the many philosophical systems of the world that Sanskrit literature forms only a small fraction of the world's literature and that Sanskrit science is but a poor attempt to discover the laws of nature, as compared with the gigantic strides which Europeans have taken in that direction—it is only then that they will have acquired a true knowledge of the world, and may be expected to discharge their onerous duty, satisfactorily, as leaders of our society

A FRIEND OF INDIA

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A general meeting of the Mahajana Sabha was held at 6 P M, on Saturday the 27th instant at the Mahajana Office for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Congress to be held at Calcutta on the 28th, 29th and 30th December There were present, the Zemindar of Devanottah, Messrs P Rangiah Naidu, P Somasundaram Chettiar, C Ethemiulu Naidu, K Krishna Row, S Bhagiri Iyengar, P Ekambar Naidu, P, Thiagarajah Chetti, C V Soondaram Sastri K P Sankara Menon, S Ramaswamy Mudaliar, G Subramania Iyer, Gopal Rao C Punniagam Pillay, Gulam Dastagiri Saheb, Waljee Laljee Sait, Abdul Karoom Saheb and many others. Mr P Rangiah Naidu, the President of the Sabha being voted to the chair, Mr P Ananda Charlu explained briefly the object of the meeting He said that some time in the month of Octo er, at the instance of the Central Committee at Calcutta a circular letter was addressed to all the affiliated Associations and to all the corresponding Members of the Sabha by the Committee to send delegates to the Congress In response to that letter, in some towns public meetings were held for the purpose, while in other places the local Associations held general meetings and delegates to represent them at the ensuing Congress were appointed Now it is the business of the Sabha members to appoint delegates to the Congress After some discussion among the members present, M R Ry P Somasundaram Chettiar proposed that Mr Rangiah Naidu, Hon'ble Subramania Iyer, P Kottaswamy Dover, M Jagga Row Pillay, S Ramaswamy Mudaliar, C Singaravala Mudaliar, P Nanabhoomal Chettiar, A Dandapani Mudaliar, G Subramania Iyer, P Anandalwalu, P Subramania Iyer, C Ramaswamy Naidu, M G Seringa Chetty to the Rahman Sait and Waljee Laljee Sait represent this Sabha from Madras as its delegates at the forthcoming National Congress This proposition being seconded by Mr K P Sankar Menon was put to vote and adopted It was further resolved that the Central Committee at Calcutta be informed that about 35 gentlemen who were nominated at meetings held in several towns in the Presidency will also attend the Congress as delegates from their respective townsand taxes ations.

The next subject that was brought before the Sabha was the consideration of the subjects to be discussed at the Congress Mr P Ananda Charlu said that the Committee of the Sabha sometime ago met to consider the matter and have resolved to send a list of subjects to be discussed at the Congress He said that the Central Committee issued a circular to all the public bodies in India to suggest subjects for the consideration of the Congress and the Committee of the Sabha have accordingly prepared a list When all the Members of the Congress meet at Calcutta, the subjects sent up by the several Associations in India, will be considered and the members present will decide what subject to be omitted and what to be discussed at the Congress After some discussion about the matter Mr J M Nallaswami proposed that the subjects proposed by the Committee of the Sabha be approved by the general body This being seconded by Mr C V Sundaram Sastriar, was passed The following are the subjects suggested by the Committee to the Central Committee at Calcutta

1 Praying for a Royal Commission of Inquiry instead of a Parliamentary Committee into the Indian affairs

2 The granting of representation to the people on the lines laid down at the last Congress in Resolution No III

3 Praying for a Reform in our system of education

(1) By paying more attention to scientific subjects in the University Curriculum

(2) By making our elementary instruction more practical

(3) And by the Government establishing a number of technical schools in the country

4 The adoption of measures to prevent the frequent riots between Hindus and Mahomedans without interfering with their religious rites

5 The Congress should adopt a manifesto to the people of England stating in a moderate and loyal language their reforms prayed for by the natives community. This manifesto should include the subjects 1 and 2 and the following

A Reduction of expenditure

(1) In the military branch by utilising the services of the princes and people of India and by a more equitable redistribution of Home charges between the two countries

(2) In the civil branch by appointing natives for Europeans on a larger scale and on salaries less than those now paid to Europeans

6 The Congress should adopt a congratulatory address to Her Majesty the Queen Empress on the Jubilee year

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting was dissolved

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

The *Times of India*—The opening on Thursday of the first section of the West Deccan Line (from Poona to Koregaon) gives us a good opportunity of describing the whole system of the Southern Mahratta Railways There are no less than two different railways in the system Two of the lines run parallel to the coast and to each other from two different points of the G I P Railway The other three lines either serve as a base to the rough quadrangle of which the G I P forms the top, or connect the whole system with the Madras Railway to the east and the Marmagoa Railway to the west, and to Mysore itself to the south They form a geometrical figure which it is impossible to describe and for that reason we printed a railway map in on Thursday's issue which will show their situation at a glance The Southern Mahratta Railway then, reckoning the Mysore State Railway as part of it, comprises the following lines —

	Miles
East Deccan, Hotgi Junction to Guling	173½
South Deccan, Bellary to the Portuguese Frontier	204
West Deccan, Poona to Londa	279
Southern Extension, Hubli to Harihar	80
Mysore State Railway, open	110
Do do under construction	197
Total	1,043½

To this we must add 32 miles for the connecting line between Bellary and Guntakal, giving as a total for the whole system of 1,000 miles In addition to this it is believed that the Mahratta system may probably receive a section of the Madras Line The Southern Mahratta Country which suffered so terribly from its isolated position at the time of the last famine is being rapidly covered with such a net work of railways as will give it a decided superiority over most parts of India For this the people of the South Mahratta Districts are mainly indebted to the first instance to the energetic advocacy of Mr Arthur Crawford, who, in season and out of season, has never ceased to agitate for the development of the country by railway enterprise Sir James Ferguson, whose merits as a practical business man were scarcely appreciated till he left, threw himself heartily into the construction of all these Deccan railways and the Southern Mahratta system should always be associated with his period of office, of which indeed it will be the most enduring monument We will now describe the different lines one by one in such a way as to show their connection with each other

The East Deccan Line, from Hotgi to Guling, was opened for goods traffic on the 1st August 1885 and for passenger traffic on the 15th September of the same year The line was commenced as a famine relief work by Government in 1879 but was made over to Southern Mahratta Railway Company on the 1st October 1882 All these lines have possible as well as a commercial interest in opening out districts to the traveller for instance, within a few hours run from Hotgi, the junction of the East Deccan Line with the G I P Railway, we have the Bijapur station almost fronting the 'Gul Gumbaz,' or Sultan Mahmood's tomb The ancient city of Bijapur is said to have been founded in 1501 by a brother of Mahomed the Conqueror of Constantinople and well merits a visit from every traveller in the East Among its world renowned antiquities may be mentioned the Jumma Musjid, Mehtar Mahal, "Barah Shaheb ke Lon Imlee," and the 'Gul-Gumbaz,' the dome of which is 124 feet in diameter and 198 feet high The internal area of the tomb is some 100 square feet greater than that of the Pantheon at Rome Bijapur has already become a favourite resort with the English travellers who now come to India in ever increasing numbers The following rivers are crossed by large girder bridges on the East Deccan Line —

	Spans	Feet
Bhima River	14	150
Don "	8	100
Krishna "	21	150
Malprabha "	12	100

Sitimani is the nearest point on the railway to the banks of the Krishna, the waters of which are said to be at certain periods as sacred as the waters of the Ganges, and they attract great numbers of pilgrims from a distance The line termed as the Southern Extension from Hubli to Harihar was opened for public traffic as recently as the 18th ultimo. At present a temporary terminus has been erected on the north bank of the Tungabadhra, pending the construction over the river of a bridge which has just received the sanction of Government. The South Deccan Line from Bellary (the junction station with the Madras Railway) to Hospet, a distance of 40½ miles, was opened for coaching and goods traffic on the 21th March 1884, and the section from Hospet to Dharwar on the 1st July 1885 The remaining portion of the line from Dharwar to the temporary junction at Doali, on the Portuguese Frontier, is likely to be opened for general traffic by the beginning of the next year, when it is expected the Portuguese line will also be ready to bridge the small distance of 50 miles to Marmagoa The principal stations on the South Deccan Line are—Dharwar, with the head-quarters of the Company, Hubli, a great cotton mart and one of the most rising commercial centres in the Southern Mahratta Country The locomotive and carriage workshops of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company are near the station and the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Mill at a short distance The other stations are Gadag, the junction with the East Deccan Line, and Hospet About seven miles from the railway station of Hospet are the ruins of Hampe, the capital of the Vizianagar Kings which was founded in the fourteenth century The ruins cover an area of ten square miles and contain many objects of interest The buildings most deserving of attention here are the Vittala Swamy Vitoba, on the bank of the Tungabhadra, the Mahanavda on the top of a mountain and the temple of Pampa Ramchandra at the top of the Western Ghauts on the Portuguese Frontier stands Castle Rock, which from its height above the surrounding country and its considerable elevation above sea level is certain to become a favourite residence for Europeans, and for convalescents of all sorts The country about is woody, undulating and picturesque Altogether Castle Rock was evidently intended by nature for a sanitarium, and is suited exactly where a sanitarium was most wanted

On the 1st of last July the Southern Mahratta Railway Company received a great accession of strength, for the Agent Mr G M Stewart, then formally took over from the Indian Government, acting on behalf of the Mysore Government, the railways in Mysore, commencing at Bindiar, the southern most point of the Southern Mahratta system, and terminating at the Mysore capital a distance of 227 miles, of which 140 miles from Mysore through Bangalore, north wards to Gubbi had already been constructed The line required to link Gubbi with the Company's terminus at Harihar will be rapidly pushed to completion It has been proposed that the Bellary Guntakal line shall be taken over by the Southern Mahratta Railway The little line will link the system with the Guntakal Extension State Railway, at present under construction by Government and bring the Singareni coal fields and trade of the Godavari-Krishna Delta within easy reach of the enterprise of the Bombay Presidency Finally we come to the West Deccan Line the first portion of which was opened on Thursday The first Division of this line from Poona to Koregaon, covers a distance of 83 miles Passengers leaving Poona at 7 40 A M, will arrive at Wathar at 10 A M, where visitors to Panchgani and Mahabaleshwar will alight The works up the hill are not however yet in good order The whole of the West Deccan Line starting from Poona runs almost due south to Delhi (close to Londa on the map,) where it will meet the South Deccan Line It will pass through some fine scenery and will open up direct communication with Satara, Kolhapur Miraj and Belgaum The second division of the line from Koregaon to Miraj, 139 miles from Poona is well towards completion The division to the south, between Lonand and Belgaum, is making progress and will be ready for the traffic by the time the South Deccan Line from Dharwar westwards is completed to Delhi It is expected that the West Deccan Line will be completed and opened throughout early next year We have now given a brief description of the five different lines, aggregating 1,000 miles in length, that form the Southern Mahratta system They will open out new and fertile regions to commercial enterprise A portion of the traffic will come to Bombay, and a portion will go to Marmagoa, where, sent to Arcachoe, it will probably be manipulated by Bombay firms and financed with Bombay capital It is only when we pass now and then to take stock that we can properly realize the extraordinary development of railway enterprise in India

The next year or two will give us locally not only the Southern Mahratta system to the south of the great port of Bombay, but the Midland railway to the north of it, and a very considerable increase in our trade may be confidently expected The more railways she has the better for India, her people, and her trade and we trust our local Chamber of commerce will continue their agitation for railway extension by every means in their power In the meantime, as compared with other parts of India, it is satisfactory to think that Bombay is, to use a popular phrase doing uncommonly well

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1886. No. 50.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Bilingual, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone	do	6 0 0
Kannada alone	do	5 0 0
Single copy		0 2 0

Names can be either in English or the Kannada portions or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For first insertion per line		0 2 0
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Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in before 12 noon on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contracts for advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

Letters address to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be sent either by money Orders or Postage Stamps of half anna each the latter being accepted by the Manager of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

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do I—Verbal affixes
do II—Augmentation of Verbal affixes
do III—Transformation and preliminary augmentation of Verbal bases
do IV—Alteration of Verbal bases otherwise than by transformation and augmentation
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PART IV

SIMPLE NOUNS

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(Vol VII, October 1885 to September 1885)

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Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission, to be held at their office premises, (District office buildings) on Tuesday the 21st December 1886 at 7 30 A. M.

I. Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of November 1886.

II Report from the Sub-Committee regarding the proposed original works to be inserted in the Budget for the year 1887 88.

III. List of prizes to be awarded at the next City Market Show and other details connected therewith.

IV Application from Venkataramanagar, Destraint Officer, for pension.

V. Petition from the residents of the Town on the subject of the transfer of the Town Dispensary to St. Martha's Hospital.

BANGALORE, 10th *Dec* '86. } A. SRINIVASA CHARLU, *Vice-President, City Mun. Commission.*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 9th Dec—The Turkish Ambassador in London has presented a note from the Porte to Great Britain, in which the Porte intimates a desire that the question of the evacuation of Egypt by the British should be discussed. Lord Iddesleigh, in reply, has promised to consider the matter.

London, 10th Dec.—England declines the proposals made by France to neutralise the Suez Canal, if it is thereby intended to bar the passage of her fleets in time of war. She only accepts the internationalisation of the Canal only

strictly commercial basis, which would debar any State from blocking the transit of goods

St Petersburg, 10th Dec—It is denied that M De Giers is to be replaced as Foreign Minister by Prince Lobanoff

Russia has withdrawn her objection as to the validity of the Bulgarian Regency, but insists on a change being made in the composition that body

The *Official Messenger* to day states that the recall of General Kaulbarsaul of the Russian Consular Body from Bulgaria was not intended to sever the ties which exists between Russia and Bulgaria

Vienna, 10th Dec—Prince Lobanoff, Russian Ambassador here, has received the Bulgarian deputation The reception was an official, but quite friendly

London, 11th Dec—Two life boats have been capsized off Southport, and twenty seven persons were drowned

Simla, 10th Dec—Advices received from Muscat state that the Abyssinian Commissioner Chief, has started a meeting with his forces on Kassala

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1886

IMPROVEMENT OF THE VERNACULARS

On the 22nd Ultimo, there was an extraordinary general meeting of the Students Literary and Scientific Society of Bombay, under the chairmanship of Mr Dadabhai Hormusgo Vakil, when the subject of discussion was—"Hints derived from a study of the History of German Literature for the improvement of the vernaculars" The subject of discussion was founded on a lecture delivered upon it, in the early part of the month, in the Framjo Kawasje Institute, and the meeting of the 22nd Ultimo was to discuss the points raised by the lecturer Mr K P Telang, as to the improvement of the vernaculars from a study of the German Literature The period of German Literature chosen by the lecturer was the eighteenth century, the age of the celebrated German author and philosopher Lessing Mr. Telang professed to point out a literary parallel between the German literature of the age of Lessing and the present vernacular literature of India Mr Telang sought to prove that, as in the time of Lessing, the German vernacular and literature were neglected, and the French language and literature adopted by the upper and more cultivated classes, so at the present time, there was a marked tendency on the part of the upper and educated classes of natives to neglect their vernaculars and literature, and to substitute those of Europe, or, rather, of England, in their place In short, according to Mr Telang, just as the educated Germans of the eighteenth century treated their own language and literature with contempt, and affected every thing that was French, so the educated natives of India of the present day treated their own language with contempt and preferred English, just as in the old days, the classic Sanscrit language was the vehicle for the expression of philosophy and literature, and finally, according to Mr Telang, just as in Lessing's time, pains were not taken to popularise the epic, devotional, and philosophic literature of Germany in the vernaculars, so, in our own time, "owing to our apathy and indifference, the poems of our epic and devotional poets are remaining unannotated and unsystematised"

Mr. Telang then referred to the very prominent part which the study of the ancient classical languages, Latin and Greek played in the curriculum of the European student of old This study of the ancient classical languages tended to the improvement of the European vernaculars and, indeed, *materially contributed to their* progress and expansion, similarly, Mr Telang maintains, a close study of the ancient classical language of India, the Sanskrit, must substantially aid in the progress and expansion of the vernaculars Having recorded his theory of the improvement of modern vernacular languages and literature, and pointed out how Lessing improved the German language and literature, by writing and publishing books popular among the classes, Mr Telang's practical suggestions have been thus summarised —

"First, he said, arrangements should be made by students of the old Marathi literature to prepare glossaries of words not now familiar but which were once in vogue, so as to obviate the necessity of coining new words and phrases for ideas and things which were, perhaps, once well understood but have now become obsolete He also advocated the adoption of such old words in preference to coining new words This precedure was calculated to give an impetus to study more of our old literature He acknowledged that attempts had already been made in other magazines, but, he thought, sufficient attention had not been paid to the subject

2ndly Some arrangements should be made for starting literary magazines for the review of new books and of annotations of old ones The press of the present day has such an abundance of political, social, economical and industrial questions to deal with, that the criticism of any literary work hardly finds any place in the newspapers

3rdly Translation of English or other European works involves less mental work and requires less knowledge, than it would appear to require greater attention than it receives at present It is moreover a task on which those with other engagements can with slight and surmountable inconvenience devote themselves

4thly Light literature is also a force that is very good for creating a taste for literature and should receive greater attention

5thly Mr Telang recommended Dramas and biographies as opening up a field for the literary efforts of our young men from the Universities.

Lastly, he thought, the measures he had suggested ought to receive encouragement from the Native Princes and the upper classes both substantially by way of rewards for literary efforts and by indirect encouragement to those who have shown literary aptitude"

While agreeing with Mr Telang that there is a tendency on the part of our upper and educated classes to neglect the vernaculars and vernacular literature, and even the neglect of our great classic the Sanscrit language, and partially sharing in Mr Telang's fears as to the results of such neglect, we have no fear whatever that the English language and literature will ever whelm the vernaculars so as to put the latter out of their place altogether It must be a tremendous national revolution, indeed, an utter collapse of our various distinctive Indian nationalities, when the English language and literature will become all in all to us Such complete substitution of English for the vernaculars can only occur when we have been quite effaced from the nations of the earth, whereas the signs of the times all show that the main divisions of the Indian peoples are making steady national progress, which palpably increases every decade, and progress is a sign of national vitality, and as long as there is such vitality, we may be quite sure that our various vernaculars and vernacular literature will endure

THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE

Any person of intelligence, who evinces even a passing interest in the world of politics, will not fail to have observed the exceedingly unsettled condition of the minds not only of the politicians and statesmen of both the larger and smaller states and kingdoms of Europe but also of the masses of the people themselves There is hardly a European country which is not more or less agitated by some political movement which is now going on, or which is expected shortly to crop up In fact, the minds of the inhabitants of the principal nations of Europe appear to be in a continuous state of agitation, as if some war or commotion is about to burst forth and overwhelm in its paths the far larger portion of Europe At the same time, it seems as if the several Governments of Europe were trying their utmost to keep out of conflict, a fact which is apparent from the negotiations which are carried on when any difficulty threatens to arise Let us take, for instance, the political relations between Russia and Bulgaria It is notorious that Russia's design is to annex Bulgaria to her own Empire in Europe, with the ultimate intention of annexing Turkey also. It is the old Eastern Question presenting itself in a new phase Russia thinks she has a "mission" to fulfil in Southern Eastern Europe, and that mission is to oust the Crescent and plant the Greek Cross at Constantinople In short, Russia thinks that just as, four centuries ago, the Cross gave way to the Crescent, and Saint Sophia's church became a mosque, so now the tables are to be reversed once more, and the agent of that reversal is to be Pan Slavonic and civilising Russia But see how the pretensions founded on religion and civilisation are thwarted Austria Hungary, France, Italy, and Great Britain, has, each something to say, by way of objection, to the nice little arrangement, first, with regard to Bulgaria, and, secondly, with regard to Turkey, proposed by Holy Russia, as she calls herself and then it comes to pass that the desires of Russia respecting Bulgaria, conceived and matured months ago, have not been carried into practical effect as yet, and if carried into effect at all, will, probable, result in another disastrous war in South Eastern Europe

Then, if we turn to the political relations between Great Britain and France, on the one hand, and Great Britain and France, on the other hand, we shall find them similarly strained as those between Russia and Bulgaria The latest telegrams announce that the ambassador in London of the Sublime Porte has presented a note to the Minister for Foreign affairs of the British Cabinet, in which he intimates a desire that the question of the occupation of Egypt by the British should be discussed Lord Iddesleigh, the British Foreign Minister, has promised to consider the matter Again France has once more opened the question of the neutralisation of the Suez Canal The latest telegram on the subject states that England declines the proposals made by France to neutralise the Suez Canal, if it is thereby intended to bar the passage of her fleets in time of war She only accepts the international position of the Canal on a strictly commercial basis, which would debar any state from blocking the transit of goods

It will thus be seen that Europe, certainly, the far larger portion of it, may be described as being in a *simmering* state, or, at any rate, to be on a par with the state of affairs which no doubt will have a perceptible effect on the fortunes and progress of India That such a war however, may be very long in coming if it come at all, seems evident from the fact that the various nations of Europe, at the present moment, are, like the members of the famous "Nervous Family" when left in the dark, "frightened at each other"

A CORRIGENDUM

In a previous issue of this paper, we published, under the heading of "Nepotism in the Municipality," an article regarding the sale by the Police Municipality, of a piece of land near the Kacheri, in Chickballapoor. The article was based on two letters which appeared in the *Evening Mail* Since the publication of that article we have been placed in possession of the particulars of the sale of the plot of ground in question and are glad to state that the plot was sold to Mr D Shama Rao in 1883 by the President of the Municipal Board *after consultation with the other members* and with the approval of Government As it was fast becoming a nuisance it was deemed advisable to dispose it of and as Mr D Shama Rao agreed to pay a higher price than is usually paid for, for such a strip of ground, permission was granted to him to build a coach house on it We are sorry we were misled in the matter

Occasional Notes

Mr. Srinivasa Rao, B A, Minister of Dewas, has been appointed Chief Justice at Gwalior

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montague, the Earl of Fife, and Sir Roper and Lady Lothbridge are now the Resident's guests at Hyderabad, Deccan

Mr H M Durand, C S I, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, having obtained three months' privilege leave, has run away home to eat his Christmas dinner in the bosom of his family

The Secunderabad paper hears that the Nizam's Government has decided to send a batch of its life prisoners beyond sea, and that arrangements are being made with the British Government for the reception at the Andamans

The Shah of Persia had sent to Hajee Mirza Hossein Kulikhan, Persian Consul General for India, a gold medal to be presented to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart C S I, as the leading member of the Parsee community

The *Pioneer* believes that the result of the Viceroy's interview with the Nizam was happy, and that the tactics of dumb resistance which baffled Sir Stewart Bayl broke down before the authority and address of the Viceroy The upshot is that the Nizam has consented to the retention of Salar Jung as his Minister

The First Prince of Travancore, Rajah Rama Varma, starts on a tour from Trivandrum on the 12th instant, for Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore Kumbakonam and Chingleput He arrives at the French capital on Christmas day He remains there till the following day, touches Madras on the evening of the 27th instant, and staying here till the 12th proximo

The Royal Munster (formerly Bengal) Fusiliers have been fearfully unfortunate in Burmah Cholera broke out at Mahlaing, amongst the men of the regiment on change to relieve the detachments of the 2nd Liverpool Regiment at Mahlaing and Meiktila Of 36 cases which occurred in the detachment of 125 men, 27 proved fatal Subsequently it appeared at Myingyan, where of 39 cases 22 were fatal

The badge of the Distinguished Service Order will consist of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side in the centre, within a wreath of laurel, enamelled green the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar red ground, the Imperial and Royal cypher V R I to be suspended from the left breast by a red ribbon edged blue

A correspondent's home correspondence writes—"I regret to hear that the chronic deafness from which the Princess of Wales suffers has of late taken a decided turn for the worse It is greatly feared that unless things change very much for the better, she may altogether lose the faculty of hearing Her brother, the King of Greece, is also somewhat deaf and her second daughter has inherited the failing"

The *Bur'ican Sanyoshan* says—"After the oppression of the Moghuls, the English rule appeared to us to be very mild But as we have been under this rule for a long time, a great desire has again arisen for a better administration. This reminds us the story of a frog we heard in our childhood The English are now civilised They possess a good many noble virtues, and genuine Englishmen desire our welfare only"

Dewan Lachman Das, who is still one the ablest and best of all native rulers is high office with the Maharajah of Cashmere is to be the new Prime Minister His enlightened views and firmness of purpose are some sort of guarantee that the old promised reforms in Cashmir, which are to make of that splendid State all that Nature obviously designed it to be, will be, if not *actually accomplished in entirety*, at any rate seriously attempted."

Local and Provincial

S M Railway—It is stated that the construction of the line of railway from Gubbi to Harihar, by the southern Mal

ratta Railway Company, will be begun in January ensuing

SET RACES.—There were three days races—the annual sly races—on the High Ground course, last week, namely on Monday, Friday (instead of Thursday, on account of the rain) and Saturday last. These races do not rouse much enthusiasm in the public minds, hence the attendance is but small

MAJOR E P MILLER.—Major E P. Miller, District Magistrate and Municipal President, C and M Station, Bangalore, has finally decided to retire from the service from the 1st of next month. The Government of India have appointed Capt A P Thorn on to officiate till the arrival of Major H M Mograth, the permanent incumbent of the appointments, which will obtain the middle of the next month

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.—All during the last week, there were several public school examinations held, such as the Middle School, the Special Upper Primary, the Upper Primary, the Third Middle School, the Higher Examination for Women, &c on Wednesday next the 15th instant, the Intermediate and First Arts examinations of the Madras University begin and continue till Monday following

THE MAHARANI'S SCHOOL.—Her Excellency the Countess Dufferin having paid a visit to the Maharani's Caste Girls' School at Mysore, while her ladyship was there, has left the following record of her opinion of the School "Lady Dufferin was extremely pleased with all she saw at the Maharani's School, and considers the course of Education thus given to high caste ladies and girls one of the most practical she has yet met with in India"

MAHARANI'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, MYSORE.—The local *Spectator* learns that Lady Dufferin, while at Mysore, and after she had presided at the prize giving, expressed a desire that a complete set of the books in use in the school might be furnished to her, together with translations of the same It will be remembered that the books were compiled and written specially for the use of the Mysore Maharani's Girls' School

The following is a list of ladies and gentlemen who have given prizes at the fifth prize distribution of H. H the Maharani's Girl's School, Mysore, held on 1st December 1886 —

Miss G C Martin, Rs 100, and a fancy work basket, for proficiency on the vina

Mrs. Bhabha, a morocco leather writing case for fancy work

Miss Manning, Honorary Secretary, National Indian Association, England, dolls and picture books

Prince Subramanya Urs, three superior leather and velvet work boxes, for Hyderabad

K S Subbaraya, Esq, Dewan Sahib of Ivar, a teapoy for sandalwood box and for cookery and native embroidery

Phanindra Chetty, Esq, Judge, Chief Court, Bangalore, Rs 25 for music

Ramachendra Iyer, Esq, Judge, Chief Court, Bangalore, six superior ivory combs

Sankara Subbaiyer, Esq, Sheristy Superintendent, Travancore, six superior ivory combs

Nateza Sastry, Esq Assistant Engineer, Mysore, Rs 50, annual prize in memory of his brother, the late Honorary Secretary of the school

Sowcar Chicka Papiah, Esq, Rs. 200, for Sanskrit and Music

K Puttanna Chetti, Esq, Police Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga, Rs. 25, for Vocal Music

N Gopala Iyengar, Esq, Assistant Commissioner, Amrith Mahal Department, Rs 20, for Kanarese reading

Hanumantha Rao, Esq, B A, Professor of Mathematics, Kumbakonam, Rs 10, for Arithmetic

Krishna Sing, Esq, Bangalore, Rs. 20, for drawing

Sowkar Lingannah, Bangalore, Chennapatna toys

S V Ramaswamy Iyengar, Esq, and Seshasastry Iyer, Esq, Madras, for Hygiene

Visvesvara Iyer, Esq, Assistant Engineer, Kandesah, Bombay, for drawing (picture books and a work box)

S Ramaswamy Iyer, Esq, Advocate, Mysore, Rs. 15, for Arithmetic

T Ganapathy Iyer, Esq, Sub Judge, Kumbakonam, Rs 20

General Summary.

DACOITS FROM BURMAH.—The hired transport *Feretia* which arrived in the Madras harbour from Burmah last Saturday, brought a large number of sick detenus, and 59 dacoits

A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED.—Great inconvenience being felt by railway travellers on account of the want of sleeping accommodation at Podanur Station, this want once to be supplied at a cost of Rs 3,000, by adding an upper story to the building

THE SECOND JUDGE, SMALL CAUSE COURT.—We feel that we were misinformed as to Mr P Seshagiri Row's retirement from the public service It is said to be the intention of the Government of the next financial year, when he is to be called upon by Government to do so —*Standard*

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—To avoid the delay to trains now caused by engines having to unhook and run forward to take in water at some of the stations, a second water column is to be at once erected at these places so that both up and down trains will find it equally convenient to take in water without unhooking or losing time unnecessarily

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.—Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin paid a visit to Her Highness the Maruli Khasim Nissa Begum Saheba, of the Carnatic, at the Danish Bank, yesterday, at 11 A Mirza Ferooz Hussain Khan Bahadur received Her Excellency and conducted her to the private audience hall of Her Highness and at the close of the interview Her Excellency was presented with otto of roses and local garlands

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting held on the 18th ultimo at Exeter Hall, London, of the National Indian Association, under the presidency of Lieutenant General Sir Richard Meade, a paper on the subject of marriage customs in Western India was read by Mr G M B Manchee The lecturer explained that the object was to give an idea of the principles and customs of marriages in India, and he noted that the special feature of marriage in India was that it was a matter of consideration and not of love One great reason for these marriages was the early maturity of the boys and girls of India, and another was custom The divorce laws of the Parsi, the lecturer confessed, were unfavourable to women but the latitude of these laws suited the social conditions of the people In conclusion the lecturer added that steps were now being taken for improving the condition of women in India by introducing higher customs and female education Education had already greatly improved the social position of the people of India, and it was to be hoped that the time was not far distant when Indians would be as proud of their existing social institutions as they had reason to be of those in the historic past A discussion followed

COMPLAINT AGAINST A HIGH COURT VAKIL.—Yesterday, at the Madras High Court, Appellate Side, Mr M I Dumbell, Solicitor, presented a petition before their Lordships, the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Burnell, for review of judgment on behalf of a Mahomedan named Mahomed Saheb Rowther It appeared that a second appeal was heard on the 17th August last by their Lordships, in which the petitioner was the second defendant represented by Mr V Bashyam Iyengar, High Court Vakil The appeal was dismissed on the ground that the 4th and 5th defendants were not made parties to the appeal Upon this the petitioner who only knew about the fatal omission after he had obtained a copy of the judgment, remonstrated with Mr Bashyam Iyengar who said that it was brought about by an oversight on the part of one of his clerks The petitioner thereupon prayed to their Lordships that a review of the judgment might be admitted and the appeal amended and disposed of on its merits, stating that the objection was a technical one, that he had no control over his vakil's action, and that he had suffered great loss by the appeal having been dismissed. Their Lordships dismissed the petition, and declined to interfere, holding that the omission on the part of the Vakil a clerk was one for which the vakil was responsible

Extracts.

WAR

Voltaire thus expresses himself on the subject of war —"A hundred thousand madmen mails, who shoulders are covered with hats, advanced to kill or to be killed by the like number of their fellow men all covered with turbans By this strange procedure they want, at best, to decide whether a tract of land to which none of them have any claim shall belong to a certain man whom they call sultan, or to an another whom they call Czar, neither of whom ever saw or will see the spot so furiously contended for, and very few of those creatures who thus mutually butcher each other ever behold the animal for whom they cut each other's throats' From time immemorial this has been the way of mankind almost over all the earth What an excess of madness is this, and how deservedly might a Superior Being crush to atoms this earthly ball, the bloody nest of such ridiculous murderers'

SIR M E GRANT DUFF

The *Advocate of India*.—Most people who read the speech made by Sir M E Grant Duff at the Farewell banquet to him by the Maharajah of Vizianagram will hardly forbear the reflection that it is a pity so charming a speaker should fail so disastrously in the practical work of administration In English quarters far removed from the scene, long since said of him that he had cleverness enough to fit out half a dozen successful public men, but he has consistently failed throughout his own career In a general way the verdict will find acquiescence in India among those who remember the grave unlikelihood with which his administration of the Southern Presidency has been associated, but it was in Madras especially that his work finds condemnation Those who are in a position to know him best judge him most severely, and distant critics, who contrast the gravity of the charges against him with his habitually jaunty behaviour on public platforms cannot resist the inference that, in spite of his air promises, he has failed to appreciate the responsibilities that fell to the lot of a Presidential Governor But though the Maharajah may be satisfied of the departing Governor's entire success in Madras, Sir Grant Duff in the long speech which he devoted to his own glorification, suggests—for the first time and in the most delicate way it is true —that he may, in some instances, by over solicitude, have failed He leaves India in the contented frame of mind that he entered it, himself violating the rule that "an optimist traitor should be always content,—at least with himself" His critics he spares with a jest, triumphantly pointing to a full treasury in proof of his good stewardship, and praying that no "generous fallen" such as has troubled Mr Gladstone's green old age, should "unhinge the system of wise, orderly and progressive government" when Mr Grant Duff came out to direct

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND ART

The *Statesman*.—"If anything is to be done in the way of directly stimulating the arts and industries of India by the action of our educational bodies, at the head of the Government the first thing to be accomplished is the obtaining of a clear and vigorously drawn picture of the present condition of those arts and industries in the country If the Government would deal intelligently with this matter let it take the natural step of instituting at once a great inquiry into the present condition of the arts and industries of the country, noting the advance that has already been made there in imitative emulation of those foreign industries which have so largely supplanted the indigenous arts of the country What we want to know before any intelligent or wise action can be taken in the matter, is the precise stage of development, or retrogression, that has taken place, and the possibility of recovering what is generally supposed to have been altogether lost industry concluding upon mere impressions at leisure observation that from Dan to Beersheba all is barren, let exact inquiry be made into the existing condition of native art, with its successful failure, and the causes of both The carpenter and joiner the bricklayer and plasterer, the stone mason and architect, the weaver and the spinner, the cunning worker in metals, the gold smith and the jeweller, are still indigenous in the country The cultivator, rude as his methods are the oil-presser and the paper maker, the tanner and the saddler, the carriage builder and the decorator, are the depositaries of a mass of special lore of which exact account should be taken, with the extent to which the modern European mill and machinery have been intelligently grasped by the people In the absence of all exact information on the subject, we are too ready to conclude that India is a *tabula rasa* on which experts have to introduce everything of value *ab extra* We want practical leaders more than teachers, and any action the Government can take in this direction, will, we believe, be more successfully applied by importing such men for the superintendence of its own factories engaged in the supply of its own wants, than any amount of professional teaching in our school and colleges

The Evening Mail.—The Bangalore correspondent of our contemporary of the *Hindu* is again angry with us, and resorts, in his letter which appears in the *Hindu* of the 3rd instant, to his old trick of bolstering up a weak cause by unparliamentary language Our offence consists in our inability to join him in his hero-worship We have no objection to the apotheosis of the Mysore Dewan by the small clique of his friends and fellow countrymen, but we demur to his insisting on all the world and his wife joining in the *pooja* offered to the introit of Mysore It may be that we are "croakers," we are so because we do not see any adulatory merit in the general work of the Mysore Maharajah's Prime Minister, and in this respect we are conscious of being in the same boat with the majority of the pure Mysore natives The correspondent is however, in error when he imputes to us certain uncomplimentary terms quoted by him as examples In this respect he is as venomous as he is in his assertion that his hero is possessed of all the administrative virtues imaginable The passages to which the correspondent takes exception were those of the correspondent of our spirited contemporary of the *Karnataka Prakasika* The best answer to the correspondent was afforded by the *Hindu* itself, under date the 3rd instant. Sir M E Grant Duff was the other day the object of much valedictory and post-prandial adulation by a few of our natives of low subjects, and they did not scruple to bland to the skies, the retiring Governor and his notorious administration And our contemporary very justly echoed the feeling of the country by his well merited castigation to both the idol and his worshippers We can assure our contemporary that in this country the Dewanship is of the same nature, and praise is indulged in by only a smaller infinitesimal and isolated body of admirers, but that the bulk of the people, Natives and Europeans, do not join in the unqualified act of sycophancy adulation, and object to that toadeating to which some are prone from having been brought up in a school which has rendered them like Hudibras' connoisseur in suffering —

> Some have been beaten till they know
> What wood a cudgel's of, by the blow
> Some have been kicked till they know
> whether,

A shoe is of Spanish or Neat's leather

BURYING ALIVE

Not many years ago, in St Petersburg, a young nobleman who had squandered his fortune found his sister, to whom he applied to relieve his wants not in the least inclined to sacrifice her patrimony to his taste for dissipation As she considered herself her heir, he determined to destroy her, and with this view, found means to give her a draught, which was probably intended to kill, but only produced a deep sleep The news, through his means, being publicly circulated that she was dead, he prepared, with all the external show of the deepest sorrow, for her interment The arrangements being completed, the corpse, as is the custom, was placed upon the alter and the priest was already in the act of pronouncing the last blessing, when one of her friends, who was passing through the place, and had been informed of her death, went in the church with the intention of pressing one farewell kiss on her cheek previous to the interment Hastening to the coffin, she kissed her hand and found it rather flaccid but not rigid She then touched her cheek, and imagined that she felt some natural warmth on it She therefore desired that the ceremony should be postponed, to try if her friend might not be recalled to life, but her request was refused and neither the brother nor the priest would listen to her solicitations, but on the contrary, rais-

cuted her suggestions, and treated her as an insane person In the hurry of her feelings and in the anxiety of the moment, she hastily threw herself into her carriage, and drove to the neighbouring seat of Government Here she found a hearing, proper persons were appointed to accompany her to investigate the affair and she returned back with all convenient speed But the lady had been buried from the day before, and the inhuman brother had already taken possession of her property, while there were hosts of priests and crowds of suborned witnesses ready to attest that the unfortunate woman was really dead, and as among the Russian it is accounted heinous impiety to disinter a corpse, the desire of the generous friend to satisfy herself, by ocular demonstration, of the truth or falsehood of her suspicions for a long time experienced the most violent opposition At length from some circumstances which transpired, the commissioners of inquiry conceived some suspicion of the case, and determined on opening the grave when it was discovered that the lady had been buried alive, as her face was much lacerated, and impressions of her nails were on the coffin lid The brother and a priest were then taken into custody confessed their crime and under went the punishment they so richly deserved —*Bunsen Sleep*

HOW TO PRODUCE RAIN

Dr J W Green writes as follows — "The amount of material and effort needed, and the length of time required to produce rainfall will depend on the condition of the elements, as indicated by the thermometer and barometer, and favourable conditions should be taken advantage of But for the trifling some of a few hundred pounds and a little system the work by practical men, any place can have all the rain wanted

"Take, say, 200 good, large strong toy balloons, 100 pounds of dynamite in one pound packages, and 100 ounces of powder Attach one pound of dynamite and one ounce of powder to each balloon, with fuse to set the powder off at about half-mile high or higher The explosion of the dynamite at that altitude will cause a displacement of the air for about 1,000 feet, and an active agitation for a very much greater distance These explosions should be made from several neighbouring stations, say two or three miles apart, and for a general rain, of course at distances according, and they should take place at as regular successive intervals as possible In an hour or two a terrific storm will be raging in the upper elements, Animal friction will generate electricity, which will play its necessary part, while concussion and the commingling of maddened currents and of the currents of warm and cold atmosphere will produce condensation of watery vapour—rainfall

"This random work will bring it But if the balloons could be anchored and the explosions made by electricity at more regular intervals, the result would be more certain and more effective This is the idea in the rough Experiment and improvement will develop details But the scheme is to be put into active operation"

THE ORAL TEST

The *Tribune* —By far the most important question which would, if satisfactorily dealt with have marked an epoch in the history of the examination system of the University, was the proposal for abolishing the compulsory system of oral examinations now in vogue in the University We have repeatedly pointed out the uselessness of these examinations and the injury which they do to the students The Sub Committee in their report recommended a partial abolition of the oral test, and the Memorial of the Graduates, drew the prominent attention of the Fellows to the point Although some of the members of the Educational Department were against the abolition of the oral tests, the Senate carried a resolution to the effect that the oral test in all subjects excepting English and Physical Science, in all examinations in all Faculties of Oriental learning and of Arts, be immediately abolished, that the oral test in English be confined to reading, and that a maximum of ten marks be allotted for it. It has also been ruled by the Syndicate that while every candidate shall be required to pass separately the oral test in Physical Science, in all examinations where the subject is taken up, and in English in the examination for the B A Degree, passing separately in the oral test in English, shall not be compulsory in any other examination Although in the B A D gree Examination the oral examination remains compulsory the concessions made by the University to the popular demand in abolishing it in the intermediate examination is a distinct gain to the students It they carry on their agitation on the subject with energy, they may rest assured they will gain further concessions.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER ON THE MARRIAGE QUESTION

Mr Malabari has received the following letter from the eminent authority on the subject —

MY DEAR SIR,—I hope you do not consider the battle lost Now seems to me the time to resume your work with double vigour For every fight against old established prejudices defeat is at first inevitable, but it is invariably the precursor of victory I do not see that you could have expected more from Government Government in India is no longer what it was fifty years ago The motive power and, therefore, the responsibility is at home, and, "at home," you know, means "in a house lived in by ladies" I begin to believe that Mill, who was so much abused for his defence of the old East India Company, was right after all, and that it was an evil hour for India when it was drawn into the vortex of party government But, as I say, Government in India being what it is, you could not expect more than that advice would be asked all round, and responsibility eschewed

Now, mind, I am not in favour of paternal Government, not even in India But I hold that Government loses its *raison d'etre* if it does not prevent and punish what is morally wrong, even though the moral wrong has the sanction of religion and tradition. I do not say that infant betrothal and even enforced widowhood are morally wrong, but the consequences flowing from them lead to civil torts which any Government, deserving that name, ought to prevent I was amused with the case that happened in Madras By all means, let the natives communicate, but if the ex communicated man is injured by having an open postcard sent to him, announcing his excommunication, let that tort be redressed by Government

That infant marriage has no sanction whatever from other Smrtis or Smritis I told you from the very first, and I see that no pundit now ventures to genuinely that Alum wishes a young man to marry who may become a Grihasthas, when he is about 25 years of age As to the girl, she is to marry when she is ripe for it, and that may vary in different climates. But no engagement between infants is never completed by any legal authority, much less or the sufferings of widowhood inflicted by Smrti or Smriti on a girl whose polygamous husband dies before she has even seen him That argument has been treated with so much learning by your own scholars and lawyers that nothing is wanted be said on it I the study of Sanskrit, even by so called *Mahabhas* like myself, begins to bore itself You remember how, in the case of Suttee, the Shastris quoted passages from a lost Sakha of the Veda, intended to show that widows should be burnt with their husbands They naturally tampered with a passage from their own printed Veda, and not till I published the passage from the Asvalayana, Grihya Sutra, forbidding widow burning, would they cease to silent With regard to the proper age for marriage, I published the important passage in my Hibbert Lectures in 1878, p 343, and, as these lectures are being translated under your auspices into most of the modern Languages of India, I doubt whether any Shastri now will dare to invoke other Smrti or Smriti in support of infant marriage But, of course, they will invoke the authority of Ashvalayana Grihyasutra, unless they remember that custom and local law have no authority whenever they conflict with Smrti or Smriti

However, the argument derived from Smrti and Smriti may by this time be supposed to be surrendered, and the case stands simply thus —Infant marriage is a native custom, and we do not want the Government to interfere I have not a word to say against this argument, provided always that no tort is inflicted on individuals Government does not deserve the name of Government if it declares itself unable to protect each individual subject against personal torts, whether sanctioned by custom or not. Now, infant betrothal is a tort —It is a contract made without consent of one of the parties It, therefore, that party suffers and wishes to be released from an unjust contract, the Government ought so far to protect him or her Whether the Government is foreign or native, does not matter It is your Government as long as you accept it, and enjoy all the advantages of it, and to turn round and say that your Government should not prevent and punish anything is self contradictory Do you not mind the end of the Government to stop drunkenness or Thuggee? The Thugs appealed to custom and to their protecting goddess, but the Government did not listen but did its duty Now, ask any high minded woman, what is preferable—to be killed in the most expeditious way, once for all, or to be married to a man whom you loathe—and I believe the answer cannot be doubtful The custom of infant betrothal is unjust, the custom of infant marriage is criminal In the former case Government should give every relief that is demanded by the injured party, in the latter, Government should punish the criminal But for the unfortunate feeling against Government interference—in many cases a most excuse of interested parties—no man worthy of the name of Arya would tolerate or try to explain away such iniquities I wish the Government, while declaring its impotence, had at least given expression to the righteous indignation which every Englishman must feel when reading the accounts you have published of infant brides and infant widows That would have been no great risk, and would at least have given some encouragement to you and those who work with you in continuing your crusade

However depend on it, just as will be done Write a short pamphlet, containing nothing but well known and well authenticated facts, and send it to the women of England. They begin to be a power, and they have one splendid quality—they are never beaten If they once know what is going on in India, tolerated by an English Government, they will tell on any candidates for Parliament, "Unless this blot is removed from the escutcheon of England, you shall not be re-elected" Women at all events have courage, and, when they see what is hideous, they do not wait for orders from home, before they say what they think Secondly, educate your own women, and depend on it, this matter will soon be set right in spite of temporising Governors or half hearted reformers amongst your own countrymen I know many of my native friends will be very angry with me for writing this. I only wish I could speak to them face to face as I should soon convince them that I care more for the good name of them as Aryas than they themselves You know I abstained for a long time from writing on this subject I felt it was in good hands, and I do not like, nor have I time, to give my opinion on everything But now that appropriately you are beaten, I cannot remain silent, and the more proud I shall feel If they call you ignorant, because you are a Parsee, what will they call me, a mere Mlechchha!

Yours very truly,
F MAX MULLER,

OXFORD, *October* 26, 1886

LORD DUFFERIN AS A WIT.

The Viceroy was entertained at a banquet by His Highness the Nizam After dinner His Excellency, while proposing the Nizam's health, in token of toasted —

"I must know in the world a more enviable position than that of the Princes of India, enjoying as they do under the aegis of the British Empire an absolute immunity from those anxieties by which chiefly European States are perpetually exercised, namely, dangers threatening them without, and the risk of revolution within They are able to give their whole time and attention to the most noble duties and the noblest tasks which can occupy the human mind—the advancement of their States along the road of progress, and the increase in material welfare and happiness of the millions who are entrusted to their charge

Suppose we Viceroy lord in the words of Lord Dufferin —we do not know in the world a more enviable position than that of the Queen's representative, as long as its duties are limited to the maintenance of its traditional prestige as above into immunity from those anxieties by which chiefly other lands are perpetually exercised, namely danger threatening it without, and the risk of revolution within" Then we shall be able to give its whole time and attention to the most interesting and the agreeable task which can occupy the mind of a country—the advancement of its affairs along the road of progress and the increase in material welfare and happiness of the millions of its people by teaching them to talk like human beings'

And His Lordship continues —

Such a field as this is simply sufficient to satisfy the widest ambition or the most soaring aspirations that ever entered the heart of a country and not only so, but it has the additional satisfaction of knowing that its mistress has but one desire in regard to it to wit, that is, to extend to it, on all occasions, her sympathy and well soaked grain to protect it from evil, and to see that it does not fly away in the wilderness to pine away and die in its native jungles.'

And His Excellency goes on to say —

In return we ask them for nothing but that they should administer their States wisely and beneficently in accordance with their lights and the local requirements of their situation, for the long years of traditional and unswerving loyalty exhibited through many generations on their part, readers even the mention of such a requirement as fidelity to their Sovereign unnecessary

"And in return," it may be addressed to the canary, "we ask it should show its loyalty to its mistress by not biting her fingers and remaining satisfied with the grain so liberally distributed by her'

But a canary, though it can articulate words, cannot understand them, let us therefore make a Pasha address one of his 700 wives in the language of Lord Dufferin The Pasha may tell her — 'Whose position is so enviable as thine? Under my protection you have nothing to do but to eat, drink and be merry No anxiety and dangers need trouble you which beset other women You are safe from men, may even from the rays of the sun My seraglio is wide enough for you to live your legs, and you can do a great deal of good to your minds by teaching them their duty towards you"

Is a life of indolence and ease really so delicious? Why do then Englishmen take the trouble of governing a vast country like India with its numerous peoples and clashing interests? Why do not they go home and live in peace after taking an ample security from the people of India for the tribute to pay them? In short, will they go home if the people of India give adequate securities and agree to pay the annual tribute punctually? We daresay if they agree to this arrangement, the people of India will not mind to pay them in gold, and thus remove the exchange difficulty for ever

But the security may not be safe enough in the case Lord Dufferin may keep a military occupation of the country, having the troublesome task of administering its affairs, as Lord is like a luxurious ease, for the natives If this be not agreeable to him, the rulers may yet sustain the dignity of the man admiral, a life of ease and indolence, by sending the Viceroy to Africa after taking an ample security from the people of India for the tribute to pay them? In short, will they go home if the people of India give adequate securities and agree to pay the annual tribute punctually? We daresay if they agree to this arrangement, the people of India will not mind to pay them in gold, and thus remove the exchange difficulty for ever

But the security may not be safe enough In that

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1886. No. 51.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese per annum	Rs	10 0 0
English alone	do	6 0 0
Kanarese alone	do	4 0 0

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N. B.—Subscriptions can take either the January or the July Kannada year. Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

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(Vol VII, October 1885 to September 188)

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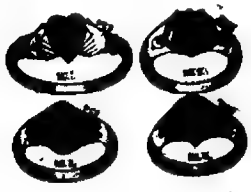

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Paris, 13th Dec—M Flourens, an official in the Foreign Office, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet.

Berlin, 14th Dec—Lieutenant-General Bronsart de Schellendorf, Minister of War, stated in a committee of the Reichstag on the Army Bill, that France and Russia had five millions of men available, while Germany had two millions, and Austria only eight hundred thousand men.

London, 14th Dec—It is stated that it had been resolved to reduce the Egyptian standing Army to 10,000 men and the British army of occupation to 5,000 men.

Vienna, 14th Dec—The Bulgarian Deputation has offered the crown of Bulgaria to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who is now here. His Royal Highness has replied that he will consult his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph in the matter though it is believed that both His Majesty and the Czar will approve of his candidature.

St Petersburg 15th Dec—The *Official Messenger*, in an article on the relation between Russia and Germany, rebukes the anti German feeling which prevails in Russia, and says that what interests connect Germany and Russia. The article adds that Russia respects Germany's special interests, and feels assured that Germany respects Russia's interests in Bulgaria. In conclusion the *Messenger* hopes that Germany's influence will be solely directed towards the maintenance of peace which the Czar and his people are earnestly desirous of.

The rejection by the Czar of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, is considered probable.

London, 16th Dec., Noon.— The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to five per cent.

Large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for North America are expected.

A panic took place yesterday on New York Stock Exchange

THE Karnátak Prakásika

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1886

THE DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE

In his issue of the 7th instant, our contemporary of the *Hindu* of Madras publishes a remarkable letter, written with much vigour and force, by a correspondent in Travancore. The letter relates chiefly, to the present Dewan of the Travancore State, Mr Vembakkam Ramaiyen, who is about to retire from office and sever his connection with the public service. In two columns of closely printed matter, we have an admirable *resume* of the measures introduced and carried into effect by Mr Ramiengar, forming a brief statement of the pretensions of Mr. Ramiengar to the pension and retiring perquisites which he now claims at the hands of the Maharajah of Travancore, and also pointing out the services rendered by, and treatment accorded to, Mr Ramiengar's predecessors in the Dewanship

It would seem that Mr. Ramiengar is almost to retire from his office of Dewan of the Travancore State, but before he consents to confer so valuable a blessing on the country, he has laid down certain conditions for the consideration of the Maharajah and, we presume, of the British Resident, who will have to submit the proposals to the Government of Madras, which, in turn, will have to obtain the final orders of the Government of India; but the decision of the whole matter will depend mainly on the decision of the Maharajah. If he consents to the extravagant and unreasonable demands of the Dewan, we suppose the British authorities to whom the affair might be brought to notice, more as a matter of political courtesy than as of a binding nature, cannot but acquiesce, though they may legitimately take the opportunity of hinting to the Maharajah the excessively pernicious nature of his retiring minister's demands and the weakness of His Highness in complying with them.

Now, let us see what these demands are on the part of Dewan Ramiengar. His present salary is Rs. 2,500, exclusive of a free house (specially built for him) and servants and other personal perquisites not taken into account. The condition on which he consents to retire would be highly humorous as a source of legitimate jesting, but for the fact that, if they are complied with, that compliance would be purchased at the expense of the limited revenues of the Travancore State and the consequent embarrassment of the subject-population. These conditions are—(1) A pension of not less than Rs. 800 per mensem, (2) an advance of 6 months' salary, that is, Rs. 15,000; (3) a building known of another Rs. 15,000, and (4) his son-in-law, now taken to the first prince of Travancore, to be made Dewan Peishkar, on Rs. 600 a month. We hope the reader has had time to take breath over these very moderate and modest proposals of a high official of a native state who really does not need one pie of the money he so avariciously claims, having a private fortune of his own enough to last him the whole term of the remaining portion of his natural life. We may not wonder, as being too preposterous to be entertained for a moment, Mr Ramiengar's claims (*for he has really made them*) *numbers two, three,* and four. In our opinion, they are merely unfounded pretensions put forth by an old man, whose love of golden riches has increased with his years. "When riches increase, set not your heart upon them," says King Solmon, but Dewans and other rich people in the world do not seem to see the divine value of such advice. On the contrary, they are apt to cry out, "give, give," like the daughter of the horse-leech. But before we enter upon a consideration of Mr Ramiengar's pretensions to a pension of Rs. 800 a month, it may not be out of place to quote what the correspondent of the *Hindu* says of the retiring Dewan's "claims" number two, three, and four. The writer very justly remarks—Fancy, the out-going Governor Sir M. E Grant-Duff asking for largesses or donations from the Imperial Exchequer equal to a year's pay and for creating some raw kinsman of his a Lieutenant Governor, as antecedent conditions to his giving up his lucrative post "And yet the Dewan of an ordinary native state makes such proposals with the utmost coolness and deliberation, and expects, as a matter of course, that they will be taken into consideration, and what is still more surprising is that such proposals should actually be a moment's embarrassment to the reigning prince, who has sundry times to deliberate and decide upon them. We suppose that Mr. Ramiengar does not make himself a present in lecture on the Travancore state and refuse to give up his office to his appointed successor." If he is told to go, we suppose he must take his leave, bonus or no bonus, and whether his son-in-law is or is not employed

Now, let us consider, briefly his claims to a pension of Rs. 800 a month We may as well say at starting, that Mr. Ramiengar can neither put forth any personal pretensions for so large a pension, nor do the Pension Rules of the Travancore State Service permit the Maharajah to sanction such an amount. On the point the *Hindu's* correspondent is very clear and explicit He says that soon after Mr Ramiengar's appointment, the predecessor of the present Maharajah addressed him officially, fixing, in clear and unequivocal terms, the maximum pension to was to expect, namely, 500 Rupees, and that no period of service for such pension was to be less years and upwards In addition to this consideration is the fact that, according to the Pension Rules of the Travancore State, no pension is to exceed 500 Rupees a month We find, therefore, to our without difficulty the present Maharajah of the State can experience in dispensing of the retiring Dewan's extravagant pretensions to special consideration at the hands of his royal master. His Highness he simply to say to Mr Ramiengar—"You consented with no pretence to accept a maximum pension of 500 Rupees a month, on your retirement, and you know—as Dewan, you ought to know—that the Pension Rules of the State do not allow pensions more than that maximum, under any circumstances How, then, can you bebe your own agreement, and ask me to break the rules of my own administration, to which you never objected, during all these years that you have been my chief minister?" His Highness need not enter into any statement with regard to the poor condition of the Travancore revenues the cause of limits. His Highness has simply to hold Mr. Ramiengar to his agreement and binding nature of the rules of the state, and so to the demands for a "double bonus and the appointment of Dewan Peishkar for his son-in-law, put forth by Mr. Ramiengar. His Highness has simply to say that his retiring minister has no higher ground to take his predecessors in office to setting up special claims for consideration. It he assumes a firm position like this, we do not see what difficulty the Maharajah of Travancore will have in disposing of his minister's most untenable pretensions. I will be seen that His Highness has right and rule on his side, and how should an Testament as one like that of his retiring Dewan—who is not so very retiring a man, after all—avail against right and rule, and, what is more, the Dewan's own agreement?

It is unnecessary to enter into a consideration of the services rendered to the Travancore State and the manner in which it has been administered by Mr Ramiengar and his predecessors, matters, which have been recorded and admirably contrasted by the correspondent of the *Hindu*, and of which the reader may judge for himself by a perusal of the letter

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The latest telegram to hand (published on Saturday last) states that a very serious affair has arisen between France and England, the incident having taken place on the northern coast of East Africa, on the borders of the Red Sea, on what is known as *the Somali Coast. The telegram, which* is addressed to the *Bombay Gazette*, says that the French, who have recently been actively intriguing in the Somali country, have hoisted the French flag at Dongarra, which forms a part of the British protectorate on the Somali Coast, being situated about midway between Zeilah and Bulair The British Political Agent at Bulhar with a party of 25 men, has been sent to remove it Two French gunboats have since left Aden, it is believed for Dongarra. They have been followed by the British gunboat "Penguin" This affair is not so slight a one, as the reader may be led to suppose. Some months ago, it would seem that a party of Frenchmen were massacred at a place called Ambadu, on the same coast, which also is under British protection, and the British Government has taken no notice whatever of the matter up to the present time Then, again, a British garrison was captured at a place called Gildezza, which is in the same protectorate, and no notice was taken of this incident, though the capture was effected by an Emir who was indebted to the British Government for his position. A party of Italians, who had gone on exploring expedition, were massacred by order of the same man, who also directed the banishment of all Europeans from a place called Hawar in the same country, and neither were there events noticed by the British Government though the British Political Agents at these places must have reported all these occurrences. Of course, it follows that if any foreign place comes under the "protection," or is said to be under the "protection" of the British Government, the latter is bound to look after the interests, commercial and personal, of the members of all other nationalities who may come to such a place, not merely to look after "British interests"—a selfish and one-sided policy which is sure to result in disaster and trouble to the British Government itself. In the present serious affair on the Somali Coast, such a result is clearly seen. The British Government cannot be claiming countries and towns on coast line, in other continents, as being under its "protection," when it gives a very limited meaning, in fact, to the word "protection" The French, no doubt, seeing the utter indifference of the British Government to any other interests but its own—and, in one of the instances above given, not even to its own interests—very naturally assumed that protection of this particular part of the South Coast which the British Government had so shamefully neglected. The British authorities, as usual in such cases, no now accusing the French of "intriguing," but there seems to be no good ground for the charge. It is, of course, a serious matter that one European nation should do an act against another European nation, in the foreign possessions of the latter, which might lead to a war, but in this case of Dongarra, we think, matters might be easily explained, and the warlike feelings assuaged. It seems to me, from the past events on the Somali Coast, that the British Government is to blame, and it is will only be magnanimous enough to acknowledge its shortcomings and adopt a wider practice in its policy in *its foreign possessions, further* complications may be avoided in this affair at Dongarra.

Occasional Notes.

It is proposed to start a new weekly paper in London for the representation of Indian affairs. Mr A. P. Sinnett will be editor.

The London *Echo* says that some of the leading Natives, now in England, are preparing to start for India to assist at the deliberations of the National Congress.

Recently a plot of ground in Cheapside, London, covering 396 superficial feet, realised £14,850, which is equal to £35 9s 6d per square foot, or £4,565,201 an acre.

The Nawab of Bahawlpur has sent a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the new Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women at Lahore, and an additional Rs. 1,000 to the same institution, as a thanks-giving for the recovery of the Lieutenant-Governor from his recent illness.

Amongst those recently called to the Bar in London were Mr. Sethur Bilgiri-ranga Ramaswami Aroogar, of the Inner Temple; Mr Ganesh Chandra Biswas, of Balliol College, Oxford and the Middle Temple; and Mr. Azim Ahmad, B.A., Cambridge University, also of the Middle Temple.

"A Tourist" writes to a contemporary:—"Who has charge of the historical Gates of Somnath, brought back from Ghazni by our victorious army after the disaster of 1842? Ten months ago I counted five panels missing; and now there are twelve gone A native told me that the wood they are composed of is good for headaches!"

The Railway line from Goa to Bombay will be open for traffic from and after the 15th proximo. The rates for passengers from Goa to Bombay for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages will be about Rs. 25, 12 and 6 respectively. The journey will take 30 hours at first, but, when the tunnels are completed, it will take less than 24 hours.

They have just finished, in the United States, the most powerful telescope that has ever been constructed. It measures almost a metre in diameter, and twenty metres in length. One of its earliest applications will be to paint it towards the planet Mars, and to endeavour to understand the remarkable features presented in its geography.

The Collectors of the districts of Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South Arcot, and Chingleput, and the British Consular Agent, Pondicherry, have been requested to render His Highness Rama Varma, First Prince of Travancore, any assistance that he may need on his journey to Madras. The Prince is to leave Trevandrum on to-day, and will arrive at Madras on the evening of the 27th instant.

The National Congress, says the *Hindu*, fortunately happens to be held at a time when, we believe, many of our distinguished English visitors will be at Calcutta. We hope special invitations will be sent to them to attend the Congress. This grand National Assembly of India's representative men and their calm sober, and dignified deliberations on the political wants and grievances of the country will give our English visitors an idea of progress India has made, and afford them much food for thought

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* says that Mr. John Bright has stated that he regrets and condemns Lord Dufferin's course in Burmah, which, he says, renews the old system of crime and guilt. "The great ignorance and great selfishness of England obscure our true interest in India. The extension of territory, new markets, fresh fields and promotions are powerful and irresistible temptations to many. The millions of India who are not consulted or cared for will have to bear the burden of these departures from morality and true statesmanship, which will bring calamity and perhaps ruin."

Says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—"The announcement that a European is to be thrust between the Nizam and his Minister to keep them united has created something like a stir in the country. If this new creation of a European official be likened to the thin end of a wedge, then it will be physically impossible for the official to do the appointed task For the thin end of a wedge can only split and never unite. If he is to do as he is set, then is the first time the world hears of an official whose function is to settle the quarrels between a sovereign and his minister. If that be his function, the sovereign and his minister will find themselves in the position of the two cats who took a monkey for their arbitrator. That the cats should be tried of the system of arbitration of the monkey is but natural. But will the monkey resign his post if he is no longer wanted by his clients? We however don't believe that the Viceroy actually proposed something so foolish for the settlement of this delicate question.

An influential deputation of the Anjuman-Taluqdaran Town, Poona, waited upon the Hon'ble Khan Shahabudden, C.I.E., last Sunday, to congratulate him on his nomination to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Civil Service Commission. The Honorable gentleman in the course of his reply dwelt at length upon the theory of fate, which he said was not understood by Mahomedans in its true light. He observed that as we could not mould our destinies and ensure success in all matters, there certainly was an unknown agency which we must call fate, but from our physical and mental organisation we must conclude, that the Creator wished us to avail ourselves fully of the strength, of the reason, and many other faculties with which he has endowed us, leaving the result of fate. If we do not make use of the means which Providence had so abundantly placed at our disposal for the furtherance of the welfare of ourselves and others, we disobey what obviously is the wish of our Creator.

Local and Provincial.

University Examinations.—The Matriculation Examination for this year commenced in Bangalore, on Wednesday last, *at 10a m in the Central College. There were* no less than 368 candidates The First-in Arts Examination also on the same day at the same time, in the London Mission Institution. There were 72 candidates 60 of whom had from the Central College. These examinations will terminate to-day.

Munsiff, C and M Station Bangalore.—Mr. Abdul Rahiman the 2nd Magistrate of the Bangalore Station, has been gazetted Munsiff of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to dispose of Civil suits to the value of Rs 500, in addition to his duties as Second Magistrate. He will be relieved of a portion of his criminal file, however, which will be transferred to that of the District Magistrate.

District Magistrateship, C. and M. S.,

BANGALORE.—On the retirement of Major E P Maltby from the District Magistrateship of the C and M Station of Bangalore, Captain C P Thornton, Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, will take up the appointment, Colonel H M S Magrath, on return from furlough, going as Superintendent of Coorg. Should Captain Thornton not be ready by the 23rd Instant to assume charge of the office, it is stated that Mr E Hewetson, District Superintendent of Police, will officiate till Captain Thornton's arrival

THE MUNICIPALITY, C AND M STATION OF BANGALORE.—Major E P Maltby, President of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, has retired from the service, and gives over charge we believe, on the 23rd instant, to Captain C P Thornton, at present Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad. The Station Municipality held its last meeting for the present year on Saturday last when a farewell resolution, thanking Major Maltby for and recording his services as President of this Municipality since 18 1, was passed. It has been resolved to erect a handsome and substantial drinking water fountain near the New Market to be called the Maltby Fountain, the water of which is to be drawn through a main channel from Miller's Tank. It is also stated that some of the leading Native gentlemen of the station are proposing to the Board the conversion of the ... (...) as a Municipal ..., and ... the same ... after the retiring President. We may here record that Major Maltby ... in his ... and manner, was a most energetic and impartial Municipal administrator, and had the thorough discharge of his duties always in view

General Summary

INCOME-TAX.—It has been finally decided that ... shall be levied ... pay ... the amount of pay drawn by them in the month ... exceeds Rs 12 8. The disbursing officer will be held responsible for the recovery of the tax which shall be refunded to such railway employes ... within ... of the ... not to be drawn Rs 500 ...

... Under section 390 of the Code of Civil ... (Act XIV of 1882) ... to invest the ... of Subordinate Judge ... District Munsiffs in the Presidency of Fort St George with ... to try ... suits ... under ... section 391 ... of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE WESTERN ... —It is becoming more ... the ... General ...

THE DEWAN.—There is ... that the Dewan ... at ... a heavy loan ... Madras, ... ready by the ...

TRIVANDRUM CEREMONY.—We hear that His Highness the ... Prince ... (in ... the sacred thread) ... to be performed at Trevandrum in February. The ... will be ...

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH.—We understand that His Highness the Maha Rajah intends to set out on a tour to Madras, Bombay, &c, about the middle of January next. It is said that the British Resident and the Dewan will accompany His Highness. If everything be favourable, His Highness may proceed to Benares, and thence to Calcutta to pay his respects to the Viceroy. Our Maharajah is going away to Madras and other places in a few months. His Highness is yet to see what ... favourable reception would be accorded to him out of his kingdom

THE DEWAN.—We are glad to hear that towards the expenses of the ceremonies connected with the 60th Birthday festival of the Hon V Ramiengar His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to make him a present of Rs 7000, and 300 ... of gold. We are informed that the Dewan wished to have the festival celebrated in his native place, but that he changed his mind in compliance with the wishes of His Highness who intimated that it should be held at Trevandrum. How groundless is the rumour that the relations subsisting between the Sovereign and his Minister are anything but friendly.—*Ibid*

Extracts

ENTERTAINMENT IN HONOR OF MR RAGHUNATHA ROW

"An Evening Party" was given on Tuesday night in the Vasantha Ootshava Mantapa Gardens, Triplicane by the members of the Triplicane Literary Society, in honor of their President and Mr ..., Mr R Raghunatha Row, Dewan Bahadur, who is to leave Madras for Indore on Monday next to take charge of the Dewanship of that State. The grounds were brilliantly lit up with oil lamps placed at intervals, and there was a large attendance. Among those present there were:—

The Hon Justice T Muthuswamy Iyer, C I E, Mr P S Ramaswamy Moodeliar, C I E, Hon'ble S Subramania Iyer, Mr John Adam Dr W H Wilson, Mr V Krishnamachariar, Mr C Ramachandra..., Mr E Norton, Colonel H S Olcott, Mr A Ramachandra Row, Mr G Subramania Iyer, Mr P Ramaswamy Chetty, Mr C V Sundram Sastri, Mr ... Anandacharlu, Mr K P Sankara Menon, Mr P Rangiah Naidu, Mr Srinivasa Row, Mr R Balaji Row, Mr C V Cumaraswamy Chetty, Mr M Sabapathy ..., Mr Rajarathna ... Mr E C Wilkins Pillay, Mr M O Parthasarathy Iyengar, Mr P Sesha Iyer, and Mr M Viraraghavachariar. The object of the meeting having been explained, the visitors were treated to a selection of Hindu music. ... of Ramayana ... a Brahmin ... a Sanskrit hymn ... then ... and ... the ... at ... Mr ... Iyer M ... read the following address:—

"DEAR SIR,—It was after considerable hesitation that we, the Vice President and Members of the Society, resolved upon presenting you with a valedictory address, for our hearts had this recollection of your good ... such ... and esteem that ... attempt to chronicle them ... Bu ... our duty to ... the public whose ... to place ... our high appreciation of your counsels, and our great regret in parting with you. ... the ... has left us ... for ... Here, in Madras you have bound ... by your many sincere ... and ... brotherly counsel, and ... we ... the true virtues ... missing your valuable ... and watchfulness ... and ... the exhortation, ... of social ... and ... the emancipation of our women ... with ... to the ... and ... of ... mind ... to find the ... search ... a champion to expound and defend the much misunderstood doctrines of their theology, and in ... Municipality ... the loss ... of ... But, Sir, if ... we had but a common loss with the rest of Madras. Whatever we have done and what ... we have ... during the last seven years, we all owe to ... the rest of Madras, you were a very useful ... joint ... you were a very ... But there is consolation in the hope that whatever you may be, and in whatever position you may be placed, your thoughts will not fail now and then to revert to those whose esteem and admiration of you is but feebly echoed here. In wishing you in conclusion, a happy and prosperous career, long life and glorious achievements yet to come, we have every confidence that your administration of Indore will be a credit to yourself as it will be a source of pride to this nursery ground of native Prime Ministers."

Mr Ragoonatha Row in reply, said, that he had often heard that there was something called ... and ... very often and thought of ... the ground of ... could ... Never ... he more conscious of his own shortcomings than the speech ... but he felt ... the ... of the luckiest persons that the world had ever produced. Whether he deserved or not the kind words said in the address it could not lessen in any way the happiness that he felt when such words were addressed to him by his brethren whom he must say he had not very often treated courteously, but of whose welfare he did not for one moment hesitate to do what he could (Applause) It was true he was going to Indore not with a happy heart, but the fact was that he was operated upon by two forces equally strong—one dragging him to Indore and the other keeping him in Madras—and that he had to yield to the former force, with out his contest in the matter. There was only one thing in the address, the speaker observed, for which he could take credit. And that was that he had been bold enough in the midst of the denunciations of the civilized and scientific men to speak in high terms of their theology which was considered to be superstitious. He must say that he had also been fortunate enough in rousing up a certain class of his brethren to feel that to know something of their theology and religion was useful (Applause) In conclusion Mr Ragoonath Row thanked the members of the Triplicane Literary Society most heartily for all that they had done him that evening, although he felt he did not deserve them (Loud Applause)

Mr G Subramania Iyer thanked the audience for their kindness in having honored the occasion with their presence.

A *Veena* performance followed, and the whole company adjourned for some refreshments. The entertainment concluded at 8 o'clock

RAJPOOT WOMEN

Unlike in other parts of the East woman has always maintained a proud position among the martial chivalrous race of Northern India. Instead of treating women contemptuously the Rajpoots like their ancient German and Scandinavian tribes on every occasion of ... consult the ... whose opinion great weight is usually attached, always treat them with the greatest respect, and address them by the title of Devi, or goddess. Although a few of the chiefs have taken to ... the ... of the Moghul rulers, polygamy has never been a recognised institution with the Rajpoots, with whom monogamy existed during the patriarchal ages of India. And in his attachment and devotion to his wife the Rajpoot stands pre-eminent amongst all the Hindoos who generally have much higher notions of woman than the followers of Islam. The conjugal duties of the Rajpoots are expressed in the simple formula "Let mutual fidelity continue to death: this in few words may be considered as the supreme law between husband and wife." ... the Rajpoots in all ... at other stages of society and in other countries, and the annals of any few nations afford more numerous or more sublime instances of mutual devotion than those of the Rajpoot Rathors

It is true that the higher classes of Hindoo females who before the Mahomedan conquest enjoyed nearly as much liberty as the women of Southern Europe now lead a secluded life. But this seclusion is by no means lessens the ... over the stronger sex, and the freedom, the respect, and the happiness which the Rajpoot women enjoy, make their condition far from deplorable. Their attraction is not less certain. To win their unseen smiles the Hindoo warrior toils and bleeds, for the ... of a manly character and gallant actions penetrate every recess of the zenana. The bards have free access everywhere to the princesses as well as to ..., and the youth of Rajpootana in their glowing and highly embellished verses are presented to the ardent imagination of the fair in the highest light the knowledge of whose accomplishments and personal charms spreads wherever the itinerant bards can travel. Though invisible themselves the Rajpoot ladies can see. ... by a recess they behold the youths of all parts engaged in tournaments and other martial exercises, when permanent impressions are made. There was a time when the Rajpoot damsel could choose her own spouse from among the assembled youths of her country and the fair wore the prize of the bravest and the most skilful in arms. Hindoo history abounds in examples of the influence of women on Rajpoot society. The wars of ... the deadly feuds of ..., the self-sacrifice of ... of men and women during the struggles with the relentless Pathans and the overturning of kingdoms can all be traced to the same cause—the insult to woman. The Rajpoot women know all this and numerous other traditions which they hear from the bards, and it is superfluous to reason their effects on the minds and manner of the females of Rajputana

The seclusion of females among the Rajpoots instead of nullifying their influence on the ... of the ... as one might naturally suppose, operates powerfully in the contrary way and has made their sense of honour greatly acute. In the civil war for the empire amongst the sons of Emperor Shah Jehan, when Aurungzebe, deposing his old father and murdering his brothers, rushed forward to seize the throne the Rajpoots faithful to the emperor, determined to oppose him. Thirty thousand Rajpoots, under the valiant Rajah Jeswunt Sing advanced to the Nerbudda, and, with an imprudent magnanimity permitted the junction of Murad with Aurungzebe, who, under cover of ... supported by Frenchmen, crossed the river almost unopposed. In the ... which ... next morning, and continued throughout the day, the brave Rajpoots fought desperately, but, outnumbered and surrounded on all sides, left by ... ten thousand lost on the field. The Rajah retreated to his own territory but his wife, a daughter of the Rana of Oodeypore, the ... of the Rajpoot chiefs directed to ... the fort, and shut the gates of the castle ... the renowned ... who was present on the spot says "She ... the gates of the castle and ... to let this infamous man (her husband) enter, that he was not her husband, that the son in law of the great Rana could not have ... so mean a soul; that he was to ... that being grafted into so illustrious a house he was to imitate its virtues; in a word he was to vanquish or to die. She broke into fits of passion, and loaded him with reproaches. She remained thus in a state of transport for eight or nine days with seeing her own husband, till at last her mother ... soothed her by assuring her that as soon as the Rajah had but refreshed himself, he would ... another army, would fight Aurungzebe and repair his honour. The following anecdote illustrates the extreme delicacy of sentiment among the Rajpoot women. The celebrated Rajah Jey Sing of Amber had married a princess of Haravati whose simple provincial manners and dress subjected her to the badinage of the refined and superbly dressed ladies of the court of Amber. One day the Rajah began playfully to make remarks about the sweeping *japon* of the princess, and taking up a pair of scissors said he would reduce it to the fashionable length. Highly offended at this playful remark she seized his sword, and, assuming a threatening attitude, said that in the house to which she belonged they were not used to such jests, that mutual respect was the guardian not only of happiness but of virtue, and she assured him that if he again dared to insult her, he would find that the daughter of Haravati could use a sword better than the Prince of Amber his scissors. A Rajpoot soldier once asked a woman of his tribe, who was drawing water at a well, for the rope and ... let by the ... of "woman," upon which the offended Rajpoot woman indignantly replied "I am a Rajpootni, and the mother of Rajpoots" At this the brave soldier folded his arms, and, addressing her by the respectful title of mother begged her forgiveness. It was soon granted, the noble hearted Rajpoot woman gave him a vessel of water, and ... him by saying "My son you must not ... again" dismissed the soldier.—By "A Hindoo" in the *Queen*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The following questions have been addressed by the President of the above Commission to associations and ... editors of newspapers, and members of the general public:—

I.—WORKING OF THE EXISTING STATUTORY SYSTEM

What is the prevalent feeling in your Province regarding the existing Statutory system? If the feeling is one of dissatisfaction, is the dissatisfaction general, or is it confined to certain sections of the community?

2 What are the grounds upon which any such feeling is based?

3 Is the feeling of dissatisfaction, if it exists, directed against the Statute itself (33 Vic Chapter 3 Section 6) or is it directed against the rules framed thereunder?

4 If the Statute itself is objected to, is it because the provisions admit persons to specific appointments only and not to member ship in an organised "Service"?

5 Are the objections based on other hand, if so, what grounds?

6 If a desire is felt for enrolment in a general service, what are the reasons for that desire?

7 * What amendments do you advocate in Section 6 of the Statute?

8 Do you consider that Section 6 of the Statute supplies such a definition of the words 'Natives of India' as describes with sufficient clearness, fulness, and accuracy, the various classes of persons for whose appointment to Covenanted posts it is desirable to provide?

9 If not, can you suggest any more complete or more satisfactory definition?

10 If the objections are directed against the rules framed under the Statute in other points than the mode or modes of selection as *really adopted*?

11. Do they relate to the general conditions in regard to pay, promotion, and retiring annuity under which Statutory Civilians hold their offices?

12 Assuming the Statutory system to be retained, what amendments would you suggest in the Rules with a view to remove any reasonable objections which may be felt to them?

13 Are Statutory Civilians regarded by the general public as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the Covenanted Service through the competitive channel?

14 If such a feeling exist, on what ground is it based?

15 Do the general public view with any difference the status of Statutory Civilians and that of Uncovenanted Officers?

16 If so, on what ground?

II—MODE OF SELECTION OF STATUTORY CIVILIANS

17 On the assumption † that the Statutory system is retained, how would you appoint next to the Statutory Service by nomination to be regarded by influential sections of the Native community in your Province?

18 How would a system of nomination to be followed by a period of probation be regarded by the same classes?

19 Would a system of nomination with or without probation, be likely to secure well qualified persons?

20 Has experience actually shown such a system to secure well qualified officers?

21 Do you consider that nominations should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability?

22 If so, how do you consider that merit and ability should be held to have been proved for this purpose?

23 How would a system of limited competition among persons nominated for this purpose by the Local Governments or by the Universities, or by those authorities conjointly or alternately, be regarded?

24 In preference to either of the above systems (nomination and limited competition) would a system of open competition prove and supply for the Statutory Service common to it as well to the Native community?

25 If competition (whether limited or open) is preferred, should there be one competition, for all India or separate competitions in each Province?

26 If there were only one general competition, how would you ensure a due proportion of appointments falling to the population of the several Provinces?

27 Having regard to the varying educational standard reached in the several Provinces, and the *varying conditions* prevalent therein, is it possible to have any one system of selection for all India which would result in the inhabitants of some Provinces being more or less excluded from a due share of appointments?

28 Under any of the other systems of nomination, limited competition, and open competition, would you prescribe any tests of preliminary qualifications on the part of nominees or candidates in regard to (1) age (2) intellectual capacity, and (3) moral, social, and physical fitness?

29 If so, what would be the test under each of the local specified?

30 Do you consider that (after selection whether by nomination or competition) there should be a period of probation?

31 If so, what should be the duration of the probationary period?

32 Should the period of probation be passed in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service or of the Covenanted Service, or in what other manner?

33 Do you consider that after selection and before entering on probation (or on duty), the person selected should undergo special training?

34 If so, should the special training be carried out in India or in England?

35 If in India, would it be possible and if possible desirable, to establish an Indian Civil Service College on the basis of the Military College which formerly existed in England?

36 If you do not consider special training in England desirable, would you encourage nominees or selected candidates to visit England with a view to add to their qualifications for the Service?

37 If so what form should such encouragement take?

38 Should it be offered before or during or after the probationary period, if any through which nominees or selected candidates may be required to pass?

39 Should it be offered before or after the nominees or selected candidates entered in their duties?

40 Are you in favour of the establishments of scholarships tenable by Natives in England for the Civil or Statutory Service?

41 If so, how would you connect such a scheme with the selection of Natives for employment in the higher administrative posts in India?

42 Do you think that any distinction should be made between the emoluments of nominees, or selected candidates, who have been trained in England, or who go there to England to add to their qualifications, and those who have not?

43 If the opportunity of residence in England at a University for two years with a sufficient allowance, were offered to nominees or selected candidates, is it likely that it would be taken advantage of to any great extent?

44 If the system of examination in England were retained, with the result that natives availed themselves of it in considerable numbers would it still be necessary to retain the Statutory system?

45 If so, to what appointments or classes of appointments would you restrict the latter system, and what conditions over and above those already existing would you impose?

III—COMPETITION IN ENGLAND FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

46 Is competition of natives in the examination in England favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India?

47 Should additional facilities be given to Natives for proceeding to England and entering the Indian Civil Service by the channel of the English competition?

48 If so what form or forms, should such facilities take?

49 What conditions, if any, should be attached to them?

50 What is your opinion as to giving Statutory appointments to Natives who, though they may have failed to secure a place among the successful candidates, have shown merit in the English competition?

51 Assuming it to be advisable to appoint, to the Statutory Service in India Natives who have failed in the English competition, should such persons possess the same *training as successful candidates*, in England, and be subject to the same final examination?

52 Should they on appointment to the Statutory Service in India be subject to the same conditions as apply to other persons appointed under the Statutory Rules?

53 Can you say what number of Natives belonging to your Province have presented themselves annually at the Competitive Examination in England and what degree of success they attained?

54 What class or classes of Natives in your Province readily go to England?

55 Are objections entertained to going to England, and if so what are they, and by what classes in particular are they felt?

56 Should the examination for Natives in England be distinct in standards and conditions from that for English candidates, or should there be one and the same examination for all?

57 If the standards and conditions were different, how would it be possible to compare the results in the two examinations so as to bring out one list in order of merit?

58 Would it, under such circumstances, be desirable to allot a fixed proportion of appointments to each of the two examinations?

59 If a fixed proportions of appointments were allotted for a Native Examination in England, do you consider that, in view of the objections against a voyage to England, and life there, the cost thereof and the chances of failure, a sufficient number of suitable candidates from your Provinces would be available to make the competition a real competition?

60 If the examinations were distinct, what should be the limits of age for the Native Examination?

61 What should be the conditions, nature, and subjects of the separate Native Examination?

62 Assuming only one examination in England for both English and Native candidates, do you consider that the subjects and standards of examination, and the conditions as to age and other matters in any respect place Native candidates at a disadvantage as compared with English candidates?

63 If so *in what respects are Natives* candidates placed at a disadvantage and what alterations would you recommend with a view to remove that disadvantage?

64 If there should be only one examination for all candidates, should the limits of age for Natives be higher than those at present fixed for Europeans and Natives, and, if so, what should the limits for Native candidates be?

65 If higher limits of age were fixed for Natives than for Europeans candidates might not the latter complain that they were placed at a disadvantage?

66 What is the average age at which Natives at the Indian Universities pass the examinations for B A and M A respectively?

67 *From what classes of natives exactly are* the persons who graduate at the Indian Universities usually drawn in your Province?

IV—CONSTITUTION IN INDIA FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

68 Do you favour a competition in India for Civil Service, simultaneously with the competition in England, the same question papers being used *at both examinations*?

69 How would this method of selection be regarded by the Native community generally?

70 If you advocate such a system would you retract the competition in India to Natives and that in England and to English candidates, or would you admit both classes freely to their examination?

71 *If Native candidates were admitted* to the competitions in England, while English candidates were excluded from competition in India, on what ground could this distinction be justified?

72 Do you consider that the educational institutions available in India are at present capable of giving the very high class education which it was *the object of the competitive* system, as introduced in 1858, to secure?

73 Would an open competition in India be likely to give decided advantage to any particular class, or classes, of the Native community over others?

74 Would it be likely to lead to the undue preponderance of any one class or caste in the Public Service?

75 Do you think there are any objections, on political or administrative grounds, to open competitions in India?

76 Would the introduction of an open competitive examination in India have the effect of deterring cadets of leading families from aspiring to enter the ranks of the Civil Service?

77 Under such a system how would it be possible to provide against the Natives a Province in which other races are comparatively backward being excluded from appointments in their own Province?

78 Would a system of provincial examination be preferable to one examination for the whole of India?

79, *Under a system of open competition* in India would the successful candidates be regarded as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the Service through the channel of the open competition in England?

80 Supposing that the Covenanted appointments were allotted in fixed proportions, a certain number to be obtained by competition in England *and a certain number by* competition in India, the examinations in each being open, on fairly equal conditions, to Native and English candidates alike, and the Statutory system being abolished, how would such a system be viewed?

81 If an open competition were established in India what should be the preliminary qualifications required *on the part* of candidates in regard to age?

82 In regard to minimum educational attainments? and

83 In regard to moral, social and physical fitness? and

84 In other respect (if any)?

85 Should the subjects and conditions of the examinations be *the same as those* prescribed for the competitive examinations in England, or should they be different?

86 If different what should they be?

87 Circumstances being different in the case of persons who enter through the examination in England and of persons who enter through the examination in India is there any reason why the rules in regard to pay leave, pension &c, should not also be different?

88 Should successful candidates go through a period of special study in India like the English candidates who go through a course of special preparation for

89 Would it be practicable (1) to require them to go to England, or (b) to give them the option of going to England, and like allowance being given to enable them to prosecute their studies there?

90 Should successful candidates at the Indian competition be required to pass through a probationary period before final appointment?

91 If so, what shall be the duration of the probationary period?

92 *How should it be passed*—in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, or otherwise?

V—PROMOTION FROM THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE

93 What special provision, if any, do you think should be made for the appointments to posts of deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service?

94 *If such appointments are made*, should they be restricted to the Indian any particular classes of appointments in the Uncovenanted Service are, if so, what classes?

95 Should persons so appointed be appointed provisionally and be required to pass through a period of probation before final confirmation?

96 Should provision be made for the appointment of qualified members of the Uncovenanted Service to the higher Covenanted offices without requiring them to pass through the lower grades?

97 If certain appointments in the Covenanted grades are set apart for the Statutory Service, should a fixed proportion of those appointments be expressly reserved for persons of proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service?

98 Should special provision be made for the promotion to Covenanted posts of European members of the Uncovenanted Service?

99 Should special provision be made for the promotion to such posts of Eurasian or other members of the Uncovenanted Service who, though not Natives of pure descent, fall within the meaning attached in the Statute of 1870 to the term "Natives of India"?

100 Ought not the Uncovenanted Service, equally with the Covenanted Service, to be open to all natural born subjects of Her Majesty who possess the qualifications that may be *from time to time* prescribed?

101 If the Uncovenanted Service is closed to any natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, on what ground, bearing in mind the terms of Acts of Parliament and Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1st November, 1858, is this to be justified?

(To be Continued)

* Whereas it is expedient that additional facilities should be given for the employment of Natives of India of proved merit and ability, in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India Be it enacted that nothing in the "Act for the Government of India," twenty one and twenty two Victoria chapter one hundred and six, or in the "Act to confirm certain appointments in India, and to amend the law concerning the Civil Services there," twenty four and twenty five Victoria, chapter fifty four, or in any other Act of Parliament or other law now in force in India, shall restrain the authorities in India by whom appointments are or may be made to offices places and employments in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India from appointing any Native of India to any such office, place, or employment, although such Natives shall not have been admitted to the said Civil Service of India in manner in section thirty two of the first mentioned Act provided, but subject to such rules as may to from time to time prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of members present, and that for the purpose of this Act the words "Natives of India" shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only and that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to define and limit from time to time qualification of Natives of India thus expressed provided that every rule so made by him for such purpose shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and shall not have force until it has been laid for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament

† The question which follow down to No 30 inclusive are put subject to the same assumption

BANGALORE :—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1886. No. 52.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese per annum	Rs	10 0 0
English alone	do	5 0 0
Kanarese alone	do	6 0 0
Local subscription		5 0 0

N. B.—*Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 22nd Dec.—Numerous vague rumours are current in regard to the armaments of Russia and Austria, who it is stated, are preparing to go to war in the spring

Rangoon, 23rd Dec—Sir Frederick Roberts has returned to Mandalay

The post at Obergoo was attacked at midday of the 19th. After two hours' fighting Captain Denning Wing Commander of the 26th Punjab Infantry with

60 men reputed to be on my killing a vessel Decoits continue harassing with desultory Sorting parties have been sent fro from our column towards the Ruby Mines

Sir Frederick Roberts considers that the country is gradually settling down but thinks it necessary to maintain troops at stations which are already occupied until large bodies of police lines have been well organised

The ex Ministers of King Thebaw state that the pursuit of Hla Oo Boh Shway is quite useless They state their hiding places are unknown except to their followers who will not betray them

Sir Charles Bernard is expected at Rangoon next mail from Mandalay

General Gordon has returned to Rangoon from Phayetmyo.

The 12th Bengal Infantry arrived yesterday from Calcutta by the *Clive* and left by two special trains for Prome en route to Mandalay

London, 23rd *Dec*, 5 45 A M—Lord Randolph Churchill has tendered his resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons

He declined to embody in his budget in the Army and Admiralty estimates, which regards as excessive, and not required by the present condition of Foreign Affairs

Another reason for his resignation is, that he is discontented with the legislative programme of the cabinet for next sessions

The Times, in discussing the matter, considers Lord Randolph's step ill timed and imprudent, and advises that a coalition Cabinet be formed with Lord Hartington as the Leader of the House of Commons.

London, 24th *Dec*—The *Times* in its issue of this morning states that the Marquis of Salisbury has offered to the Marquis of Hartington the choice of either the Premiership, or a seat in the Cabinet, in order that he may be leader of the House of Commons

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1886

NOTICE

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND READERS

Saturday next being the New Year's Day and it being matter of practice to close the Office on that day, we have to intimate to our Subscribers and readers that there will be no issue of this Journal on Monday the 3rd Proximo

EUROPEAN POLITICS

The close of the present year seems to point to indications and difficulties in European politics of which the beginning of the period did not give any presage It would appear to be the usual termination of human events in this mundane sphere of ours, that the beginning shall be bright and encouraging and the ending obscure, if not altogether dark, and not as is set forth in novels and stories of the sensational school, where virtue is rewarded and all is well that ends well, and, in short, justice is done to every body all round This fact would seem to be true in the world of politics, as in private and social life, with this difference that the storms that arise in the latter are far more wide spread in their consequences than those in the former But, fortunately up to the present time, this the closing week of the year, such complications as have arisen in Europe are merely in waters, and have not yet been carried into the sphere of fierce action, and it is to be hoped that the close of the year will see those complications dissipated amidst the rays of the sun of peace Nevertheless, it may not be out of place to note the political events to which we allude, and to offer such remarks on them as they may seem to call for

Taking the events in chronological order we have a threatened complication between France and England, arising from an event, rather serious in its antecedent and surrounding circumstances, in a quarter of the world in which we should not have expected We refer to the taking down of the British flag and hoisting of the French tri color at the station of Dougarra, on the Somali Coast, on the Red Sea line of Africa It would now seem, from a letter from Aden, published in a leading French journal, published in Paris, the *Temps* that with reference to the unfortunate incident of the taking down of the British flag, at Dougarita the writer charges English agents on the Somali coast inciting the murder of the captain and seven of the crew of the French war vessel "Penguin" at Ambodu, on the allegation that the French had designs of annexing the country belonging to the Somali natives This is indeed a very grave and serious charge, and if not true would be simply monstrous, and if not withdrawn in time might lead to an actual rupture between the Government of France and England whose relations of late have been seriously strained At all events, if this charge against the English agents on the Somali coast is not true, it only shows the state of temper between the two nations, and confirms the suspicion that France is attempting to make common cause with Russia, in the designs of the latter power against the British Government in relations with Egypt and Turkey, and its Eastern possessions generally Talking of Turkey in Europe reminds us of the fact of the most untoward event in European politics The Government of Her Britannic Majesty has found it necessary (according to a telegram) to warn the Government of the sublime Porte against the tendency it is displaying of forming friendly relations with Russia, contrary to its obligations by treaty to Great Britain It would appear that the "*Morning Post*" in an apparently inspired article, warns Turkey against the continuance of her Russophile and anti English policy England cannot permit the Sultan, in the presence of the serious situation in the East of Europe, to continue a double policy England has given Turkey ample proof of her friendship, and notably in Egypt The hesitation of Turkey at the present moment will compel England to counteract Russian schemes by resolutions and measures which will speedily convince the Porte of the danger of its policy [Elsewhere in our columns will be found a leading article dealing with this question more in detail] The third incident that appears about to threaten the peace of Europe is the unsatisfactory relations between Russia and Austria The Governments of these two countries appear at of late to have lost confidence in each other, the cause of which is no doubt, the policy and action of Russia towards Bulgaria, and the likelihood of the Austrian Province of Herzegovina being affected thereby, because the Danubian Provinces have always been of contention among Russia, Austria, and Turkey It would seem, according to the latest telegrams, that numerous vague rumours are current in regard to the actions of Russia and Austria, who, it is stated, are preparing to go to war in the spring, that is, any time between February and May next Of course there may be, after all nothing in these "numerous vague rumours," and those who remember the "Triple alliance" of which the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria were members, will hardly be persuaded that that threefold political combination will be broken, but the best of friends sometimes fall out, and the kings and emperors of the earth are not exempt from the infirmities of temper and conduct in life of the less exalted individuals

The last political incident refers to Egypt Britain, and if it should not be remedied in any way satisfactory to all parties concerned, we shall have very marked and important changes in the political history of the British nation, before the old year is actually out We refer to the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill of his seat in the Cabinet It is stated, in a telegram, that Lord Randolph Churchill has tendered his resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons, the cause of which on expected proceeding is that Lord Randolph Churchill declined to embody in his Budget the Army and Admiralty estimates, which he regards as excessive and not required by regards the present conditions of foreign affairs, and, therefore, resigned his seat in the Cabinet Another reason for his lordship's resignation is, that he is discontented with the legislative programme of the Cabinet for the next sessions It is added that the *Times* (London) in discussing the matter, considers Lord Randolph's step ill timed and imprudent, and advises that a coalition Cabinet be formed, with Lord Hartington as Leader of the Commons This leader of the great organ of British public opinion is significant It shows the weakness of the Conservative party—the party now in power—that it is not in a position to repair the loss occasioned by the defection of one of its leaders, who has a seat in the Cabinet As for the suggestion of the *Times* that a coalition Cabinet should be formed between Liberal Unionists and Conservatives, and that Lord Hartington of the former party, should be the Leader of the House of Commons, it would be simply impossible to carry out the suggestion We may as well expect oil and water to commingle and coalesce. The probability is, under the circumstances that the great Liberal party in Great Britain will come into power once more and save the empire both at home and abroad

TURKLY

The Turks every now and then contribute an incident to European politics which it is worthwhile to notice when not much requires notice elsewhere For the Eastern question is like the interest in the National Debt, and keeps going on while people are not thinking of it. The last incident has been the quarrel with England in regard to the closing of the Dardanelles to English ships of war at Russia's instigation The fact of Turkey "cottoning" to Russia after the woeful beating she has received at her hands shows how effectually the Czar subdues those who he conquers and gets them do his bidding The more recent part of Turkey seeking Russia's aid against England reminds one of the fable of the horse soliciting the assistance of man against its enemies Leaving out of consideration the probability of England going to war on the unlikely event of Turkey refusing to come down her skirts we shall briefly consider what effect Turkey's compete subjection and occupation by Russia will have on the Mahomedans throughout the world They have been accustomed to identify the existence of Mahomedanism with the existence of Turkey, and with good reason, as of the last empire which the Mahomedans formerly held in Europe, Asia and Africa Turkey alone exists in its integrity India is gone from them as a province Persia is the footstool of the Czar, and Greece owns a Christian monarch The Apostolic vicar has been armed with full effect upon the Mahomedan power and influence upon which at present overshadowed the world, is rapidly crumbling to dust It is not therefore a matter of surprise that the Mahomedans viewing the gradual dissolution of their power, should cast their eyes with anxiety upon the only remaining bulwark of their Faith, and with eager confidence of hope consider that into the banner of the cross at Constantinople the cross of Mahomed is safe, but when the Infidel shall raise his standard in the citadel, the torch of Islamism shall be quenched Such is no doubt the general impression of Mahomedans all over India and in the north particularly They consider that their faith is bound up in the fall of Constantinople, and that the fact of this city will be followed by a general spread of Christianity But they like wise believe that Mahomed will soon after return with Christ in person, and that Christ will restore the faith of Mahomed The prevalence of such opinion among the Mahomedans is a very remarkable circumstance, and the consequence may be a disposition to listen to a religion they now affect to despise But whether this be the case or not, the approaching downfal of the Turkish empire which the powers of Europe may retard but cannot avert, is likely to produce an effect upon the minds of Mussulmans throughout the world of which there is no example in history It will probably shake to its very foundation the empire of Mahomedan prejudice and give the way to the reception of the teachings of their religion, namely, Christianity, which as we have just said have hitherto been resisted with all the force of bigotry Let us suppose for a moment that the Turkish empire falls into the hands of Russia, and that Syria becomes a province of her empire The first step of the Cabinet at St Petersburgh would be to invite the Jews back, and thus turn Judea into a garden If the Polish Jews whose numbers exceed three millions, every large number would cheerfully embrace the opportunity of returning to their own land The wealthy Jews of Amsterdam, Paris, Vienna, Frankfort and London and other places, who have as far as wealth can accomplish it, the means of restoring the city of David and rebuilding the Temple of Solomon in all their splendour would flock to Palestine The return of the Jews can hardly be delayed a twelve month after the Holy City of all have passed into the hands of a Christian monarch Here, then, we appear to be on the eve of a grand development of prophetical events of a mighty movement in the family of man, the result of which cannot fail to affect all the relations of civilised society

Occasional Notes.

The Viceroy arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday evening, (15th instant), and met with a cordial reception

The Maharajah of Rutwa has offered a donation of Rs 25,000, towards the Bourbes Drainage Scheme

It is commonly believed in Calcutta that the Viceroy is in favour of the Queen's Jubilee being celebrated throughout India on the 9th or 16th February next.

The European Civilian who is to undertake the duties of Private Secretary and Adviser to H H the Nizam, will arrive at Hyderabad before the end of the year.

The young Thakur of Gondal has enrolled his name as a student at the Edinburgh University for the coming session, and will attend the lecture of the principal Sir William Muir

The Emperor William of Germany celebrates on the 1st proximo the eightieth anniversary of his entry into the German army He has directed a Committee to gather funds for some presentation to the Pentonic soldiery to mark the day

A transfer of territory has been effected between the British Government and the Maharajah of Gwalior, by which the lands belonging to the latter for some miles on the western side of the recently ceded fort of Jhansi have come under British sovereignty

It is believed that the Maharajah of Travancore intends to pay a visit to Madras and Bombay shortly leaving Trevandrum at the end of January and returning at the end of March He stays at Pondicherry one day, at Madras eleven days and at Bombay fourteen days

Dr Bhandarkar speaking at the Hindu Union Club Bombay, said "that the caste system is at the root of the political slavery of India It does not exist and so poor and so ignorant that Indians can never think of the love they owe their country and the sacrifice they should make for her sake." The learned doctor further remarked that the caste system grown into those invulnerable bars in which can never recognise the equality of man and that one countryman should learn the dignity and sublime notion of European scholars.

The total number of persons in Bengal assessed for the License Tax in the year 1885 86 was 75,316 but of this number 5 215 were exempted on the grounds of objection, and 209 on appeal, leaving the total number of persons to pay the tax 69 892 The assessees showed an increase of 353 during the year, and as the total population of Bengal is estimated at 84 millions one person in every 951 paid the tax and the average rate of taxation was one rupee to every 56 persons. The total net collection for the year amounted to Rs 14,29,120

The following is an extract of a speech of Lord Hartington, in the House of Commons —

Individuals of all classes whether they be landlords, or whether they be others, have their rights and have a right to appeal to Law, and it is not in the power of the Government, or of any Government, to raise itself, as a dispensing power superior to Law. We publish the above in the hope the people of India will, at length be convinced that "the Master piece" so prevalent in this country, has no foundation in right or law of any sort or kind

The estimated income for Ceylon for 1887 is Rs 1 27,50,000, compared with Rs 1,26 50,863 in the previous year, and the estimated expenditure is Rs 1,80,74,558. The land revenue is estimated at Rs 10 50,000, compared with Rs 10,43,000 in 1885, and Rs 9,38,790 in 1885. The vote for pensions continues to increase, and has nearly doubled in five years. The augmentation is a great measure due to the depreciation of the rupee It now exceeds the annual amount spent on education by over Rs 2 00,000, and the whole expense of the police force by about the same amount

Writing from Ulwar on the 21st ultimo, a correspondent of a contemporary describes one of the fancies of the late chief —The late Maharajah was a lover of the beautiful, and he used to patronise art to a great extent He had once a whim, that while dining, he would like to see fishes swimming on the table His principal workman took up the idea, and in a few days returned with a silver table, within which there were hidden springs and other mechanical apparatus and contrivances which, when wound up by a key, showed fishes—exact specimens of their kind—swimming about in all directions, while the water, of which there were four channels resembling streams, flow in all directions. It is a very ingenious piece of workmanship

Local and Provincial.

MR. J. W. KNIGHT.—Mr J. W. Knight, First Grade Munsiff, at present posted to Mysore Town, has been promoted to an Assistant Commissionership of the Fourth Grade.

VISITORS.—The local *Spectator* states that Mr. Lyall a brother of Mr. J. B. Lyall the British Resident and Mr. Tupp, of the Bengal Civil Service are in Bangalore just now, on a visit. Our contemporary believes they intend beating up the Mysore forests for large game.

MARKET SHOW, PETTAH.—The annual market show for the Town of Bangalore, will be held, in the Pettah Market, on the 20th Proximo. It might have been held earlier, but for the fact that His Highness the Maharajah will be in Bangalore about that time, and he present at and open the Show.

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRACY, C. AND M. STATION.—Major E P. Maltby, the retiring District Magistrate of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station, will deliver over and Captain A. P Thornton, his successor, will take over charge of the office on Saturday next the 1st Proximo

INSPECTOR SUSPENDED.—Inspector Sabar Khan of the Police Force has been suspended from duty pending investigation in consequence of the remarks passed by His Honor Mr Ramachandra Iyer, in his judgment in the recent Pettah murder case in which a respectable Munshi, Shaik Ahmed and his son were the accused.

MAJOR MALTBY.—Yesterday morning, after Major Maltby had disposed of four Income tax cases, in which Mr Lawrence Advocate, appeared for the petitioners, Mr. Lawrence told Major Maltby that as this was the last time he would appear before him, he wished to express his regret at Major Maltby's departure from Office. Mr Lawrence and that the gallant Major had always created him and the Bar with great kindness and respect, and he had no doubt whatever that if the whole Bar had been assembled in Court they would join him most heartily in expressing their regret at his departure and in wishing him a safe and happy voyage back to England. Major Maltby replied that he hoped he had always done or tried to do what he considered was his duty. He had always very pleasant relations with the Bar and hoped Mr. Lawrence and his friends in the profession across whom he had come would always do well.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

CHRISTEN CHARITY.—We understand that there are some eight or ten "poor boxes" placed in conspicuous positions in the courts and public offices of the Bangalore Civil and Military Stations, and the money collected therein is annually gathered and handed over to the Station Friend in Need Society, for the benefit of the inmates of the Poor House, about Christmas time. We are informed by our contemporary that, on these poor boxes being opened out, the other day, the box in the Station District Magistrates Court contained one pie, and that in the Second Magistrate's Court contained three pies, while the grand total for all the boxes, for the whole year, was about twenty two rupees! Evidently, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore Charity begins and keeps at home, and but seldom ventures abroad!

THE MUNSIFF'S COURT C AND M STATION.—Upon the recommendation of the British Resident for the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at the C. and M. Station of Bangalore to try Civil cases to the limit of 500 Rupees, the following notification has been promulgated by the Government of India:—

NOTIFICATION.

"In continuation of the Foreign Department Notifications No. 126 G. P. and 2170 I. dated respectively the 28th April 1881 and 12th June 1884 and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act XXI of 1876 and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification —

In addition to the courts constituted for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by existing notifications there shall be a court of the Munsiff subordinate to the Court of the Civil Judge with Jurisdiction to try all original suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500.

* * *

2. The 2nd Magistrate of the said station for the time being shall be the presiding officer of the Court of the Munsiff.

3. Appeals from the decrees and orders of the Court of the Munsiff shall when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Civil Judge." The Munsiff's Court opens for business on Monday the 3rd proximo but in what premises is uncertain

CANTONMENT MARKET SHOW.—The annual Christmas Show of fruits, flowers, vegetable, poultry, and meat was held on Friday morning last, in the large market of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, when the following prizes were competed for—

Best Cock Turkey over 11 lbs not crammed, Rs 5, 2nd best Re 3

Best Capon over 11 lbs., not crammed, Rs. 5

Best pair of Geese over 24 lbs., the pair not crammed, Rs. 5

Best pair of Ducks over 8 lbs, the pair not crammed Rs 4

For the best salted Tongues of Meat Rs. 5

For the best Beef shown in the Market Rs. 10.

For the best Mutton do do Rs. 10.

For the best English Vegetables, six varieties, Rs. 5.

For the best country Vegetables, 12 varieties Rs 5.

For the best English Fruits, six varieties, Rs 5.

For the best country Fruits, six varieties, Rs 5.

All exhibits should be sent to the market not later than 7 A.M The show will be open to the public at 8 A.M.

Messrs. G G Brown, J. W Hayes, Sr. Rn Bahadurs B Krishna Singh, P. Vijaya raghavalu Naidu, and A. Singaravalu Moodaliar, B A, have been nominated as Judges of the exhibits.

Extracts.

MR NORTON'S FAREWELL TO DEWAN BAHADUR RAGHUNATHA ROW.

MR. NORTON ADDRESSED THE ASSEMBLY THUS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Before we part to-night, I must ask you to permit me to give formal expression as well, I feel sure on your behalf as on my own, to that sentiment which has brought us and kept us together on this occasion. I ask you to bear with me while, as briefly as I can, I propose the health of our tried and trusty friend Mr. Raghunatha Row. Purposely I allude to him without his honorary titles. For you and I are not to honor not the title but the man. This is no public occasion We are assembled without the clashing of martial music, the roar of rockets, and the busy intervention of A. D C.'s to pay the only compliment we can to departing worth No one is more sensible than I myself of the poverty of my display. But I ask you all to believe that the sincerity of our welcome and regret of our farewell to our good old friend Mr. Raghunatha Row is not to be measured by the meretricious accompaniments of fireworks and champagne. It is not given to all of us to be able to waste Rs. 43 a head on 300 guests. Nor have I the sacred gift of "jejune warbling." But if I know my friend at all I know he will value my "Good-bye" not by the amount of money misspent, but by the estimate he places upon the sincerity of the speaker's utterance Judged by the standard, I fear no comparison. In other houses he will receive a more sumptuous reception, but in no house will he receive a welcome more unfeignedly warm than in mine. And he has a right to expect and to receive it from my hands. For I claim Mr. Raghunath Row as my hereditary friend, by two "descents caste." He is a living link between my to-day and my yesterday. Like some others of you present to night he connects me with the tender memories of a voice now hushed for ever than which no truer, kindlier tones have made music on my ear. He was the friend of my father, like Sir T. Madava Rao and Mr. Muttusami Iyer, Mr Lovery and Mr Rama Row, and though I pretend to be no more *laudator temporis acti*, Mr. Raghunatha Rao receives something of the by-gone freshness of times when I for one believe friendships were more staunch and intercourse less conventional than to-day. From that point of view Mr. Raghunatha Row's approaching departure is invested with an interest and regret which for me especially are peculiar and profound. He has been a good friend to me. And I am proud to make this my public avowal of it. It is many years now since Mr. Alex Mackenzie introduced him to me at the Adyar and I have never forgotten as I never shall forget the kindliness with which after the graceful custom of your country he presented me with my first case for an "opinion" fee and all complete on the ground that he could not come to me for the first time empty-handed? Since then I have earned many fees. But I have earned none which I look back upon with a kindlier sentiment. Nor will time easily erase my gratitude to one who when more recently an infamous though unsuccessful attempt was made to reach and silence through me the public right to a fearless and independent advocacy preferred to me something more substantial than a mere formal lip-service. I am grateful to Mr. Raghunatha Row. Bear you witness to my gratitude. You, however, have done me the honour gentlemen, to meet Mr. Raghunatha Row here to-night on other reasons than that he was and is and, I hope, ever will remain, my friend. You are no less anxious than myself to bear testimony to the reputation which Mr. Raghunatha Row has carved out for himself by dint of unswerving honesty and of unflagging industry. He leaves us for higher walks of life, and he leaves behind him that which we may all alike envy and generously intend to rival—a reputation for unassailed and unassailable integrity. Whether we agree with or whether we dislike from him in some one or other of his political or religious doctrines, I know that you and I are agreed with the public at large in our admiration for one who never stopped to do a dirty thing. The envy of some, the fear of others may attempt to detract from the value of the opinions he has preached. But I have yet to meet the man who will deny that Mr. Raghunatha Row has ever been guided by a deep, by an honest conviction that he was the apostle of truth. This is why you and I admire him with an admiration which we do not as freely bestow upon others who have run the race of life even more brilliantly than has my guest to-night. Mr. Raghunatha Row never trifles He is always in earnest terribly in earnest. And his earnestness is the earnestness of complete self-possession and belief. I could desire no higher epitaph to be written on my grave. One other great quality endears Mr Raghunatha Row to us all Many of us if we had worked as Mr. Raghunatha Row has worked would not improbably have become embittered at the comparison between our labours and their reward. Not so Mr. Raghunatha Row. He has seen many a less brilliant competitor step past him in the struggle, He has seen times without number interest or influence secure a prize denied to his more staid and more honorable achievements. The favour of the great has passed him unnoticed to greet an inferior rival Yet nothing has soured our philosophical friend and he stands before us to day as bright, as cheery, as courteous, as contented, as though the Paramount Power had not absolutely failed to grasp and retain his worth? See Indore claim what Madras ignores. From the Deputy Collectorship of Madras Mr. Raghunatha Row is summoned for the second time to be the right hand of Holkar! Never more truly than in Mr. Raghunatha Row's case has the old adage been exemplified, "In his own land a prophet hath no honour" We are proud of our citizen, and though we can ill spare such as he, we must learn to stifle the selfishness of our regrets in the knowledge that he goes to carry on the good work of progress and reform. We may be benighted. In recent instances too familiar for enumeration the reproach holds good. But no one can truthfully assert that Madras is benighted in the quantity or the quality of her native statesmen. Sir Madhava Row whose presence to night forbids more than a passing allusion to his success—as Travancore and Baroda; Mr. Ramiengar at Travancore Mr. Sashiah Shastry at Pudoucottah have made the recognition of Native administration worth secure against all attack. These are all studied in Madras. Mr. Raghunatha Row—no neophyte in the science of politics—goes to swell the gallery of our indigenous merit. God speed him on his work. We shall watch him in a career—than which no man can desire a higher or a better—with anxious and affectionate interest. The communion of our ties is one which space cannot effect.

"To leave friends we've loved and
Is not to die"

I see our good old friend put his shoulder manfully and earnestly to the wheel of Indore. We shall not expect too much for we know the enormous difficulties with which he will have to contend. But we shall expect this much for him; we shall expect him unceasingly to instil into his master the sacred truth that the gifts of enormous wealth and enormous power are his not to use for selfish purposes of self aggrandisement, but as trustee for the people committed to his care; we shall expect him ever to fight consistently with the bonds of good government, the right, as sacred, of freedom of speech and of freedom of thought; we shall expect him to help merit, and to see that advancement is not the prequisite of the rich, we shall expect him to see that justice, so far as he can, is not perverted into the channels of influence or wealth; we shall expect him to insist with his wealth of local experience, that no man shall be punished unheard; we shall expect him by, voice and life, as he has done here, so in the far off regions of Indore, to teach his master and his master's subjects that all man's works shall turn to dead sea fruit which are not grounded upon the base of imperishable truth. Our expectations will not be disappointed. We know our man, and we send him forth with confidence to fulfil the great mission of his call. Join with me, ladies and gentlemen, in this our last farewell to Mr. Raghunatha Row. Join withme in our "God speed."

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(Continued from our last issue.)

The following is the continuation of the list of questions addressed by the President of the above Commission to associations and societies, editors of newspapers, and members of the general public :—

VI.—Pay, Leave, and Pension for natives of India appointed to Covenanted posts otherwise than through the channel of competition in England.

102. Is the rate * of pay at present granted to Statutory Civilians during probation and on final appointment, respectively sufficient ?

103 If not, on what grounds do you consider it insufficient, and what rates of pay should, in your opinion, be granted to Statutory Civilians (a) while on probation, and (b) on final confirmation in their appointments ?

104. Would these rates of pay be suitable in the case of persons appointed to Covenanted posts from the Uncovenanted Service ?

105 Would they be suitable in the case of persons appointed to Covenanted posts from the professional classes ?

106. If not, how would you treat in regard to pay persons selected from these two classes if appointed to the lowest grade of the Covenanted Service ?

107. How would you treat in regard to pay such persons if appointed to any of the higher covenanted posts without being required to pass through the lower grades ?

108 Do you consider that a difference should be maintained between the rates of pay granted to Covenanted Civilians, who enter through the competitive channel in England, and to persons holding Covenanted posts, who do not enter through that channel ?

109. If, so, what would you consider the fair rate of reduction to be made in the case of persons holding Covenanted posts, who do not enter through the competitive channel in England ?

110 Would you approve of an arrangement by which the pay of appointments would be a fixed sum to be drawn by the holder whether he is a Covenanted or a Statutory Civilian, with an additional staff allowance to be drawn by those only who enter the service through the examination in England ?

111 Can you suggest any other way providing different rates of pay ?

112. If you consider there should be no difference of pay, how do you justify the application of the same rates of pay in the case of natives who have satisfied the very high tests required by the examination in England and natives who have not ?

113. On the same assumption, what are your reasons for holding that the high rates of pay which is considered to be necessary, to secure the services of persons of tested qualifications in a country far from their homes and under various other unfavourable conditions, should be given to persons whose qualifications have not been so tested and who serve in their own native country ?

114 Have you any remarks to make on the leave rules embodied in the Civil leave Code which apply to Statutory Civilians ?

* Two hundred rupees a month on first appointment as probationers Two hundred and fifty rupees a month after passing the Departmental Examination by the lower standard After passing the Departmental Examination by the higher standard (unless especially exempted), and after having been confirmed in their appointments, 64 per cent of what would be the gross pay or salary of the office. If it were held by a Covenanted Civil Servant appointed after competitive examination in England.

See Appendix A attached to these questions.

115. At what age do you consider that natives appointed to Covenanted posts otherwise than through the competitive channel in England should be entitled to retire on pension?

116 After what length of service do you consider that such persons should be entitled to retire on pension?

117 At what age should they be obliged to retire on pension?

118 After what length of service should they be obliged to retire on pension?

119 What amount of pension should, in your opinion, be granted to natives so appointed if they serve the prescribed period for voluntary and compulsory retirement, respectively?

120 If, before serving the prescribed period for pension, they are compelled to retire on medical certificate, what gratuity, if any, would you give them?

VII.—GENERAL

121 How far is the existing system of education in the higher schools and colleges in India well adapted for training young men to the public service? Can you suggest any improvements?

122. In 1854 Lord Macaulay's Committee were of opinion that the best, the most liberal, and the most finished education to be procured in England was a necessary qualification for admission to the Civil Service. Do Indian schools and colleges at present supply an education of so high a standard?

123. Do you consider that Indian schools at present develop the force of character and other qualities required for an English administration?

124 Do we now obtain from Government service natives of the classes who under native rule carried on the Civil Administration of the country?

125 If not, where must we look for representatives of those classes, and how do you consider that their services could be best obtained?

126 How far would any system of appointment which involves a journey to, and residence in, England be regarded by the native community as open to objection on the ground that it requires Hindoo candidates to abandon to their caste as a condition of entering the Civil Service?

127 How far would such a system be regarded as open to objection on the ground that it restricts the field of selection to those candidates who are wealthy enough to undertake the cost of a journey to, and residence in, England?

128 Are the natives who go to England from your Province for purposes of education limited to the wealthier classes?

129 Are they limited to any particular section of the community, or to any particular creed?

130 Does a voyage to, or residence in, England involves the loss of social position or other unfavourable consequence in the case of any section of the native community?

131 Does it result in placing those natives who undertake it more or less out of touch and sympathy with their fellow country men on their return to India?

132 Would the requirement of a temporary residence in England as a precedent to, or following on, appointment to the Government service have the effect of excluding from such appointment any considerable or important section of the native community?

133 If the Statutory system is discontinued, should special provision be made for the appointment to Covenanted posts of natives who, for religious or other sufficient reasons, are unable or unwilling to undertake a journey to, and residence in, England?

134 If so, what provision should be made for this purpose?

135 If the Statutory system is discontinued, do you consider that special provisions should be made for the appointment to Covenanted posts of capable members of the professional classes?

136 If so, what provision should be made for this purpose?

137 Whatever system or systems may be adopted, ought power to be reserved to Government to appoint, to Covenanted posts candidates of high family, subject to such antecedent guarantees of fitness as may be considered sufficient in each case?

138 Ought similar power to be reserved to Government to appoint, to Covenanted posts persons who have proved their merit and ability in Government service, or in the exercise of a profession without preliminary examination or competition?

139 If a thorough knowledge of English were made an essential qualification for appointment to Covenanted posts, would the field of selection in the case of persons already in the Uncovenanted Service, or engaged on the exercise of a profession, be unduly limited thereby?

140 If such is likely to be the case, could the difficulty be obviated by requiring proficiency in the English language to be tested by periodical examinations after selection, but during a probationary period?

141 Should provision be made for the occasional appointment in very special and exceptional cases to Covenanted posts of persons of known ability and local influence whom, although they may never have held office, and may not possess special professional qualifications, and although their age may exceed the limit laid down for untried candidates it might nevertheless be considered desirable to appointment to the higher grades for political or other reasons?

142 Would it be desirable to rule that the proportion of persons being Hindoos and Mahomedans, respectively, who are from time to time over a series of years appointed to the Covenanted ranks in any province, should bear a certain relation to the number of the two classes composing the population of the province concerned?

143 What classes, ranks, or professions of the native community should be included among Mahomedans and Hindoos, respectively, for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of the population of each of those classes in the several provinces?

144 How far should appointments in each province to covenanted posts be restricted to natives of the province concerned?

145 How would the following scheme be regarded by the native community?—

(1) The Covenanted Civil Service to be reduced to a fixed number of European officers, admission being by competition in England confined to European candidates only

(2) The appointments taken from the Covenanted Civil Service to be filled by appointment in India, natives only being eligible

146 How would you regard such a scheme?

147 How would the community regard the following?—

(1) The Covenanted Civil Service to be reduced to a fixed number of appointments to be filled by competition in England to which natives and Europeans like would be admitted

(2) The appointment taken from the Covenanted Civil Service to be filled by appointments in India, both natives and Europeans being eligible

148. How would you regard such a schome?

149 If either of the above schemes were adopted, how would the native community view a proposal to combine the higher appointments in the Uncovenanted Service with the appointments taken from the Covenanted Civil Service so as to form an enlarged Civil Service to be recruited in India?

150 How would you view such a proposal?

151 How would the native community regard the following scheme?—

(1) A certain number of appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service to be reserved for natives

(2) A certain proportion of that number to be filled by competition, or by some other system in India

(3) The remainder to be filled by competition in England

152 How would you regard such a schome?

153 Assuming a system of nomination or of limited competition among nominated candidates, would native opinion be in favour of giving a preference, as between candidates possessed of certain preliminary essential qualifications, and having on general grounds fairly equal claims, in the following or any other order to—

(a) members of families of tried loyalty and distinguished service,

(b) persons of good social status and influence in the country, and

(c) persons of superior educational attainments such as persons who have taken the degree of M.A.?

154 What is your opinion as to giving such preference?

155 How would the native community regard a system of nomination on the ground of merit and ability shown in the service of Government, or in the exercise of a profession, alternating with a system of selection by means of competition, whether entirely open or amongst nominated candidates?

156 How would you regard such a system?

157 If the Statutory system were maintained, and if a probationary period were required from nominees or selected candidates before final appointment, would it be necessary to insist upon such probationary period in all classes, e.g., in a case of a person who has done good service in the Uncovenanted ranks?

158 In the case of persons nominated from the professional classes, is it desirable that a probationary period should be prescribed?

159 If so is it necessary that the incidents of such period as to duration and pay should be the same as those attached thereto in the case of Statutory civilians appointed on probation to the lowest grade of the Covenanted Service?

160 On what principles should the promotion of natives appointed to Covenanted posts otherwise than by the channel of the competition in England be regulated?

161 Would you regulate such promotion only by considerations of fitness and approved personal merit?

162 Should subjects of Native States be eligible for appointment to Covenanted posts in British India?

163 If so, should this be extended to all Native States in alliance with the Crown, or only to those in subordinate alliance?

164 What system if any, is at present adopted in your province, for bringing into the public service persons who, from their position or otherwise, cannot be expected to enter the service of Government in the lowest grades, and for giving them the necessary apprenticeship?

165 Does the system work well, and what improvements can you suggest?

VIII.—CONSIDERATION, RE-INSTATEMENT &c., OF THE SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE AND SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICES

166 How is the present system of regulating appointments to the Subordinate* Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively regarded by influential sections of the native community?

167 To what sections of native society do the persons belong who accept under existing conditions appointments in the Subordinate Executive and subordinate Judicial Services, respectively?

168 To what extent do natives of good family and education in your province offer themselves as candidates for Subordinate Judicial and Executive appointments?

169 Do natives who have been to England for purposes of study on their return to India willingly accept such appointments?

170 How far are the professional classes represented in the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services respectively in your province?

171 Do members of the professional classes in your Province readily accept employment in those services?

172 Whatever systems may at present be adopted for the purpose of calculating appointments to the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services, respectively, are any class or classes of persons expressly or practically excluded from such appointments?

173 If so, is such exclusion justified?

174 Is it the case that certain classes of Uncovenanted appointments are practically reserved for that class of persons on the ground that those appointments require knowledge of certain conditions of native life and other Statutory natives of much the same?

175 How, if at all, is such reservation justified?

176 Are you in favor of laying down a rule that high educational qualifications should be required as an essential qualification for appointment to the Subordinate Executive and to the Subordinate Judicial Service as defined for the purposes of these questions?

177 If so, what test would you apply?

178 Do you think that the test should vary according to the character of the office to be filled?

179 Generally, what system do you advocate for filling appointments to be in the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services as above defined?

* NOTE.—For the purposes of these questions the terms "Subordinate Executive Service," and "Subordinate Judicial Service may be held to include respectively all Subordinate Executive and Judicial Offices down to and including the office of Tahsildar or Moonsiff or other offices corresponding in that of Tahsildar or Moonsiff, which are not reserved for or ordinarily held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

180 What preliminary qualifications would you require on the part of candidates for those appointments in regard to age and in other respects?

181 Is it possible to devise any one system which would be equally applicable to all provinces, having regard to the varying educational standards reached in several provinces, and the varying conditions prevalent therein?

182 Do you advocate the requirement of a probationary period, and, if so, what should be the incidents of such period as to duration, pay, and in other respects?

183 Would you require a probationary period in all cases, or would you dispense with it in certain, and if so, in what cases?

184 If an open competitive examination were held in India for the Covenanted posts reserved for natives, would persons who gained high marks in that examination and showed decided proficiency, but who failed to secure a place among the successful candidates, form suitable nominees for Subordinate Judicial and Executive appointments in the Uncovenanted Service?

APPENDIX A

Chapter VI

NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS

81 During leave on medical certificate in excess of fifteen months at one time, or of thirty months in all, and during subsidiary leave following such excess leave, a native Civil Servant is entitled to a quarter of his average salary. During any other leave, excepting privilege leave, examination leave, or extraordinary leave, he is entitled to half his average salary. Provided that his leave allowance shall not exceed his actual salary when he was last before on duty.

82 Leave on medical certificate may be granted for four years in all, but not for more than two years at one time.

83 A native Civil Servant may take either leave on private affairs or furlough as follows, but not both these kinds of leave

(a) Leave on private affairs may be taken—first after not less than six years service, and thereafter at intervals of not less than six years.

The duration of leave on private affairs must not exceed six months at one time.

(b) Furlough, not exceeding two years in all, may be taken,—first, after not less than ten years' service and thereafter at intervals of not less than eight years. The duration of furlough must not exceed one year at one time, unless it be taken for the first time, after not less than eighteen years' service, when it may extend to two years.

84 Subsidiary leave, privilege leave, and examination leave may be granted to a native Civil Servant under Sections 61 70 71 76, and 77 respectively.

85 The local Government may grant extraordinary leave without allowances at its discretion. Subject to the provisions of section 88 there is no limit to the length of frequency of leave under this section, and it may be granted in continuation of any leave with allowances except privilege leave.

86 Leave taken by a native Civil Servant before his appointment to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service shall, for the purpose of calculating the leave admissible to him under this chapter, be treated as leave taken under this chapter.

87 Leave on private affairs or furlough may not be granted in continuation of any leave except subsidiary leave, but any leave granted under these Rules may be terminated or changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at that time have been granted. If a native Civil Servant absents on privilege leave, leave on private affairs or furlough, takes extension of leave on medical certificate the whole of his absence is treated as leave on medical certificate. "If extraordinary leave cannot be changed specifically into leave on medical certificate, but leave on medical certificate may be given in continuation of extraordinary leave."

88 A native Civil Servant who has reached the age of fifty five years is not eligible for any leave excepting privilege leave. Leave other, than privilege leave granted to a native Civil Servant before his fifty-fifth birthday cannot extend beyond that date.

89 If a native Civil Servant is absent without leave or remains absent after the end of leave (excepting privilege leave, in which case a week's grace is allowed), he may be dismissed by appointment, and after five years continuous absence from duty, whether with or without leave, a native Civil Servant ceases to belong to the public service.

A native Civil Servant who takes leave other than privilege leave or examination leave has no claim to return to the particular appointment from which he took leave.

90 The procedure upon applications for leave is that prescribed in sections 79 and 80.

BANGALORE:—Printed and published at the KARNATAK PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road, Pettah.